

“INDIA-PAKISTAN WATER DISPUTE— AN ALARMING ISSUE”

1) Introduction

Thesis statement:

The water dispute between India and Pakistan is not just a bilateral tension but a looming existential challenge for South Asian peace and Pakistan's survival; however, the conflict can be resolved via prudent measures.

2) Brief Overview Of India-Pakistan Water Dispute

3) How India-Pakistan Water Dispute Is An Alarming Issue:

A) Threat of water insecurity to Pakistan:

- Geographic dependence of Pakistan on the Indus basin.
- Shrinking water availability in Pakistan (WWF report).

B) Compromises Pakistan's access to clean drinking water:

- Infringement of SDG-6

C) Risk of Pakistan's agricultural decline:

- Pakistan is an agrarian economy.
- 90% of Pakistan agriculture sustained by Indus Delta.

D) Endangering sufficient food availability to poor populations:

- “11 million people facing acute food security in Pakistan” (FAO report).
- Food security directly linked with water availability to sustain agricultural produce.

E) Negative impact on hydropower and energy sector:

- 20% of Pakistan's energy comes from hydro-electric projects fed by the Indus Delta.
- Indian projects resulting in electricity shortages in Pakistan.

F) Destabilising the political environment within Pakistan and the region at large:

- India's nationalist rhetoric under Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) of Modi.
- Internal polarisation.
- Diplomatic deadlocks between India and Pakistan.

G) Water as a weapon of hybrid warfare:

- Modi: “blood and water cannot flow together.”
- Pakistan's declaration to consider the blockage of water flow as an “Act of war”.

H) Unprecedented forced migrations:

- Urban overcrowding.
- Social unrest.

I) Widespread unemployment:

- Water-dependent agriculture employs 38% of Pakistan's labour force.

J) Water conflict as a driver of environmental degradation:

- Disruption of natural ecology of rivers.
- Shrinking Indus delta.

K) Increased risk of disasters as a result of seasonal manipulation of flows:

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Well written plz send handwritten

- India's refusal to timely share water data.
- Risk of floods amid monsoon season.

L) Militarization of water disputes leading to higher defense spending:

- Mammoth defense spending of Pakistan and India (SIPRI report)
- Burdening the struggling economies.

M) Undermining global trust through disregard for international law:

- India's unilateral suspension of Indus Water Treaty against the rules of Vienna Convention on Treaties.
- Verdict of Permanent Court of Arbitration— IWT remains intact.

N) Setting a dangerous precedent for upper riparian states:

- China's ambitions of construction of the world's largest dam on Brahmaputra river.
- Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan plan to build dams on Amu Darya and Syr Darya.

O) Heightened prospects of broader regional instability:

- Risk of nuclear confrontation between Pakistan and India.
- Spurs Pakistan-Afghanistan tensions.

P) Aggravating Pakistan's intra-state water conflicts:

- Punjab-Sindh Cholistan canal controversy.

Three qualities are essential to maintain in outline .

Organisation

Relevancy

Clarity

4) Recommendations To Resolve The Indo-Pakistan Water Conflict:

- A) Modernising the Indus Water Treaty
- B) Building Pakistan's internal water resilience
- C) Strengthening cooperation under regional organisations
- D) Diplomatic engagement to include third-party mediation
- E) Leveraging economic interdependence as a tool for peaceful resolution of the water dispute

5) Conclusion