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India-Pakistan Water Dispute - An Alarming issue:

Outline

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Attention Grabber

1.2 General statement

1.3 Thesis statement

India-Pakistan water dispute, caused by historical, political and environmental factors, carries grave consequences for agriculture, economy and peace; its resolution lies in sustainable policies, cooperation, management and trust-building.

2. CAUSES OF WATER DISPUTES

2.1 Historical Factors

2.1.1 Partition 1947 and division of rivers system

2.1.2 Indus Water Treaty (1960): framework and challenges

2.2 Political and Strategic Factors

2.2.1 India's construction of dams and hydro projects on western rivers.

2.2.2 Pakistan's fear of blockage or diversion.

2.2.3 Political mistrust between both the nations

2.3 Environmental Factors

2.3.1 Glacial melting and climate change.

2.3.2 Erratic monsoon patterns and reduced river flows.

3. CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISPUTE

3.1 Economic consequences

3.1.1 Threat to Pakistan's agriculture based economy.

3.1.2 Food insecurity and rise of poverty in rural areas.

3.2 Political and Security consequences

3.2.1 Escalation of tensions and possibility of conflict.

3.2.2 Strained bilateral relations undermining cooperation.

3.3 Regional and Social consequences.

3.3.1 Instability in South Asia due to water insecurity.

3.3.2 Impact on livelihood and displacement of communities.

4. SOLUTIONS OF THE WATER DISPUTE

DATE: ___/___/___

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1.1 National measures

4.1.1 Construction of dams, reservoirs and storage facilities.

4.1.2 Adoption of modern irrigation system and water-saving techniques.

1.2 International and Regional measures

4.2.1 Role of World Bank and neutral arbitration bodies.

4.2.2 Regional cooperation on climate change and water security.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Ending statement

The Essay

In South Asia, the next war may not over land or oil, but over water - a life line that India-Pakistan already contest fiercely.

Connect Attention Grabber with the rest of para

Water, the most basic need of human survival, has become a source of mistrust between two nuclear-armed neighbors.

Since Partition 1947, The Indus river system has been central to both nations survival and in

1960, the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) was signed under World Bank mediation to regulate its usage. According to this Treaty, India was given control over eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej), while Pakistan secured rights over the three western rivers (Indus, Chenab, Jhelum). For decades the agreement functioned as a rare symbol of cooperation, but rising political hostility and environmental pressure have exposed its limitations. India's construction of dams and hydroelectric projects on western rivers has raised fears in Pakistan of reduced flow, and threatening its agriculture-based economy. At the same time, climate change, glaciers melting, erratic monsoons have worsened the crisis. The consequences are alarming; food insecurity, regional conflict. Thus India-Pakistan water dispute is not just a bilateral disagreement but an alarming issue that demands cooperative water management, strong institutions and sustainable solution otherwise, it will lead to grave consequences.