

6. Floods and water scarcity in Pakistan.

Introduction:

Floods and water scarcity are the two extreme situations in Pakistan. On one hand, Pakistan is facing extreme water shortages and droughts. On the other hand, Pakistan sees violent floods. These two opposite situations are the result of climate change, mismanagement of resources, lack of infrastructure and other ineffective policies and socio-economic and political challenges. These water shortages and floods hit Pakistan in various domains. Thus, by taking effective measures water resources may be managed properly.

How Pakistan stands at the opposite extremes?

Pakistan, currently, stands at the two extremes. On one side, there is no sufficient water available, while at the same time Pakistan is

grappling with recurrent floods in the country.

i) Water Scarcity in Pakistan: Pakistan is facing with a serious challenge of water scarcity. Ground water levels are falling at rapid pace. Rivers are dried up into sandy landscapes. This causes Pakistan to move rapidly from 'water - stressed' country status.

Numerous reports estimate extreme water shortages in Pakistan. As per International Monetary Fund (IMF), Pakistan's per capita annual water availability has reduced from 1500 cubic metres in 2009 to 1017 cubic metres in 2021. This reveals how Pakistan is moving towards extreme water shortages in the country.

Further more, the United Nations has placed Pakistan in the critically water-insecure category in its report namely, 'Global water

Security 2023 Assessment: it
Shows That Pakistan is in
dire situation of water
scarcity.

Floods in Pakistan: The other
extreme
Besides loosing water
resources Pakistan experiences
high levels of floods. These
floods carry a lot of
water with them. But, Pakistan
has always remained unable
to harness such high levels
of water in the shape of floods.

Pakistan had recorded
levels of major floods
in the ~~2005~~ 2010 and 2022. These
major historical floods had
engulfed about 50% of
the land of Pakistan. Almost
every province had a worse
experience of these violent
floods.

Heavy rain fall occur in
the monsoon period, 2010 across
Pakistan. Pakistan Meteorological
department recorded the
highest levels of 200 mm
rain fall in 24-hour time.
Instead of harnessing flood

water. It was allowed to overflow from the Indus River towards settlements.

Another recent example of worse floods is 2022 flood. Most of the areas of Balochistan, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and South Punjab were under water for more than a month. These receives 154mm, 143mm, 164mm and 141mm of rain fall in 2022 respectively. Hence, Pakistan stands two extreme poles of water shortages and excess water in the shape of floods.

Factors Responsible:

Behind such extreme standings, there are various factors. These are:

i) Climate Change:
Pakistan is the 5th most vulnerable country to the climate change. Extreme weather patterns are causing rise in temperatures and irregular monsoon rainfalls.

Rising temperatures result in drying up of water bodies. At some point melting of glaciers also cause floods. On the other hand, changing monsoon patterns causes irregular and violent rainfalls. The results of which are seen in the flash floods. Rising temperature, changing precipitation patterns, glacier melting, floods, droughts and rising sea level are results of climate change. (Climate change and water resources in Pakistan, Waji Ejaz Nekoker)

Thus, climate change is posing a serious threat to water availability in Pakistan.

ii) Mismanagement of resources: In Pakistan, there is a problem of managing water resources. water wastage is the most common practice. Domestic use comprises of the total 60% water wastage. Moreover there is lack of capability of water recycling in Pakistan.

iii) Lack of infrastructure:
Pakistan lacks a sufficient infrastructure to hold normal water availability. Dams stand foremost in this cause.

Pakistan has only two largest dams Mangla Dam and Tarbela dam. However, both dams have crossed their dead levels. They are incapable to hold more water from any potential flood. Moreover, the weak embankments of rivers causes water shed towards the settlements. Hence, the absence of required infrastructure is making Pakistan water insecure.

Way Forward:

Multiple strategies may pull Pakistan out of worse situations. By taking effective measures Pakistan may harness excess flood water to address water shortages. These measures may include,

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i) Construction of dams:
Rising up dams is important to address both issues; water scarcity and floods. Constructing more dams beside the present ones will increase country's capability to store more water for future use. Further more, repairing of existing dams is crucial to enhance water storing ability.

ii) Controlling water resources:
Mostly, water resources in Pakistan are left uncontrolled. Specifically, ground water is being exploited at in most cases. This results in water wastage. There must be a mechanism to control all water resource. The ground water should be under strict control system. Thus, managing water resources is necessary for Pakistan.

iii) Political Consensus:
Political participation is crucial to bind solutions for water scarcity in Pakistan.

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

Date:

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Qno 2-

1-Introduction

2- Manifestations of Revival of Militancy

3- Reasons of revival

4- Policy Recommendations

5- Analysis (could add the current positive developments)

6- Conclusion

All federating units must play their role to make Pakistan water sustainable. Besides there would joined efforts for managing disasters like floods to be beneficial then. Hence, political interest is important for Pakistan to follow 4-5 water problems.

Q 4-

1- Introduction

2- Overview of global financial super cycle

3- Reasons for this cycle 4-5

4- Implications on Pakistan 4-5

5- Recommendations for Islamabad to follow 4-5

6- Conclusion

Conclusion: Pakistan is facing two opposite situations of water availability at the same time. Resulting from the same time of floods, the water scarcity may be resolved by taking effective decisions and measures.

Q 5- Introduction

2- overview of Ukraine War

3- Possibility of continuation of west lead order 4-5 points

4- Possibilities of decline in west lead order

4-5 points

5- Analysis on which possibility is more likely

4-5 points

6- Conclusion

Conclusion: Pakistan is facing two opposite situations of water availability at the same time. Resulting from the same time of floods, the water scarcity may be resolved by taking effective decisions and measures.

Q 6-Introduction

2- overview of the phenomena of floods and water scarcity

3- Factor responsible for floods 4-5

4- Factors responsible for water scarcity 4-5

5- Recommendations 5-6

6- Critical Analysis

7- Conclusion

Conclusion: Pakistan is facing two opposite situations of water availability at the same time. Resulting from the same time of floods, the water scarcity may be resolved by taking effective decisions and measures.

Q7- Introduction

2- Manifestations of US- India partnership to contain China 4 points

3- How it would adversely impact Pakistan 5-6 points

4- Recommendations for Islamabad to follow 6-7 points

5- Critical Analysis

6- Conclusion

Organize it
Discuss both separately
Look into the outline

Q 8-Introduction

2- G-20 conference in Indian held Kashmir - an overview

3- Objectives of India 5-7 points

4- options for Pakistan to follow

5- Conclusion

