

Q1: Examine the domestic ?

Introduction:

Hydropolitics in Pakistan revolves around the control, allocation and management of Indus Basin waters - the life of Pakistan's agriculture and economy. According to Ikram Rabbani, the Indus River system is not only a geographical asset but a political and economic foundation for provincial harmony. However mis-management, mistrust and inequitable distribution among provinces have transformed water into contentious political issues, affecting both national unity and agricultural development.

Domestic Dimensions of Hydro-Politics in Pakistan

1. Federal - Provincial Power Struggle
Conflict over water erupts over the authority of (IRST) Indus River system Authority especially between Punjab and Sindh. provinces blame each other for shortage of water. Sindh accused Punjab while Balochistan accused Sindh, the hydroelectric projects like Guddu Barrage and Rohri projects, cause shortage of water in Balochistan.
2. Historical Mistrust among provinces.
According to Ikram Rabbani, since the canal colonization period Sindh has accused Punjab of upstream diversion.

This historical mistrust shapes current hydro-politics and creates resistance to water infrastructure projects.

3. Dispute over Major Reservoirs.

(Kalabagh, Basha dam etc)

According to Imtiaz Shahid Kalabagh dam remains the most contentious issues among provinces. Sindh, KPK and Balochistan oppose it due to fears of reduction in downstream flow and loss of control over water. It will also empower Punjab over water. These disputes have paralysed water shortage capacity.

4. IRSA's Allocation under 1991 Water Accord.

The 1991 Accord determines share of provinces. Sindh and Punjab frequently disagree on flow management and shortage of water during winter season which can affect crops during Rabi season, as said in Economic Survey of Pakistan.

5. Water Theft and canal Manipulation.

Dawn editorials on water theft written by Akbar Zaide's economic governance analysis provinces accuse each other over water shortage through unauthorized canals. Feudal influence in Sindh and Southern Punjab shapes local hydro-politics.

Apart from this weak enforcement by irrigation departments also exacerbates the situation among provinces.

Impacts of Inter-Provincial Water Disputes on National unity.

1. Erosion of trust on Federal.

Anatol Ueren notes that provincial identity in Pakistan is stronger than national identity. water disputes worsen this by making provinces feel deprived and increasing anti-centre sentiments and it affects inter-provincial relations.

2. Rise of Provincial Nationalism

Sindhi nationalism intensified over Kalabagh Dam and shortage of water in downstream. PPP Political parties also see it as a threat. - Imtiaz Shahid.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

3. Weakening of Council of common interests (CCI).

CCI (Council of common interests) should solve this dispute as early as possible but it also suffers political polarization which ultimately weakens its authority. Imran Bashir highlights that frequent bypassing of CCI strengthen provincial grievances.

Impact of water disputes on Agricultural Development.

1 - uneven distribution of water is harmful for productivity

As Punjab receives more supplies due to its geographical upstream location, it provides good productivity as compared to other provinces as Sindh in downstream receives low water flow affecting crops like rice, sugarcane and cotton.

2 - Delayed construction of dams and Reservoirs.

According to Ikram Rabbani, due to disputes like Kalabagh, Pakistan loses over 10MAF of floodwater to the sea annually. This contributes to reduced irrigation, crops failure and shortage of water capacity.

3. Reduced Agricultural Exports :-

Pakistan's competitive crops (cotton, rice and fruits)

Suffer when irrigation is unstable.

This will affect rural livelihoods and national economy.

Conclusion:

In order to conclude Pakistan's hydro-politics is a domestic challenge deeply rooted in historical mistrusts and governance issue. Inter-provincial disputes distort national cohesion and hamper agricultural productivity. A cooperative approach.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

should be adopted by using modern technology engage in forums where we can able to resolve provincial conflicts and promote political stability and shared water-management institutions which is essential for stability and development.

Q 2

Energy security is the backbone of economic growth ?

Energy security forms the foundation of industrial developments, agricultural productivity and socio-economic developments. Pakistan's economy is suffering from chronic shortage of energy and high dependence on imported fossil fuels. In this case alternative - renewable energy sources can play important role. Such as solar, water, wind and biogas, which offer cheaper cost and environmentally friendly.

Pakistan's Major Energy challenges.

- 1 - Dependence on imported fossil fuels.
Akbar Zaidi (issues in Pakistan's economy) notes that Pakistan imports majority of its oil causing severe pressure on the balance of payments. Global oil volatility worsens Pakistan's economic instability.

2. Circular debt Crisis

Economic Survey of Pakistan highlights circular debt as one of the biggest energy-sector bottlenecks. Structural inefficiencies and high capacity payments worsen the debt.

3. Climate vulnerability

As Pakistan is the most vulnerable country due to global warming. Melting of glaciers, rise of sea level and intensity of floods and heatwaves worsen the country's condition. In this case Dr. Safdar Mahmood states that climate-sensitive countries like Pakistan must shift towards green energy for sustainability.

Role of Alternative and Renewable Energy in Addressing these Challenges

1. Solar Energy

As Pakistan lies in the world's sun belt with 300+ sunny days, so it should focus on solar energy. Using this energy and reduce oil imports is good for sustainable agriculture and industries.

Quaid-e-Azam solar Park in Bahawalpur total capacity of 1000 MW is one of the largest solar Parks in Asia.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

2. Wind energy

According to Pakistan Economic Survey. The Gharo-Jampur wind Corridor has a potential of 50,000 MW. Wind energy already contributes 1300+ MW to national grid. It is clean stable and cheap source.

3. Hydropower.

According to Pakistan Economic Survey of Pakistan. Pakistan has 60,000 MW hydropower potential but uses only 1/6th of it. Ongoing projects like Diamer-Bhasha Dam, Manmand Dam and Dasu Dam play their role to meet the growing demand of energy supply.

Contribution to Sustainable development

1. Economic Stability

Akbar Zaidi argues that high fuel import drain foreign exchange and cause pressure on economy. This pressure can be ease by shifting towards renewable energy source.

2. Environmental protection

As Pakistan is suffer from Climate Change frequent flood waves and heatwaves affect our country. Dr Safdar Mehmood highlights that renewable energy helps Pakistan meet climate obligations.

3. Social Development.

Reduce dependent on Imported fossil fuels helps to grow domestic industry

references???

Improve agriculture, industry, education and rural life. It will also provide job opportunities.

4. Energy independence.

By lowering dependence on imported fuels and using renewable energy source help our country to move toward stability.

Conclusion.

Ikram Rabbani emphasizes that economic progress depends on affordable energy. Renewable and alternative sources are essential for overcoming Pakistan's chronic energy shortage. This is Pakistan's only sustainable path toward energy security.

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