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Q No. 3

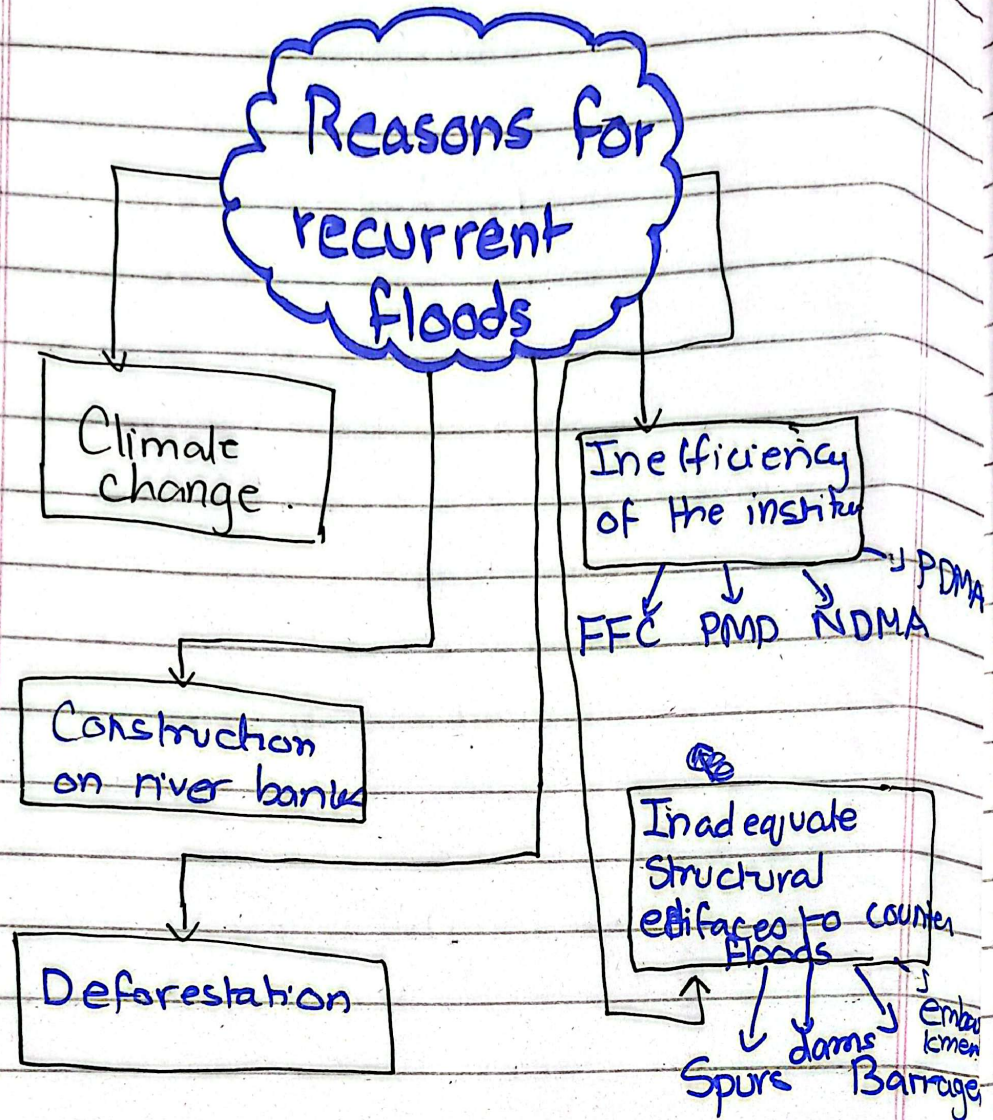
1) INTRODUCTION

According to the narrative of the global South, the Global North is the major contributor to the climate crises and the Global South bears the consequences. Due to this Pakistan has been the prime affected and is continuously being hit by devastating floods. But, the country has not been able to counter its disasters properly. Pakistan needs proper structural and non-structural policies along with the co-operation of the institutions in order to counter the havoc of the natural disaster.

2) Reasons for Floods in Pakistan

There are many reasons for the incidences of floods in Pakistan along with their horrifying effects. Some of them are natural while mostly are due to human

Activities.



a) Climate Change: major reasons for floods in Pakistan.

