

Pak Affairs

Qno. 1:

Introduction

In terms of water conflict, Pakistan is a unique country because apart from having water issue with India and Afghanistan, it has water conflicts involving its own provinces. The two provinces Punjab and Sindh have history of leveling allegations against each other. IRSA conflict, ~~po~~ canal distribution issue, failure of CCI, provincial grievances are the major problems in domestic water conflict. This conflict affect national unity by creating political tension, trust issues, politicization and reduces cooperation between provinces. This issue also reduce crop productivity, increase food insecurity, inequitable water distribution and delay in projects.

Domestic dimension of hydropolitics

From the sindh it is claimed that Punjab do not give due share of water whereas punjab term it a baseless.

1) IRSA Conflict

The purpose of IRSA is to regulate and monitor the water distribution between provinces. Sindh accused IRSA (Indus River System authority) of favoring punjab and miscalculating water availability. IRSA is biased, weak and incapable as a forum. Sindh has 60% of water shortage and only 40% water is available.

2) Failure of CCI

Council of Common interest developed in 2010 in the context of 18th amendment. It is established

under Article 153 of the constitution of Pakistan in which four chief ministers and Prime minister address the issue between federal government and any provinces. They are required to meet at least once ~~ever~~ after 90 days. Unfortunately, this forum does not address water related issue.

3. Canal distribution issue

Under green Pakistan initiative, 6 canals will be built from Indus river and goes to Punjab. Due to this Sindh share reduce effectively. Sindh passed resolution in assembly against these canals so that their 50 lakh acres land become cultivable.

4. Provincial grievances

water scarcity becomes political fuel. Each province

has its own complaint. Sindh accuses Punjab of upstream diversion and oppose 6 canals development. Punjab claims Sindh is not managing water effectively and waste water. KPK demands share in hydropower projects. Balochistan claims it receive far less than its allocated share. These grievances create mistrust between provinces.

How interprovincial disputes affect national unity?

Inter provincial water dispute create ethnic problem and weaken trust.

1) Political tension

Inter-provincial water dispute turn in political countries as provinces accuse each other of stealing or diverting water. Political parties misuse these regional grievances

for their own benefits. Opposition parties criticize government during water scarcity or drought seasons. The conversion of technical water issue into political conflict escalate tension in the region.

2. Lack of trust on institutions

Water dispute ^{weakens} ~~produce~~ provincial trust on institutions such as IRSA, CCI and WAPDA. These institutions are biased and are unable to resolve regional water conflict. The provinces believe on the centre erode. This mistrust undermine decision making process and water projects

3. Politicization of water infrastructure projects

Mega water projects are turn into a

symbol of dominance or deprivation. Sindh strongly opposes upstream of reservoir construction, viewing it as a threat to water rights.

For years the issue of Kalabagh dam remained a bone of contention between Punjab and Sindh. Such politicization obstructs national water leveling planning.

4: Weakening cooperation between provinces

Inter-provincial water conflict reduces the ability of provinces to collaborate and cooperate with each other to address climate change and water scarcity issue. It weakens national unity and integration.

How Inter-provincial dispute affect agricultural development?

1. Crop productivity decrease

Dispute over water sharing results in delayed or less supply of water reduce crop productivity. Pakistan's agricultural system depends on Indus Basin Irrigation system. Canal operations slow down and farmers do not receive water during crop seasons which result in decrease in crop productivity.

2. Increases food insecurity

Inter-provincial dispute increases food insecurity by disrupting water supply and food items movement. Limited supply of water reduce crop yield and agricultural losses. It may also increases markets instability and price hikes.

