

GK (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS) - III

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PART - II

Q.2:

Indus Water Treaty 1960:

Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960. The treaty divided the six rivers of the Indus basin granting India control over three rivers, the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

Pakistan got control over the other three, Indus river, Jhelum, and Chenab river. The treaty was signed with the guarantee of World Bank to ensure fair and equal distribution of water resources between the two countries. This treaty has been ~~mediated~~ credited with maintaining water sharing stability for over a half century.

Generally the Indus Water treaty is considered to be successful, as it has survived so many disputes including 1971 partition of Bengal, Kargil war and many more. But it has been facing some challenges, particularly regarding the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the potential impact of climate change on Indus river system.

Recently, India's suspension of the treaty, in result of Pahalgam attack, blaming Pakistan, has raised concerns about the future of the agreement and its impact on Pakistan's water security.

Major Contours of Indus Water Treaty (1960):-

- ① India gets 3 Rivers including Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. (called the Eastern Rivers)
- ② Pakistan gets full control of the western rivers including Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.
- ③ India can use western rivers for limited purposes like hydropower generation and irrigation but cannot store or divert much water.
- ④ Permanent Commission was set up to share and resolve small issues.
- ⑤ Disputes go through steps: dialogues, expert help, or international court if needed.
- ⑥ The World Bank helped with the agreement and funding.

Ramifications for both countries in case of treaty suspension:-

For now the Indus Water Treaty is suspended by India in the recent events.

However, it is not a bilateral treaty due to World Bank's involvement in the treaty. Hence, India can alone not put this treaty to an end.

Moreover, the India's claim to divert or stop the water for Pakistan ~~can~~^{is} not valid or should not be taken seriously for at least a decade or two. As India does not have the capacity to store this water anywhere and it will take ten to twenty years to build such dams and barrages.

However, if the treaty is abolished then Pakistan can face severe water shortage in the future, there will be less water for farming and drinking.

Big impacts will be on food and economy. Pakistan will be facing tension with India and less hydroelectricity can lead to power shortage in Pakistan.

India on the other hand will be facing bad image globally for breaking the treaty and will also face pressure from world powers. There will be more chances of conflicts with Pakistan and the peace in the region might be affected. Conclusively, Pakistan can suffer more waterwise, but India can face more diplomatic and security fallout.

Q:3

At the time of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhadi and Shah Waliullah there was a need for reformist movement and more importantly religious reformist movements. The Muslims were facing great downfall and there were Hindu Reformist movements like Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj and Shudhi Movement. Hence, the need of the hour was religious reformist movements.

The religious reformist movements were social movements that aimed to restore Islamic views about life. These were

Long term processes and were carried out through books and speeches. These made gradual change in certain aspects of society rather than rapid or fundamental changes.

Role of Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi (1564-1624):

Title: Mujadid Ali' Sani

Era: 1564-1624

Area: Sirhand

Family: Caliphate descent

Followers: All Mujadids.

The situation of society at that time was facing moral decadence of muslim rulers which was a great threat. There were hindu reformist movements and aloofness from sharia. Gambling, bribery, alcohol consumption and other social evils were common. Deviance from divine laws was also seen. And ~~the~~ Hindu culture was dominant.

Efforts by Shaikh Ahmad:-

Shaikh Ahmed's writings including "Maktoobat" which was a compilation of Ijtihad and "Mar'at-dunya" a book on spirituality are his big efforts in fighting unfaithfulness and social evils in the society.

Moreover, he worked for true betterment and true morality of Islam, ending the social evils. His forceful voice against unfaithfulness of muslim rulers and his opposition of assimilation along with his efforts against

deen-ellahi and bakhli movement ~~are~~
highlight his role in the history of subcontinent.

Role of Shah Wali Ullah:-

Name: Qutbuddin

Title: Shah Wali Ullah

Era: 1703 - 1762

Family: Calliphatic descent.

Area: UP- India

Followers: Students of Madrasah-e-Rahimia.

The situation of the society at the time was such that the muslim rule was weak, there was threat of christian missionaries and christianity was being promoted and they used to ask difficult questions against Islam. There was also increasing threat of Marhattas and they used to attack the sub continent.

Efforts by Shah Wali Ullah:-

Shah Wali Ullah wrote more than fifty books in ~~rem~~ reformist movement. His persian translation of Holy Quran is his great effort. He also wrote letters to important figures and functions. The essence of his letters to the Mughal rulers was to give up corruption and inefficient practices. His letter to soldiers was meant to inculcate within them the spirit of Jihad. His letters to the artists and workers was meant to remind them that the economic prosperity is dependent

on them. He wrote letters to the masses to make them conscious of their duties and to not accumulate wealth.