First of all, the major reason for the floods in Pakistan is the increase in the global temperatures due to increased human activities. According to IPCC, the temperature of the world has crossed the

limit of 1.5°C temperature of the pre industrial era. So the snowball effect hit Pakistan and result in the surge of floods in Pakistan.

b) Institutional inefficiency: reason for devastating effects of floods.

Since the inevitable havoc of floods is always expected in Pakistan, the institutions have a major role for effecting effective planning to counter to problem. But, the institutions are weak and inefficient due to which there is no proper management or predictions regarding floods and the destruction it causes.

c) Inadequate structural edifices to prevent flood.

In Pakistan there is a lack of structural edifices that are required to curtail the floods. These include dams, embankments and spurs. Pakistan already have approxin 6,000 km of embankments and approximal

14000 km of spurs present.
But they are not sufficient to control the floods.

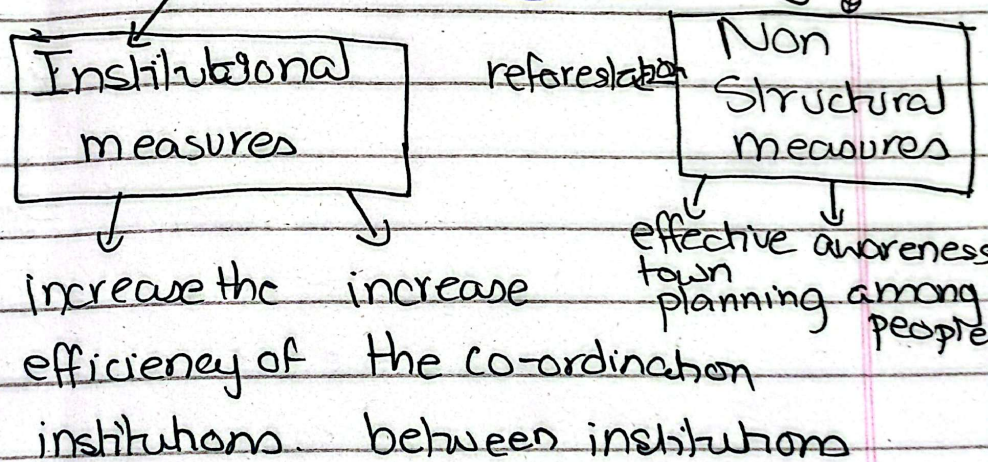
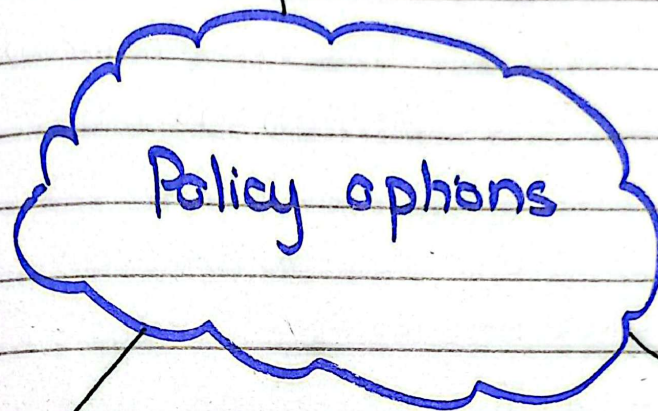
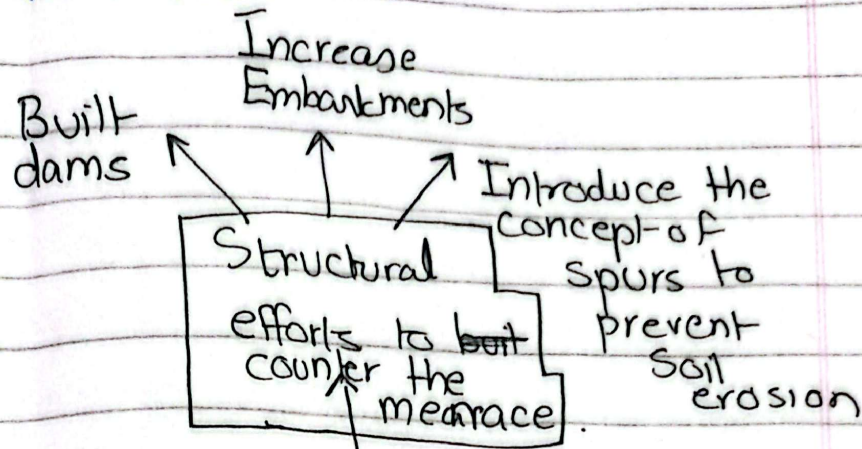
d) Deforestation: leading to riverine floods.

