

PART-II

QUESTION NO:06

HYDRO POLITICS IN PAKISTAN:

" Anyone who can solve the problem of water will be worthy of two noble prize - one for peace and one for science."

(John. F. Kennedy)

The magnitude of water crisis in a region can be gauged from the various implications exhibited by water scarcity. Pakistan, situated at a critical junction of South-Asian region faces a myriad of domestic and regional water issues of Pakistan. Ranging from center-province dispute over water distribution to dam

Construction on major water tributaries by the regional countries, Pakistan is surrounded by water crisis from all sides and requires the formulation of robust water policies to be implemented

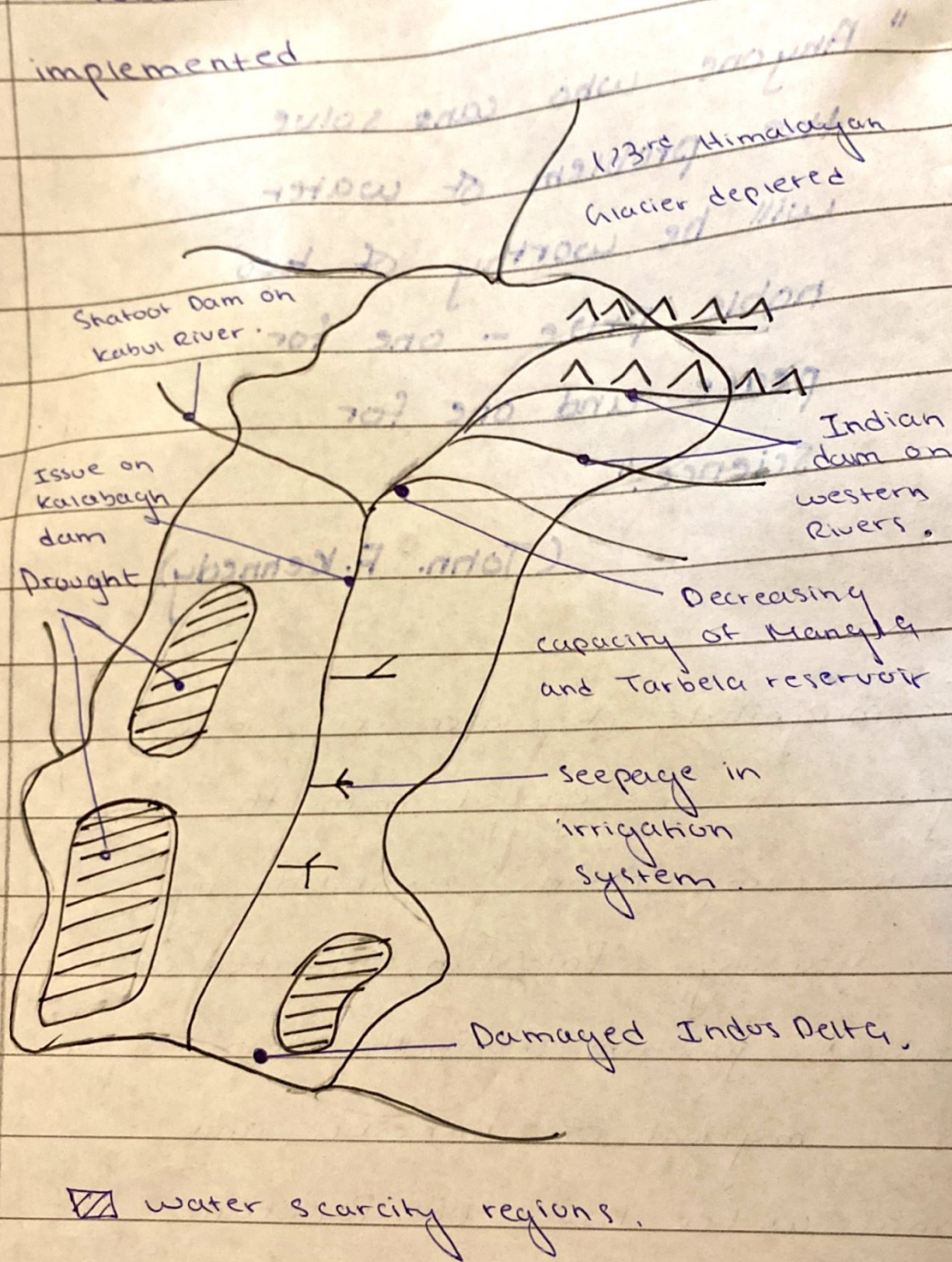


Figure: Overview of water scarcity in Pakistan.

WATER ISSUES OF PAKISTAN IN DOMESTIC CONTEXT:

(i) Provincial discord over water distribution in Pakistan:

Sindh accuses Punjab of diverting water reservoir. Punjab claims to be using less than required water. KPK questions fault lines in hydro projects and Balochistan blames Sindh for water scarcity.

(ii) Delay in dam construction leading to water wastage:

Delay in dam construction is leading to wastage of water

"According to Indus River System Authority (IRSA),

29 (million acre feet) of

water is wasted in Pakistan

due to delay in dam construction."

(iii) Delay in dam construction due to royalty issue.

Punjab wants construction of dams that other three provinces are fighting having disputes over royalty.

(iv) Bhasha Dam construction opposed by Sindh.

This occurred in 2018, when Sindh was worried that dam construction would lead to sea water intrusion into the coastal land.

(v) Ground water depletion:

Overextraction of ground water for agriculture, domestic and industrial use depletes the aquifers.

(vi) Seepage in irrigation system:

Seepage in irrigation system leads to water wastage and water logging of land.

(vii) **Decreasing capacity of constructed dams:**

The capacity of constructed dams is already decreasing, for eg that of Mangla due to sedimentation deposit.

(viii) **Glacial lake Outburst floods (GLOF) putting strain on water issues:**