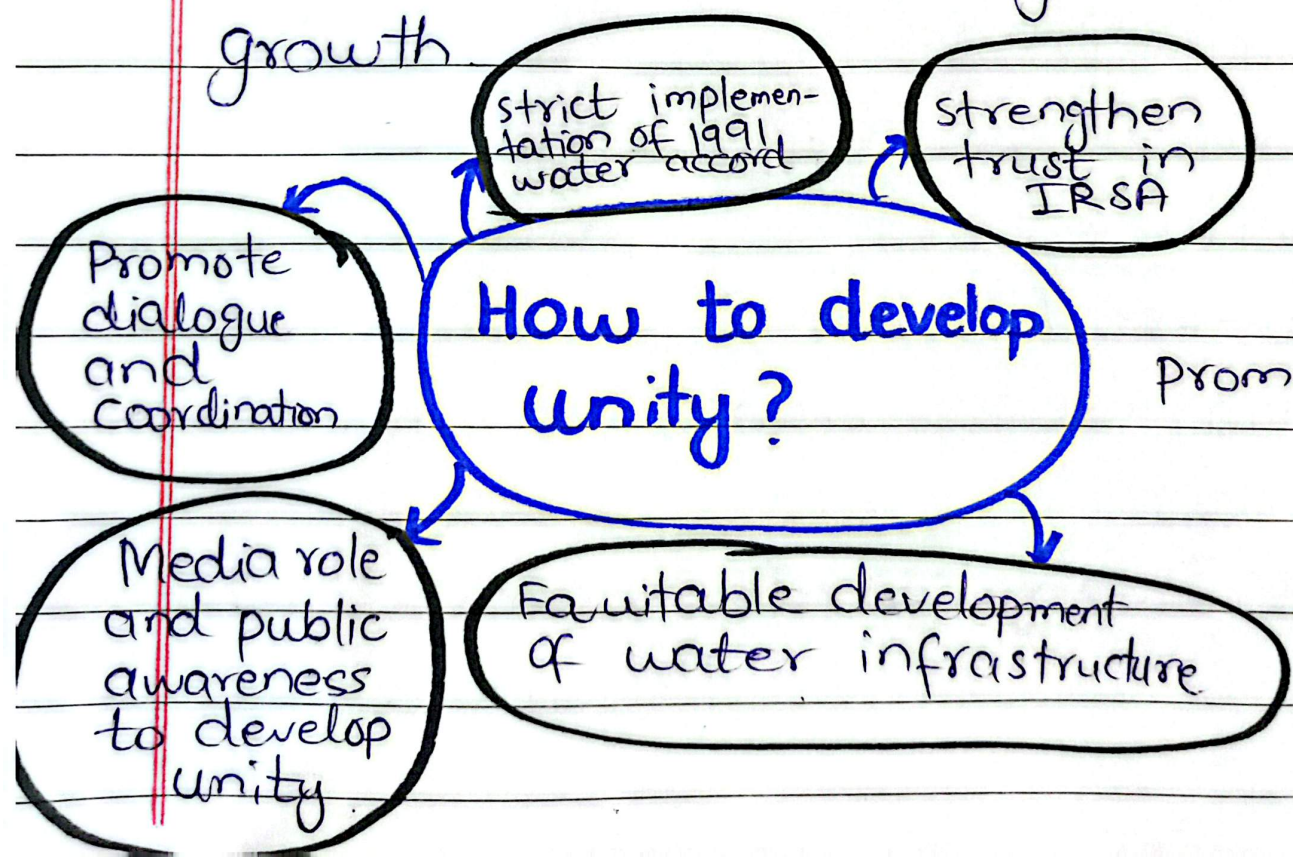
3. Inequitable water distribution

Provinces like

sindh and Balochistan are deprived of water supply which severely affect their irrigation system. This directly hit crop yields especially wheat, cotton, sugar and rice production.

4: Delayed water projects

Because of political escalation between provinces, large dams and canals projects are delayed. Without these reservoirs, Pakistan loses huge amount of water during rain annually. Long term affect slow down the agricultural growth.



Conclusion.

Hydro-politics in Pakistan is not merely a water issue but a political force shaping federal-provincial relations. Inter-provincial dispute weakens institutions, creates mistrust, delay water projects affect agricultural growth and reduce cooperation between provinces. National unity on water issue can be developed through fair policies, equal distribution and transparent governance.

Qno. 3

Energy Security Introduction

Energy security is the backbone of economic growth. Renewable energy sources are essential to address the challenges faced by energy sector in Pakistan.

Solar, wind, hydropower and biomass reduce import bills enhance energy security, improve economic growth, tackle circular debt, boost local employment and improve energy access. Renewable energy sources also play an important role in achieving environment, economic, social sustainability, preserve natural resources and energy access for all.

Pakistan's energy Challenges

Around 60-70% of Pakistan's electricity comes from fossil fuels making the country vulnerable to foreign exchange pressure. Outdated

grids, transmission losses and inefficient distribution exacerbate the supply demand. Frequent load shedding and power outages discourage foreign investment. Over-reliance on fossil fuels contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and worsen the environment.

Role of alternative and renewable energy resources in addressing Pakistan's energy challenges

Renewable energy sources play a key role in solving Pakistan's energy crisis by providing, clean, affordable and sustainable power.

1) Reduce import bills

Renewable energy sources especially solar, wind hydropower and biomass reduce Pakistan's massive oil and ^{LNG} import bills. A large

portion of electricity generation relies on imported fuel oil, gas and LNG which put pressure on foreign investment. By shifting to locally available renewable resources, expensive imported fuels replace with cheap resource leading to decrease in import bills.

2) Improve economic growth

The shift to renewable energy provides long term cost savings, attract foreign investment and insulate the economy from global markets. The renewable energy sector also create job opportunities in manufacturing and installation, boosting economic development.

3) Tackle circular debt

Cheap and renewable energy sources reduce

fuel imports. Due to this power cost decreases and circular debt pressure also decrease.

4) Boost local employment

Renewable energy projects create employment opportunities in installation, manufacturing and maintenance. Solar panel installation in industries encourages local businesses and reduce dependency on ~~too~~ imported technologies. This strengthen Pakistan's economic base through industrial growth.

5) Improve energy access

Decentralized off grid renewable solutions such as solar microgrid can provide reliable electricity access to over 40,000 remote villages that are not connected to national grid. Large scale solar farms

like Quaid-e-Azam solar park in Punjab can generate significant power for the national grid.

6) Enhance energy security

By utilizing indigenous resources like solar, wind, hydropower and biomass, Pakistane can significantly reduce its dependency on fossil fuels and achieve greater self reliance. This also shield the economy from global price fluctuations.

Role of renewable energy in achieving sustainable development

1) Environmental Sustainability

Renewable energy sources reduce fossil fuels dependency which reduce the emission of greenhouse

gases. Reduction of greenhouse gases clean air, environment and ecosystems leading to long term sustainable ecological balance

2) Economic Sustainability

Renewable energy resources are cheap and reliable power. Due to this industrial growth increase and export competitiveness also increase which leads to economic development.

3) Social Sustainability

Renewable energy resources improve energy access in rural areas. It strengthen local economies. Less use of fossil fuels reduce air pollution which improve public health lowering respiratory diseases.

4) Preserve natural resources

Renewable like

Solar energy require minimal water for operation as compared to traditional power plants. This help to preserve water resources.

5) Energy access for all

Renewable energy

enables reliable and access electricity especially in remote areas. Off-grid solar systems and community based resources ensure continuous power for house hold, schools and healthcare centres.

It reduce energy poverty and directly advance GDI-7 by making clean and equitable energy for all.

Conclusion.

Alternative and renewable energy source enhance economic growth, access energy for all, Strengthen

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local economies, reduce bills cost and circular debt.

Widely use of renewable ~~for~~ sources replacing fossil fuels make environment sustainable, ^{achieve} economy and social sustainability and energy access for all.