Alongwith the structural problems Pakistan has many non-structural problems like deforestation. Nature has its own methods to keep balance on Earth through forests. Due to excessive forests, the incidences of floods are increasing.

e) Ineffective planning of towns: Construction on riversides.

After the deforestation the area is utilised for urbanisation which leads to an increase in the incidence of floods due to the construction on the river sides. The water-bodies overflow and destroy the edifices that comes in its way as well.

3) Policy options for the nation to follow.



3.1) Institutional measures

- 1) Increase the efficiency of the ~~between~~ institutions.

The institutions must be capable enough to detect the early occurrence of flood and take pre-emptive measures. Increase the number of employees and enhance the capacity training of all the workers to counter the menace and destructions caused by the floods.

b) Increase the co-ordination between institutions.

There should be an increased coordination among the institutions such as Pakistan Meteorological Department and NDMA along with PDMA. The PMD should detect the increased changing weather patterns and inform the PDMA and NDMA to take effective steps to counter the destructions of the natural disaster.

3.2) Structural measures to reduce the destruction caused by floods.

Along with the institutions

The government of Pakistan should invest to improve the structures responsible to store excessive water and prevent the overflowing of rivers.

a) Build dams to store excessive water.

The government must build dams on the intention to store excessive flow of water during floods, as a priority.

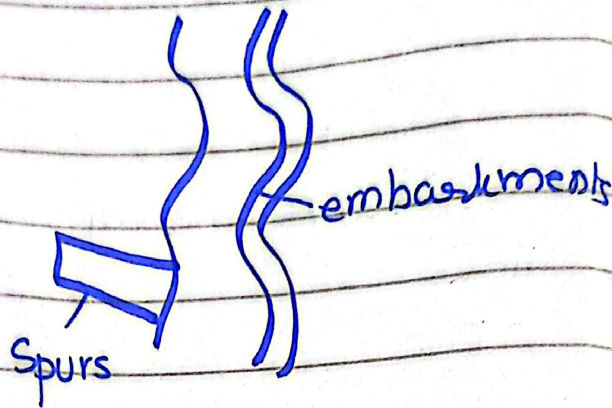
b) Increase embankments to stop the rivers from overflowing.

Furthermore, embankments must be built on the riversides in order to prevent the overflowing of ~~water~~ ^{water} and ~~for~~ converting into floods.

c) Increase the building of spurs on the areas adjacent to rivers.

Moreover, spurs are an

effective way to prevent soil erosion and the waters will be contained within the river



3.3) Non-structural planning

a) Awareness among individuals to deal with the crises,

The government should take effective steps in order to spread awareness among people to be prepared for the floods. They must be educated not to cut trees from the sides of the rivers and to co-operate with the government regarding evacuations to prevent the loss of life.

b) Reforestation: Prevent the overflow of rivers

A joint public-private partnership efforts must be done to make Pakistan green again. It will help to prevent the temperatures from rising all over Pakistan. Not only that but it will prevent the flooding of rivers.

c) Effective town planning:
Prevent urban and riverine floods.

The government should promote the practices of effective town planning. They must take strict legal actions against the construction of riverside. Further, they should improve the drainage systems in the cities in order to prevent urban flooding.

4) CONCLUSION

To conclude, Pakistan is one of the countries of South

Asia that is badly affected by the havoc of climate change by the incidents of recurrent flood. There are many administrative, institutional, structural and non-structural problems that need to be countered in order to prevent life and economic loss in the country.

Q No. 2

1) INTRODUCTION

Hydropolitics is very popular topic in South Asia as water is essential for the existence and sustenance of life. Due to climate change the water is becoming scarce in comparison to the ability of the nations. In South Asia many countries share water that runs along more than one country. Due to the strain on the resource.

There is an increase in the tensions that share water. This has resulted in an increase in conflicts and future conflicts of the countries. Now that India has put the IWT at abeyance, the upper riparian, China has also drawn up daggers and has started to build the dam on Brahmaputra River. This will be followed by strategic, existential and economic effects leading to instability in the region.

2) Hydropolitics in the region between India, Pakistan and China.

a) India and Pakistan : The abeyance of ^{IWT} India from IWT by India.