Increase in incidents of GLOF is putting stress on water issues of Pakistan through aggravation^{ion} of the aspect of decrease number of storage water storage in Pakistan and also continuous depletion of glacial reservoirs.

WATER ISSUES OF PAKISTAN IN REGIONAL CONTEXT:

(i) **Construction of dam by India on Pakistan's allocated water tributaries:**

Wullar Barrage, Kishenganga dam and Baghilar dam: construction in Indian occupied Kashmir have adversely affected Pakistan's water management.

(ii) Water projects of India decreasing power generating capacity of Pakistan:

Neelum - Jhelum hydro project is decreasing power generating capacity of Pakistan.

(iii) Violation of Indus water Treaty (IWT) by India:

India has constructed 4 large and 16 small dams on River Jhelum, total 62 dams built on Chenab and Jhelum.

(iv) Alignment of Afghanistan and India on construction of hydroproject affecting Pakistan

Shafiq dam construction on
upper channel of River Kabul in

Afghanistan would affect water
availability in Charsadda and Peshawar

(v) Pakistan seeking Kabul River
Agreement for decades:

Pakistan has been seeking Kabul
River Agreement since the proposal
of kama hydroproject power on
Kunar River.

(vi) Incapacity of Indus Water
Treaty:

IWT shows loopholes while
dealing with water issues. These
weaknesses include dealing with
environmental factors (climate change),
institutional arrangements and
conflict resolution.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
DEALING WITH DOMESTIC
AND NATIONAL REGIONAL**

WATER ISSUES OF PAKISTAN

(i) Adoption of basin-wise approach in management:

This approach emphasises on the inter-connectedness of various components of Indus Basin, beneficial for both Pakistan and India.

(ii) Reinvigoration of Indus Water Treaty:

Modernisation of IWT is required for appropriate utilisation of water tributaries by India and Pakistan.

(iii) Inclusion of regional forums for correct utilisation of water resource:

Regional forums such as SAARC and SCO can be utilised to neutralise regional water crisis.

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(iv) Strengthening of center-province relations:

~~Strengthen~~ Abutment of center-province relation to deal with the issue of provincial discord over water distribution and dam construction.

