



Name : Muhammad Shahzeb

Roll # : 073

Assignment : Importance of Indus basin delta

Submitted to : Furqan Mehmood

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Question :- The Indus basin delta is an important source of water supply for a country like Pakistan dependent upon agrarian economy. In this regard elucidate what are the significant water resources of this vast delta benefiting Pakistan's agricultural sector and what measurements have been taken to utilize the water resources more effectively...?

Answer :- The Indus Basin Delta, which is in Pakistan's southern region, is a crucial source of water for the nation's agricultural sector. The Indus River, the largest river in the nation and a significant source of irrigation water for agriculture, feeds the delta. A important contributor to the economy, the agriculture sector in Pakistan accounts for about 18.9% of GDP and employs about 42.3% of the labor force.

The Indus River and its tributaries, as well as groundwater supplies, are important water resources in the Indus basin delta. Crops like wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and fruits and vegetables are irrigated using these resources. In addition, the fisheries in the delta provide a significant portion of the region's population with a living.

Pakistan has put in place a number of steps to more efficiently utilize its water resources. The Indus Basin Irrigation System, the world's biggest contiguous irrigation system, is one of the primary undertakings. The system, which consists of a number of barrages, canals, and irrigation channels, aids in distributing water from the Indus River to various regions of the nation, including the delta of the Indus basin. In the neighborhood of 43 million acres of agricultural land, the system supplies irrigation water.

In order to prevent water losses from seepage and evaporation, Pakistan has also employed water conservation methods such as lining irrigation channels and canals. The nation is also looking at irrigation alternatives including drip and sprinkler irrigation, which uses less water than conventional flood irrigation. These actions contribute to reducing water waste and improving the effectiveness of water use in agriculture.

Despite these actions, the Indus basin delta's water supplies continue to face substantial stress from upstream water diverted by India, climate change, and rising population needs. The nation is looking at solutions to these issues, such as increasing the number of dams to boost water storage capacity and diversifying its agricultural production to decrease the cultivation of crops that require a lot of water. In addition, problems with water management must be resolved for Pakistan's agriculture to flourish sustainably.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Pakistan's agrarian economy depends heavily on the Indus Basin Delta as a supply of water. The nation has put in place a number of measures to manage and conserve the water resources effectively, but more has to be done to deal with the problems brought on by rising demand and upstream water diversion.