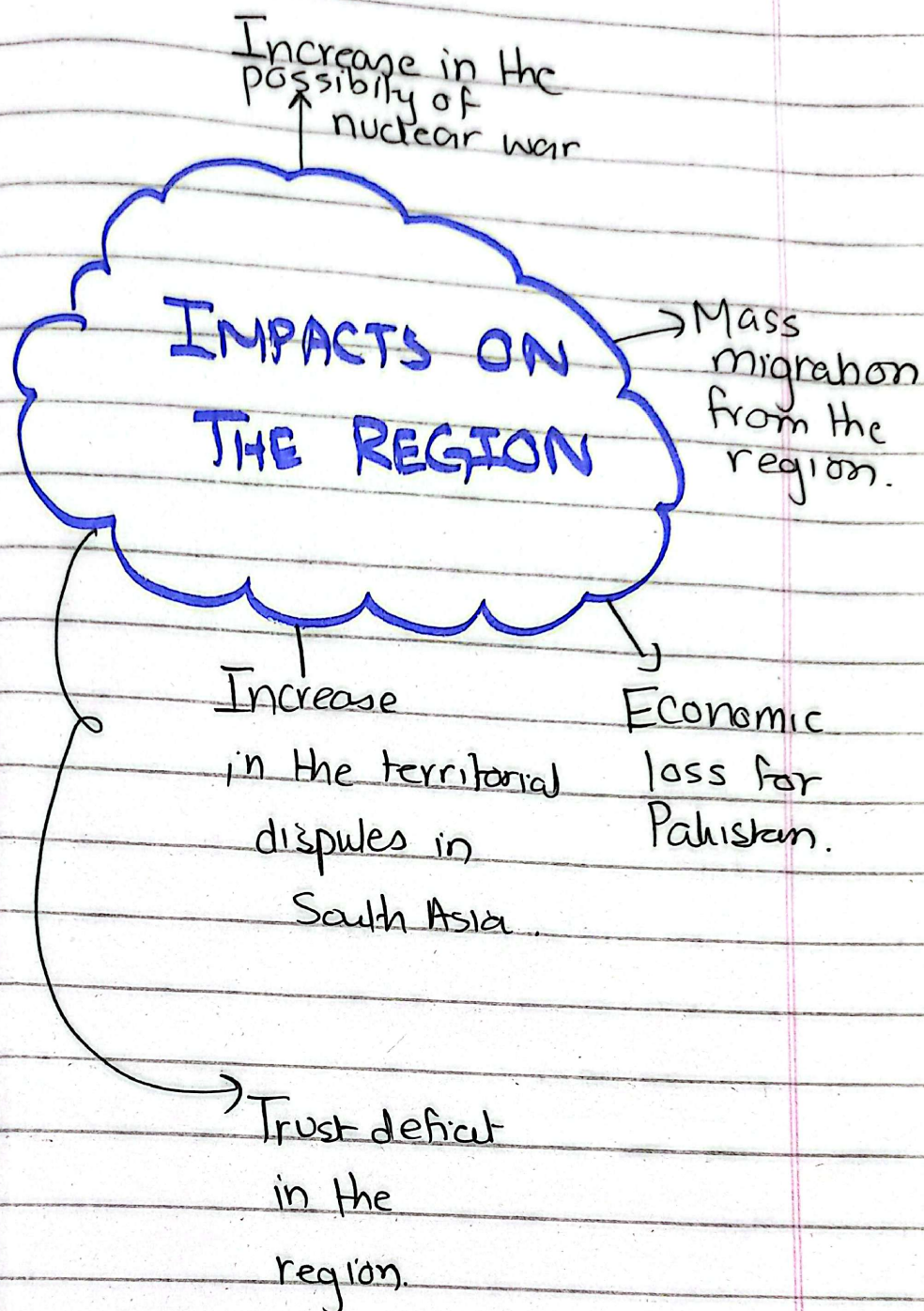
Between the two countries India is an upper riparian. After the Pahalgarh India has unilaterally revoked the IWT. This allows India to utilise water according to its own will, including storage for

water by building dams and increasing the domestic use for urban areas and irrigation.

b) Between China and India:
Dams on Brahmaputra by China.

China is the upper riparian and India is the lower riparian. Since India revoked the treaty, China has sped up the building of five dams called the Motou hydropower project on the Tsangpo river which enters India through Brahmaputra river. The Chinese government has called it the dam of the century as it is the biggest project in the world and give China a hold on the water politics of the region. Since Pakistan is a proponent of China, Beijing is using its capabilities to pressurise India and containing it from gaining hegemony in the region.

3) IMPACTS ON THE REGION



a) Increasing possibility of a nuclear war between Pakistan and India.

Pakistan and India are

nuclear countries. According to the doctrine of Pakistan, water is an existential crisis for Pakistan because it is highly dependant on the Indus river for domestic purposes and agriculture. If India stops the flow of waters to Pakistan, then Islamabad will utilise its nuclear doctrine and conduct nuclear strikes on India. Consequently India will retaliate and this will cause mass destruction in the region.

b) Mass migration from the region: devastating effects of nuclear war and the existential crises for Pakistan.

By revoking the IWT, India will stop the water of Indus from entering into Pakistan. The population will see no sustenance in the country and will shift to the western countries. Moreover, the devastating effect of nuclear war will make the two countries

inhabitable. So, the people of both the countries will prefer to move out of the region before it is too late.

c) Economic loss for Pakistan.

Since Pakistan has an agrarian economy, it is heavily dependant on the Indus river for the agriculture. The decline in the river flow will result in ~~the~~ a huge economic loss for Pakistan.

d) Increase in the territorial disputes in the regions.

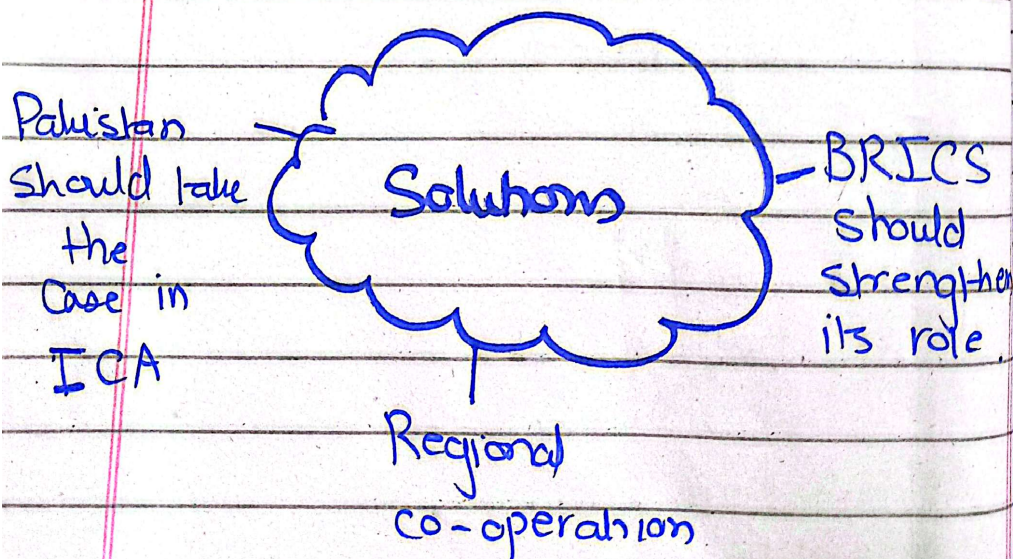
India has disputes with Bangladesh, Nepal and China regarding the sharing of water. Since India has walked out of the IWT, there is a growing concern in the other regions ~~like~~ that are at the lower riparian that India will do the same to them. Moreover, India is funding a dam in Afghanistan on river Kabul that

put further strain on Pakistan.
All of this will result in the
surge in territorial disputes in the
region.

c) Trust deficit in the regional
and international institutions

Since the World bank and
BRICS are unable to prevent
India and China from ~~preventing~~
violating the international law,
a trust deficit has been increasing
on the international and regional
institutions among the South
Asian countries.

4) Way Forward



a) Pakistan should take up its case in the ICA.

Pakistan should stop India from violating the IWT by taking the case to International Court of Arbitration, which is the legal dispute resolution body of the IWT.

b) BRICS should strengthen its role.

The platform of BRICS is gaining importance in the region as the days are passing. This platform should be utilised to resolve the dispute between Pakistan and India.

c) Co-operation increase in the region

Instead of trying to gain hegemony in the water politics, the countries of South Asia should co-operate with each other and resolve the water crises.

5) CONCLUSION.

Since India has revoked the IWT, there is an increase in the tensions regarding water sharing in the region. India and China are striving to gain hegemony over the water politics. This will cause instability in the region because of the growing trust deficits. Regional and International forums must strengthen their role to mediate the crises among the countries and ensure co-operation over war.