

Part-II

Question No: 2

Indus Water Treaty - 1960

Introduction: The Indus Water Treaty (1960) divides the Indus river system between India and Pakistan. India controls the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) while Pakistan gets the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab). The World Bank helped create this agreement to stop water disputes. Both countries share problems through the Permanent Indus Commission. Though and Pakistan often disagree, this treaty has kept peace over water for over 60 years.

Major Contours:

1: River Allocation: India gets Ravi, Beas, Sutlej (Eastern Rivers)

- Pakistan gets western rivers including Jhelum, Chenab and Indus.

Transition Period (1960-70)

India supplied water while, Pakistan built replacement infrastructure.

India provided 62 million in financial assistance.

Usage Rules:

India can use Western Rivers for limited purposes:

- Drinking Water
- Small scale irrigation
- Restricted hydro power projects.

Governance:

Permanent Indus Commission monitors implementation

Understand what has been asked

Resolves disputes through

i: Bilateral discussions.

ii: Neutral experts.

iii: International arbitration

• In a nutshell, the main

focus of the treaty was on:

i: Strict dam constructions
guidelines.

ii: Mandatory water flow maintenance.

iii: Environmental protection.

iv: Flood warning systems.

Ramifications:

• India's decision to suspend the IWT does not equate to an immediate cessation of flow of water. However, it allows India to withhold critical hydrological data such as discharge levels and flood forecast, which are vital for Pakistan's water management and agricultural planning.

Profound analysis is required

Additionally, this condition can adversely impact the Pakistan's agriculture. Approximate 80% of Pakistan farmland, equating to about 16 million hectares, relies on the Indus basin for irrigation. With water levels in reservoirs like the Tarbela Dam already low, any further reduction in water flow can severely affect the cultivation of key crops like cotton like cotton. Cotton in particular, is crucial as it constitutes over 60% of Pakistan's exports and contributes 8.5% of GDP. A decline in cotton yield could adversely impact the country's textile sector.

Furthermore, Pakistan is striving to increase its renewable energy share, with hydroelectricity being a significant component.

Major hydropower plants including Tarbela, Neelum-Jhang and Mangla depend on the Indus and Jhelum rivers.

Conclude properly

Q No: 7

Phenomenon Of National

Integration: National

Integration refers to the unification of diverse social, cultural and ethnic groups under a shared national identity.

It involves the territorial integration (state control over regions), elite mass integrations (relationships between rulers and citizens) value integration (shared national myths, symbols) and integrative behavior (collective societal action). In Pakistan, it is tied to national building, political stability and modernization.

For instance, Pakistan's Two national Theory initially, promoted ideological unity but failed to integrate diverse ethnic

Concise your intro

identities (e.g. Bengali resistance to Urdu imposition). Likewise, the 1971 separation of Bangladesh exemplifies the consequences of failed integration policies. Moreover, after independence our leaders struggled to balance regional identities with a cohesive national identity.

Principles Of National

Integration:

According to??

1: **Unity:** All people in Pakistan should stay united, no matter their language, culture or background. Working together helps make the country stronger.

2: **Faith:** Believe in yourself, in each other, and in the country

Having faith gives people hope and courage to move forward.

Discipline: Follow rules, be honest and act responsibly. Discipline helps keep the country safe, fair and successful.

Ways to Strengthen National Integration in Pakistan :

1: **Granting internal autonomy**

to provinces: Granting internal autonomy to provinces, would assist to empower socio-economic development and reduce ethnic insecurities.

2: **Adopting a pluralistic approach:** Shifting from

an assimilationist strategy to a pluralistic one, promoting equity and harmony among diverse cultural and ethnic groups.

3: Ensuring equitable distribution of resources:

Ensuring fair economic distribution to address disparities and foster a sense of belonging among all regions.

4: Promoting interfaith harmony:

Taking steps to promote interfaith harmony and address religious intolerance to strengthen national integrity

Conclusion?

Question No:04

26th Constitutional Amendment and trichotomy of Power in Pakistan:

Introduction: The 26th constitutional amendment of Pakistan has sparked widespread debate due to its significant changes in the country's judicial structure.

Introduced shortly before the retirement of the Chief Justice, the amendment proposes the formation of a new court, changes in the power of existing courts and introduces a new environmental right. While others consider it as a step forward, and some as a move that could weaken judicial independence and transparency.

1: Concerns over Timing and Personalization:

The amendment was introduced just before the current Chief Justice, Justice Gazi Faiez Isa retired. This raised concerns that it was made to benefit him personally, as it allows him to become the head of a new court and increases the retirement age to 68.

2: Creation of the Federal Constitutional Court (FCC):

A new court called the FCC would be created. It would handle important cases like disagreement between governments and cases about people's rights.

Explain properly
Substantiate your arguments

3: Judge Appointment

Mechanism: Judges of the court will be appointed by the President with the ~~Minister's~~ ^{Minister's} input, reducing transparency and independence.

4: Reduced Powers of the Supreme Court

Supreme Court: The supreme court will lose original jurisdiction and be limited to appeals. FCC decisions can overrule it.

5: Impacts on High Courts

Autonomy: FCC can transfer cases and judges between High Courts without consent, affecting their independence.

Add/mention articles

6: Limiting Judicial Review Of Constitutional Amendments:

The amendment bars courts from challenging future constitutional amendments, limiting judicial oversight.

7: Rights to Clean Environment:

Introduces a strong, unconditional right to a clean and healthy environment.

- **Conclusion:** The 26th Amendment shifts judicial power and weakens court independence, affecting the balance of power. Despite adding environmental rights, it raises concerns about checks and balances.

“The judiciary must be independent of political pressure and influence, if it is to uphold the rule of law.”

Lord Woolf, former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales.

Question No: 6

Domestic Issues related to Irrigation in Pakistan:

Pakistan's irrigation system, primarily based on the Indus Basin, and it is facing multiple challenges that threaten agricultural productivity. The system is though largest in the world, it is getting aging and inefficient due to siltation in major dams like Mangla and Tarbela, reducing their storage capacity. Financial constraints further worsen the situation, as the government struggles to allocate adequate for maintenance and system upgrades. Water distribution remains highly inequitable especially at the ends of canals.

Explain
properly

due to poor infrastructure, corruption, and lack of oversight. Additionally, waterlogging and salinity, resulting from unlined canals and poor drainage have degraded large areas of farmland.

Important institutions and their roles:

- 1): PCRWR: Guidelines for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and supports its implementation.
- 2): IWM: focuses on improving water management and agricultural productivity in the Indus River Basin
- 3): Sindh Irrigation Department: Initiated the On farm water management (OFWM) program

in irrigated areas of Pakistan to improve water efficiency at the farm level. Conclusion??

Additionally, the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), the water and power development authority (WAPDA) and the provincial irrigation and drainage authorities (PIDA) are ^{an} playing significant roles in addressing irrigation challenges in Pakistan.

Profound analysis is required
Add proper points
Be mindful of the length required

You have got potential
Good luck!