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1 November 2015

Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/70831/
MPRA Paper No. 70831, posted 19 Apr 2016 13:51 UTC

Assets of Nation which are necessary for country's development
(Pyramids of Economic Development)

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Abstract

This research study is to investigate the real assets of nations which develop as for natural resources of economic wealth. We have discussed the new concepts about economic development in the light of taking care of our economic assets of nations, such as, forest, ecological impact on climate changes, safe drinking waters resources and most important prevent from deforestation as plague which spreading in global environment with polluted climate. Furthermore, the qualitative literature has taken from previous journals which are entirely based on ecological issues and climate change. In this study we have discussed most natural resource threatening economy which have fight against water treaty planning and become big problem between in both nations.

Keywords: Economic Development, Assets of Nations, Deforestations

Introduction

The world's evolution is faster than ever before, hundred years ago nobody knew computer now palm tops are a common sight. Innovations make life easier but at the same time new problems of life are rising and scientists are working to solve them. The assets of nations are necessary for survival and development in human life. The below chart is derived for what are the assets of nations it can help to develop the living standards and economic development. In contrast, those countries who are unable to maintain the below four, they will be vanished from the world map automatically.

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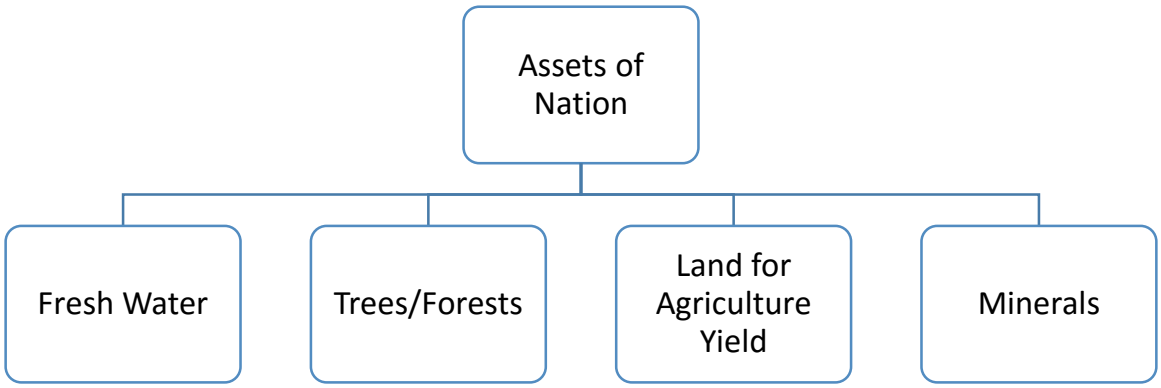

Figure 1Created by The Author (Aasim Mashkoor)

If we go through the American continent development program the existence and utilization of above four is the main cause of their continuous economic prowess. Canada has more fresh water than whole Asia combined together. In fact, world's 40% fresh sweet water is in Canada. Second America has more than 2 years' water reservoirs (man build). So they don't have problems in the nest 2. That is trees and agriculture land. The country without water reservoirs became slowly died down the best example is Pakistan. In last 40 years there were hardly any water reservoirs built by the governments. Pakistan has only 150 days of water conservation as compared to India more than 300 days and Bangladesh more than 200 days. On relating to any country's economic expansion in the sense of water development is depend upon good governance, more concern administration policies and political stability. The big issue in economy is water resources, deforestation, inappropriate agriculture yielding and minerals.

The focus of mainstream is water crisis that life is totally depend upon it. Eventually, utilization of fresh water is not being provided to our country. Besides, increasing in water demand is affecting on institutional, hydrologic and economic conditions. On the demand concerns, information technology is improving water policies modeling globally. Limited reservoir, political changes, poor governance and administration is revoking the decisions maker to build dams which will be economy to make proper water system development in future. In contrast, if we put light on our neighborhood country where they are affectionately putting their efforts for saving fresh

water for fulfilling the demand of their country. The growing demand of water is lesser the availability and high cost of generating further supplies.

1.1.1 Brief of Indus Water Treaty – A Case Study of Pakistan

In earlier 1960, the water treaty program had been signed by Nehru and Ayoub Khan in Karachi. These arrangements were settle for relation sustain between Pakistan and India in the manner of hope and peaceful for future economic developments for both countries. However, it might have been henceforth dealt with in the cooperative spirit between Indo-Pak relations. However, this relation was very short period of time to handle the situation strategically, after all it was out of hope to any longer. After the arrangements between bilateral, Indus water distribution has become controversial after the war between Pakistan and India in 1965. In 1973, Indus Water Treat was to be diverted to India where three big rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutley) connects each other. The system of water distribution and link canals will be substitute from a different resources of water. India were threatened to immobilize the three tributaries in 1965 with substantial causes to the crops and field in Pakistan.[3] The prospective idea came from saving the fresh water not only drinking purpose, but also use for generating planned electricity plants. These large dams could be helpful to reduce the shortages of electricity issues in Pakistan.

[3] The International and Comparative Law Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Jul., 1969), pp. 718-738

Figure 1: India and Pakistan in 1949; Pakistani areas are darkly shaded (source: UK Foreign Office Files for India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, 1947–1980. Reproduced with permission from the National Archives: http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/)

The prospect of new large dams on the Indus River and its tributaries has complicated relations between provinces in Pakistan for many decades.[4] Another studies have found the water resources that substantially necessary for economic development. Nation building and state-founding both are remarkably associated with each other. Economic infrastructure is formed by ideological-intellectual which tends to develop along with transformation in economic structure establishments. [5][6][7]

If we put light on another country economic asset is forests/Tree which are highly concern with developing the economic growth and environment health of economy. Deforestation is one of the lack of polluted own climate, and continues cutting of trees that become lack of defending the floods, heating/ greenhouse effects. The environment impact is eloquent concern of every

[4] Mustafa D, Akhter M and Nasrallah N (2013) "Understanding Pakistan's Water/Security Nexus." Peaceworks Report No. 88, Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace

[5] Ménoret P (2014) Joyriding in Riyadh: Oil, Urbanism, and Road Revolt. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

[6] Swyngedouw E (2014) "Not a drop of water": State, modernity, and the production of nature in Spain, 1898-2010. Environment and History 20(1):67–92

[7] Guldi J (2012) Roads to Power: Britain Invents the Infrastructure State. Cambridge: Harvard University Press

economic development. Deforestation is one of the central subject which unswervingly concern to environmental consequence and climate. Deforestation is the main cause of global warming issue which is increasing high temperature of the earth day by day, the cause of deforestation is lack of defending floods, cutting down trees, burning and destructing the forests. Moreover, land of agriculture for yield require for also economic development.

Conclusion

The above theory of assets of nations are demanded by living standards and economic development. The conclusively explain the lacking the chances of not improving the water policies at international level, in this case, we described the case of Pakistan alongside Indian water policy. The second asset is forests which directly related with all affected by cutting trees, deforestation of lands, not seeding trees. The solid cause of deforestations is global impact on economic crisis. The only resources of funds are utilized by country. On the contrary, the use of these deforestations lands use for farming to generate income due to population growth and reduction in poverty. The short-term solutions come to know by using rainforest and not access for long-term policy.

Future Research

The research is continuing for further explorers of economic asset which helps to economic development.

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