(v) Modernisation of canal irrigation system:

This is required to prevent water logging, depletion of underground water and water wastage.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is all enclosed by the rising issue of water crisis, both in domestic and regional manner.

Correct adoption of measures is required to dilute the adverse effect of regional hydro projects on Pakistan and provincial discord over scarcity of water. Therefore, modernisation of water system management is required to deal

with water crisis

QUESTION NO: 07

CENTER-PROVINCE RELATION ESSENTIAL FOR THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS:

Center-province relations fortifies the defence of any country against internal and external security threats. Strong center-province relations are needed to dilute any provincial discord needed to deal with internal security threats of ethnic polarization, political instability, water dispute, food shortage and climate change. Furthermore, strong federating units are also required to deal

with external threats of terrorism, regional countries deterrence, cyber warfare and escalation of any conflict. Hence, the democratic strength of a country to deal with internal and external security threats is rested upon good center - province relations.

CENTER PROVINCE RELATIONS DEALING WITH INTERNAL SECURITY THREATS:

(i) Dealing with issue of resource distribution:

Good center - province relations aptly distribute resources among the federating units. Article 160 of 18th amendment, National Finance Commission Award, deals with fiscal distribution among provinces. Hence, it tackles with internal security threat of dispute over

resource reservoir.

(ii) Tackling the issue of provincial discord:

Strengthened center-province relations deals with the disseminating provincial conflict, appropriately.

Article 142 of 18th Amendment,

has dissolved concurrent list with devolution of subjects to provinces.

This step equips provinces to

legislate on subjects and

neutralises internal threat of provincial

discord.

(iii) Confronting the issue of water crisis:

Center-province relation tackles with hydropolitics, posing itself as an internal security threat.

Article 157 of 18th Amendment to

posits federal government to consult provinces before

initiation of hydro project. Hence,

Also, allows provinces to collect revenue on hydro projects. Hence, center-province relation deals

with internal threat of domestic water crisis

(iv) Center-province relation dealing with issue of ethnic polarisation:

Augmented approach of federating units deal with an issue of

ethnicity which is an internal security threat. Ethnic polarisation was clearly dealt by 18th & 19th

Amendment through resource allocation of $\text{RS. } 83$ billion revenue

to Balochistan, in order to revitalise the impoverished province's infrastructure

(v) Center-province relation dealing with issue of climate change:

Center-province relation requires

the tackling of climate-change

issue at the federal level and
cooperation from the provinces side

CENTER PROVINCE RELATIONS DEALING WITH THE EXTERNAL SECURITY THREATS.

(i) Dealing with the issue of
non-state actors.

Center-province relations strengthen
the defense mechanism involved
in dealing with the non state
actors external threat. Proper
resource allocation to defense
budget is required for this
tackling this external security
threat.

(ii) Tackling the issue of
5th Generation Hybrid Warfare.

Non-kinetic means of fifth-
generation hybrid warfare
can be tackled with good

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center-province relations ^{by} strengthening
state's institutions that are involved
in dealing with this issue.

(iii) Confronting the deterrence of regional countries:

Center-province relation can
strengthen defence system of a
country involved in countering
the deterrence of regional countries,
such as of India and Afghanistan.

(iv) Dealing with issue of environmental degradation:

Environmental policies dealing
with degradation can be applied
with proper allocation of
authority to center and strengthening
of federating units.

(v) Solving the issue of external threat of water crisis:

External threat of water crisis
can be dealt with good

Center province relations and
modernisation of water agreements
dealing with regional water
management

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING CENTER- PROVINCE RELATIONS IN PAKISTAN:

Center province relations can
be strengthened through following
means:

(i) Review of the NFC award:

Cyclical review of NFC award
is required to prevent
ethnic polarisation.

(ii) Implementation of CCI

Authority:

The role of Council of

Common Interests should be

further strengthened.