He also did propagate some economic principles:

① People living in a specific area have the right over the resources of that area.

② Every body should have the right to ownership; as per their capabilities.

③ Any practice that led to accumulation of wealth shall not be tolerated.

④ A balance should be maintained in the society so that it develops uniformly.

He also formed the guardian council of Madaris for two main purposes:

1- Reformation of syllabi for madaris

2- Resolution of disputes among different school of thoughts.

Q5:-

Climate change is a problem faced by whole world. The developed countries are easily tackling the problem with good infrastructure and plenty of resources. However, the developing and underdeveloped nations are suffering due to climate change and unfortunately Pakistan is one of them. For the past several years it is seen that the weather patterns have severely changed and extreme weather conditions are observed around the world including Pakistan.

According to Climate Risk Index (CRI) (2024), Pakistan stands on 5th position out of all the countries in the world in the most vulnerable countries due to climate change.

However, it is observed that Pakistan is not at all a major contributor of CO₂ emissions or any other greenhouse gas emission but still is the most vulnerable country due to greenhouse effect and climate change.

External Factors of Climate change:-

① Population Explosion:-

According to US - Census Bureau the world population in 1960 was 3 billion and in 2000 it hit 6 billion and currently stands at 8.1 billion and it is predicted to hit 9 billion in next 8 to 10 years.

Due to population explosion sudden increase in consumption, production/manufacturing, deforestation, urbanization, generation of solid waste, transport, demand of energy and agriculture led to the increase in greenhouse gases ~~to~~ resulting climate change.

② Massive Deforestation:

According to Global Forest Watch more than 10 million ~~hectares~~ ^{hectares} have been deforested over past 6-7 years. Forests are carbon sinks and they absorb CO₂ to run photosynthesis. As sources of CO₂ increased the levels of CO₂ increased and according to

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) it reached 424 ppm in 2025.

③ Rapid Urbanization:

The construction activity especially roads, flyovers, underpasses, commercial centers and housing has led to climate change because the machinery used is all oil based fuels that emit CO_2 , SO_2 , CO and other green house gases. According to UN almost 60% of world population is urban.

④ Combustion of Fossil Fuels:-

The global energy sector contributes 35% to the global emissions. As it depends on the non-renewable energy like, coal, oil, gas, diesel. All the power productions, domestic facilities, institutional facilities or industries emit CO_2 and other green house gases (GHGs).

The Global Agriculture sector contributes 25% to the global emissions. The Agrochemicals including fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and other are produced in industries that emit CO_2 due to fossil fuel consumption. The tubewells run on Diesels. Similarly the Global Industrial sector contributes 21% and Transport sector contributes 15% global emissions. (IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

⑤ Generation of Solid Waste:-

The solid waste being generated all over the world produces Methane, Nitrous oxides CO_2 & that lead to Climate Change.

This Global warming due to excessive GHGs is a threat to life in Pakistan and beyond.

It is causing Climate change, melting of Glaciers, Global sea level Rise, Increasing intensity of disasters, agriculture and health impacts. Hence, climate change should be taken seriously, and countries like Pakistan should adopt proactive measures to save life and other essentials in the country.

Q6:-

Irrigation in Pakistan is outdated and poorly managed. The Farmers are not aware of new and efficient irrigation techniques that save time, effort and also water. Major domestic issues involve:-

① Water shortages: Due to climate change, poor storage, and upstream usage, the availability of water is less.

② The canal system is outdated and not lined. Great amount of water is lost due to seepage and poor maintenance.

③ Unequal Distribution: The farmers at the beginning of canals take away most of the water and farmers at the end of canals get less water.

④ Water logging & salinity: Caused due to excessive use of water and over-irrigation^{on} and poor drainage.

⑤ Poor Water Management: - Lack of modern techniques

⑥ Low water/ No water Pricing: Irrigation water is underpriced or not priced at all which causes wastage of water.

⑦ Illegal Water Extraction: Unchecked tubewells and illegal extraction.

⑧ Lack of Farmer Awareness: Limited knowledge of efficient irrigation techniques.

Institutions and their Role :-

① ISRA (Indus River System Authority): Should allocate water among provinces under the water Accord.

② WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority): Should build and manage dams and irrigation infrastructure.

③ Provincial Irrigation Departments: Should maintain canal systems and manage water delivery to farmers.

④ PCRWR (Pakistan Council for Research and in Water Resources):-

Should research on water conservation, irrigation efficiency and water delivery to farmers.

⑤ Ministry of Water Resources:-

National level water policy and coordination is required.

