



Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Ecological warfare against Pakistan from India Water War Results in a Devastated Ecological issues in Pakistan

Ahmed, Ovais and Mashkoo, Aasim

17 March 2016

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/70083/>
MPRA Paper No. 70083, posted 16 Mar 2016 23:59 UTC

Ecological warfare against Pakistan from India

Water War Results in a Devastated Ecological issues in Pakistan

Aasim Mashkoo¹ & Ovais Ahmed²

Abstract

This research study of ecological warfare against Pakistan from India is the big problem for sustainable and stagnant Pakistan economic growth. Water is a source of life and without this natural gift, there is no living phenomena will be existing, now coming era Water will become a prominent issue in the world if we lose control over Indus Basin and supply of drinking water, or unable to appropriate supply to our people therefore, we will start living like for those countries which have below the line poverty, such as, Africa, where people starving for food and water. In this research study we put light on some important facts of climate impact and environmental issues in Pakistan which can be resolve by law.

Keywords: Ecological, Environment, Water Crisis

Introduction

Water is life. After the 35 years of water shortages in Pakistan. The country is facing huge problems specially in the ecology. The environment is a catastrophe. Rains, Heat, Cold, Snowfall every face of weather became abnormal and out of routine. This year snowfall in Naran valley started in September. Thousands of summer visitors strangled in Naran due to untimely snowfall, the snowfall is so heavy that roads were blocked and thousands were suffered due to that. The very same thing happened in 2010 in KPK (Khyber Pakhtuwn Khowa) province when the province received 200 mm rain in one day. The city of Noshehra was drowned physically in 10 feet of rain water. Such unusual incidents lead to a conclusion that something very seriously wrong with Pakistan Ecological system.

Research Question

How much water shortage has damaged the ecology of Pakistan in last 35 years?

Objectives

¹ PhD Scholar, Economics, Book Author (The Development Economics Planning) realasm3@gmail.com

² PhD Scholar, Finance, Book Co-Author (The Development Economics Planning) ahmed.zovais@gmail.com

- To find out the impact of water shortage on animals.
- To find out the impact of water shortage on Plants.
- To find out the impact of water shortage on weather.

Literature Review

According to new economic development definition suggested by researcher in his book that in order to further elaborate the under developed country we will define it as “an under developed country is that country which does not provide health and education to maximum number of its population free of cost and have no infrastructure to optimize its resources and turned them into a handsome income without damaging the natural environment.”³

The above definition has conclusive explanation the new theoretical aspects of development and enhancement in economic changes by human development which can come from education provide to people, Health facilities, industrious opportunities so that we accounted at global business bridge. There are many various facts and observation measure in that theory regarding ecological warfare, climate issues by deforestation and global warming issues.

There is another study explained further in detail related financial development which directly associated with economic changes and responsible to rectify public and private projects of development matters. According to new financial development definition suggested by author in his research study that “The financial development is accounted a fundamentals of financial forecasting methods are to be assess, evaluate, and clarify the public or private sector projects which leads to eradicating the corruption systematically and creates powerful financial sound economy.”⁴

“Climate Change in Pakistan among others manifests itself in temperature increases, rainfall reduction in the arid plains and increases in the monsoon areas and last but not least, accelerated glacial melt. All these and other developments call for a deeper insight into the effects Recent Climate Change - or Weather Change has had on Pakistan in the course of the last 17 years.” (Ahmed & Schmitz, 2011)

³ (Aasim Mashkor), PhD Scholar, Economics & Lecturer and Book Author, The Development Economics Planning

⁴ (Ovais Ahmed), PhD Scholar, Finance & Research Consultant, Book Co-Author, The Development Economics Planning

According to ESP report that the region of South Asian is covered by between 24 to 37-degree North latitude and longitude 61 to 76-degree East side. However, Pakistan entirely based on agriculture sector and still remain important agri-oriented economy which accounted mostly 70 percent of the livelihoods of the Population. In other words, Pakistan is an agriculture country with 32 percent below the poverty line. (ESP, 2007)

“Deforestation is one of the central subject which unswervingly concern to environmental consequence and climate. Deforestation is the main cause of global warming issue which is increasing high temperature of the earth day by day, the cause of deforestation is lack of defending floods, cutting down trees, burning and destructing the forests. Moreover, land of agriculture for yield require for also economic development.” (Ahmed & Mashkoo, 2015)

“Especially vulnerability of the poor to food insecurity will increase as an indirect effect of decreasing food crops’ yields. The countries climate can be classified as continental with great diversity due to different topology and altitude.” (Khan, Hasan, Bari, & Khan, 2010)

Legislations in Pakistan on Environmental and Water Issues

According to Pakistan Law Prohibiting Water Pollution & Environmental impact:

The Forest Act, 1927⁵ by this law Section 26(I) of the Act makes it Punishable if any person, who, in contravention of the rules Poisons Water of a Forest Area (Khan N. Z.)

According to National Environmental Act 2005⁶ “The National Environment Policy provides guidelines to the Federal and Provincial Governments, FATA and Local Governments for addressing environmental concerns and ensuring effective management of their environmental resources particularly pollution of fresh water bodies and coastal waters.” (Faridi)

Conclusion

The research study is explained the entire scenario of environmental impact and water supply issues in Pakistan by law. This study is suggested that if there are laws exists that why do not

⁵ Niazi, Zia Ullah Khan, Advocate, High Courts, Senior Civil Judge (Retd) Deputy Secretary Law (Retd) “Revised Edition Manual of Forest Laws”, Lahore, National Law Book House, 1-Turner Road, Lahore. Page 275

⁶ Faridi, Muhammad Mumtaz Advocate, “Environmental Pollution Laws In Pakistan”, Lahore, Imran Law Book House, 1 Mozang Road, Al-Qadar Center, Opposite A.G. Office, Lahore, Ph.: 042-7236447 Fax: 042-7362401, Mob: 0301-4034710, 0333-4205042, 2009, Page, 145

we control and monitor the climatic and environmental issues accordingly. In this case, the act of water action Plan which quoted in (Battle & Lipeles) the water by law “fishable and swimmable” for every individual of Pakistani. They must be adopted this law earliest. There is other irrigation technique improved by sprinkling and trickling of water distribution with adequate utilization. The department of irrigation would be controlled for illegal theft of extraction of water therefore, this system must be digitizing and monitored by advance equipment. Furthermore, irrigators and farmers must be educated about importance of real assets of nations.

References

- Ahmed, M. N., & Schmitz, M. (2011). Economic assessment of the impact of climate change on the agriculture of Pakistan. *BEH - Business and Economic Horizons*, 4(1), 1-12.
- Ahmed, O., & Mashkoo, A. (2015). Assets of Nation (Pyramid of Economic Development). *MPRA*. Retrieved March 17, 2015, from <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/67564/>
- Battle, J. B., & Lipeles, M. I. (n.d.). *Water Pollution Third Edition*. Lexis Nexis TM.
- ESP. (2007). *Economic Survey of Pakistan*. Retrieved from www.accountancy.com.pk
- Faridi, M. M. (n.d.). *Environmental Pollution Laws in Pakistan*. Lahore: Imran Law Book House.
- Khan, N. Z. (n.d.). *Revised Edition Manual of Forest Laws*. Lahore, Pakistan: National Law Book House.
- Khan, S., Hasan, M., Bari, A., & Khan, F. (2010). Climate classification of Pakistan. *Balwois - Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia*.