(iii) Overlapping of subjects should be eliminated ;

Overlapping of certain subjects to be legislated upon, should be reinvigorated. Subjects, of education, primary health care and an area of "centralised civil service"

(iv) Infrastructure capacity of provinces enhanced.

Infrastructure capacity of provinces should be dealt in enhanced to deal with certain issues.

CONCLUSION:

Good center-province relations are required to deal with both internal and external security threats, as evident from the real relations of federating units of Pakistan. Therefore, center-province relations are indispensable to dealing with threats.

QUESTION NO: 03

SHAH WALLIULLAH'S ROLE IN SUB-CONTINENTAL HISTORY:

"It is no mercy to
them to stop at
intellectually establishing
the truth of religion
to them."

(Shah Waliullah)

Shah Waliullah is considered
an 18th century Islamic reformist.

Through translation of Quran
and taking certain steps of
reformation at that time

He was successful in establishing
Islamic ideology and presence
of Muslims in subcontinent.

Therefore, the actions taken
by Shah Waliullah are
pivotal in changing subcontinent

History.

OCCURANCE OF EVENTS IN SUB-CONTINENT AT THE TIME OF SHAH-WALIULLAH:

(i) Religious diversity;

Interaction of three different religions; Hinduism, Islam and Sikhism, brought forward conflicts and disputes.

(ii) Caste-system;

Caste-system was deeply rooted in subcontinent at that time.

(iii) Sufi influence;

Sufism had a considerable influence at that time in Subcontinent.

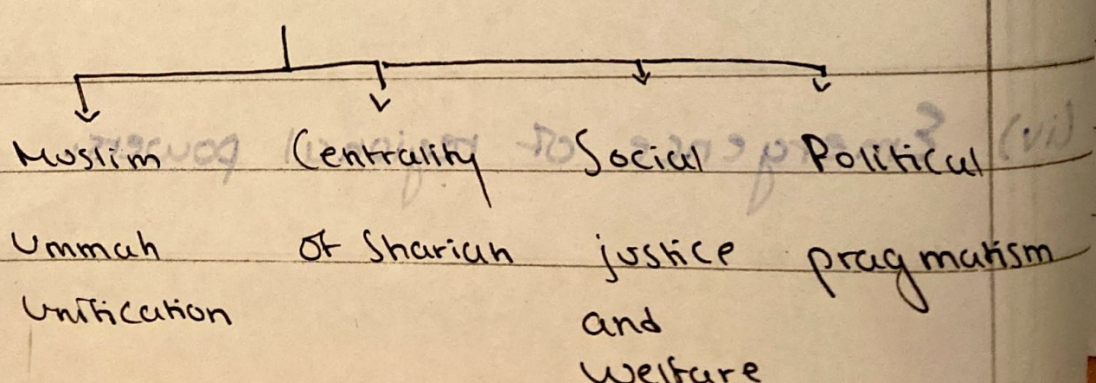
(iv) Emergence of regional powers;

Marathas established semi-independent territories and contributed to fracturing of political unit

(v) Educational backwardness of Muslims:
 Educational backwardness was prevalent in subcontinent through shifting cultural changes, political instability and economic challenges.

ROLE OF SHAH WALLIULLAH IN ESTABLISHING ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY AND MUSLIM IDENTITY IN SUB-CONTINENT:

TENETS OF SHAH'S PHILOSOPHY



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(i) Muslim Ummah unification:

Muslim Ummah should be united across common interpretation of Islamic education. He advocated for mutual tolerance of different Muslim school of thoughts.

(ii) Centrality of Shariah:

Believer of Islamic legal system, emphasized on Quran and Sunnah.

(iii) Social Justice and welfare:

Ensure wealth equality and protection of individual rights while fostering cohesion.

(iv) Political pragmatism:

Political pragmatism in dealing with issues of country complicated social and political situation. Defended Mughal Empire on decline.

Conclusion:

Shah Waliullah through initiation of multiple steps was able to establish Islamic ideology and Muslim presence in subcontinent.

Centrality of Shariah:

Social Justice and Welfare:

Political Broadness: