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Pak-India water dispute - an alarming issue

(1000-1500) words

Outline:

⊕ Introduction

Thesis statement: Pakistan India water dispute is an alarming issue as it is direct threat to Pakistan's agriculture sector, economy and energy demand.

⊕ Why India held IWT in abeyance

- India wants more hydel generation.
- Modi wants to provide more water to agriculture sector
- Modi wants to divert attention of mass from domestic dissent.
- Modi wants to spread Hindutva moves in order to win coming elections.

⊕ Impacts on Pakistan

- water shortage for agriculture sector
- Decline in hydel generation
- Economic crisis
- Unprecedented floods

⊕ Security Issues.

⊕ Solutions

⊕ Conclusion



The Essay

History is replete with examples that small disputes between nuclear powers can ignite nuclear wars. Pakistan India water dispute has been emerged as a serious issue in region of South Asia. This conflict has potential to disrupt the peace of subcontinent. The story begins after Pokhram attack when India unilaterally held IWT in abeyance. Moreover, it puts allegation of attack on Pakistan without evidence. Pakistan invites India to renegotiate analytically. But still India is beating about the bush. Yet, this arising problem has severe effects on Pakistan's agriculture sector. According world bank report, almost 50% cut in Indus river flow has been analyzed. Moreover, agriculture production of Sindh is highly depends on water from the Indus river. Furthermore, the dispute can led to energy crisis. It can halt hydel generation of Pakistan. Additionally, it is direct threat to economy of Pakistan. It

can shatter the economy of Pakistan badly. Lastly it can ~~cause~~ ^{surge} unprecedented floods. Experts analysis show that there was 6% decline in GDP of country ~~in~~ ^{due to} 2022 floods emergency. Therefore, the surging water dispute is direct threat to Pakistan's integrity. Hence, Pakistan needs to take solid steps. Pakistan should access to international forums. Moreover, construction of dams will be permanent solution. If this issue is resolved at emergency basis, both countries can get rid of disastrous consequences.

With increasing population of India in last two decades, energy requirements ^{of India} have been increased. India wants to use it against Pakistan. It desires to get more share from western rivers. It has already violated the terms of treaty. According to World Bank reports of 2013 inspection, India gave 30 feet more height to Kishan Ganga than allowed. Moreover, it made Wullar Barrage, and Baglihar

dam on western rivers. Now, India moves to suspend Indus water treaty. It wants to utilize more water from Indus water for hydel generation. It ignores Pakistan needs of energy. Furthermore, it wants to get hold on Indus water illegally.

In addition, Modi has vision to empower agriculture sector to enrich its economy. As India and Pakistan are agrarian countries. Large part of their economy comes from agriculture sector. When agriculture products will be produced in ~~excess~~ excess then exports will ~~be~~ increase accordingly. This will make India economically strong.

Moreover, due to incessant taxes, ^{Poverty} and unemployment, India's domestic circumstances have been deteriorated. Modi feels its party feeble to handle the rising problems. Additionally, elections are coming in next year. Modi wants to divert the attention of masses from domestic issues. Furthermore, he wants

to promote Hindutva movement. Practically, Modi wants Pakistan to isolate from the world order. Therefore, keeping all these strategies in mind, he feels Pakistan an easy prey.

On the other hand, Modi's unilateral move to suspend the IWT may have a severe impact on Pakistan's agriculture sector. According to a World Bank report, 70% of Pakistan's agriculture relies upon water from the ~~Indus~~ Indus river. Due to the reduction in the flow of the Indus River over the last decade, 25% of Sindh's agrarian land has turned barren. Moreover, 23% of Pakistan's GDP is linked to the agriculture sector. If India constructs additional dams on western rivers, Pakistan's agriculture sector will be severely damaged.

Moreover, decline in flow of western rivers can halt Pakistan's energy projects. Almost 25% of the total energy comes from hydel generation. Additionally,

Pakistan is tending to increase its hydel generation. If Pakistan is succeeded in building two more dams, the share of hydel energy can reach 40% of total energy; produced in the country from different resources. But recent abeyance of IWT can shatter the importance of these dams. Moreover, Pakistan's energy are also increasing with every coming day. Therefore, India must have to avoid from Pakistan's due right being lower riparian.

Ironically, India has begun discharging its industrial effluents and domestic waste to the channels of the Ravi and Sutlej. It has drastically disturbed Pakistan's environmental balance. This pollution can led to spread chronic diseases. Moreover, while world is united in combating climate change, India attempts to project Babad image of Pakistan.

In addition, India has started releasing more water to the Ravi and Sutlej. This will cause unprecedented floods in Pakistan. According to bloom berg report, recent floods have drastically decreased

the agricultural products. According to report, Pakistan faces 6% loss in rice crops, 35% loss in cotton production and 30% loss in sugarcane crops. Moreover, floods also uplift the infrastructure destruction and death ratio. These statistics are not just a numbers, these have deteriorated the progress of country.

current scenerio tells that untill this dispute is not handled properly, it is threat to integrity of country. Taking example of may escalation, this dispute can turn to nuclear war. Water is lifeline for pakistan. Moreover, no country will compromise any threat to its sovereignty. Therefore, dispute can turn to disastrous conflict.

Before, the situation further gets disruption, Pakistan must take solid steps to get win in this battle of water. Firstly, Pakistan should access to international forums i.e. World Bank, International Court of Justice; to intervene in

the matter. Before doing so, Pakistan should establish its Water Institute. Leaders of state should invite river experts, dams engineers and analytical thinkers to evaluate solid reasons in Pakistan's favor. Also, whenever ~~a~~ meeting of renegotiation on IWT will held at international forum, Pakistani delegation should be led by these experts. Moreover, for short term, WI should chalk out designs to avoid water wastage. For example, Water Institute can train youth about modern techniques. It can also held their workshops to ~~educate~~ ^{educate} farmers about modern irrigation system i.e. drip irrigation, riverine horizontal wells etc. Lastly, the ultimate solution of water dispute is construction of dams and canals. With dams, Pakistan can generate hydel power and with canals water can be supplied to water ~~scarce~~ scarce regions i.e. Thar, Cholistan etc.

The whole discussion can be encapsulated as Pakistan India water dispute is an alarming issue in South Asia region. It has potential to trigger nuclear war. Moreover it lefts adverse effects on Pakistan's agriculture sector, energy demand and security. Furthermore, it can create catastrophic scenario in subcontinent. Leaders of both nations should consider this matter wisely. Both should consider each other's interests for the settlement of issue. If this matter will be ~~some~~ addressed on emergency basis then both countries can move towards prosperity.
