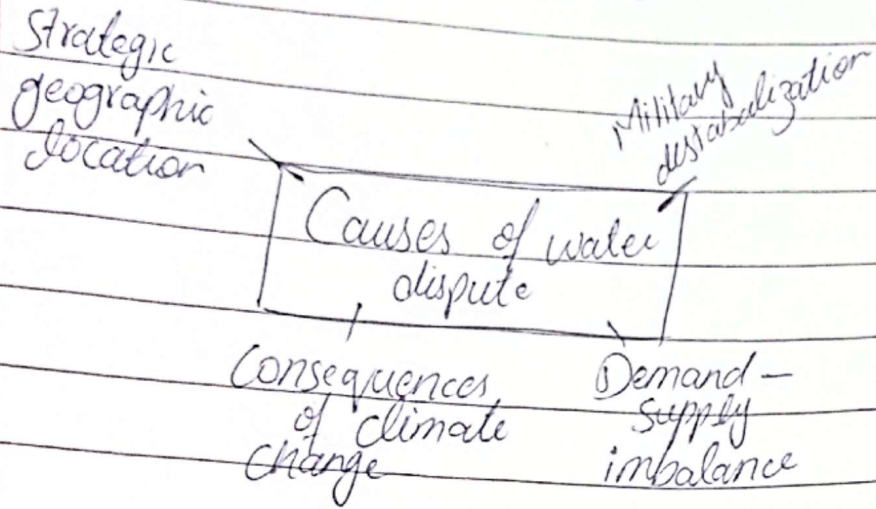


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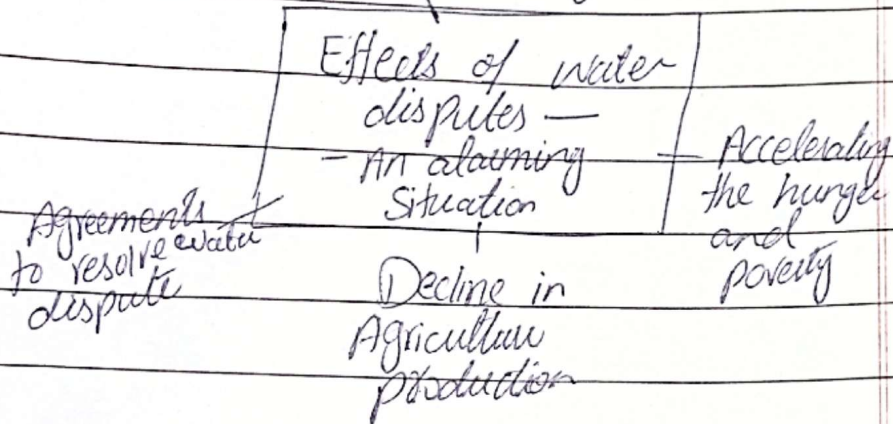
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Intro- Pak Water dispute - An alarming issue.

Brain Storming



Jeopardizing the national stability



Outline:

1)

Introduction

Brain Storming

- a) Hook (attention grabber)
- b) Background information
- c) Thesis statement.

2)

Causes of Indo-Pak water dispute

2.1

Strategic geographic location

2.1.1 Control of water flow by India as upper riparian

2.1.2 Three nuclear states (Pakistan-India-China) share common water flow.

2.2

Consequences of climate change

2.2.1 Decline in rainfall

2.2.2 Seasonal weather pattern changes.

2.3

Demand - Supply imbalance

2.3.1 Agriculture - backbone of their economy.

2.3.2 Rising population and constant carrying capacity

2.4 Military destabilization

2.4.1 Weaponizing water against security issues.

2.4.2 Burden of history -

3) Effects of Indo-Pak water dispute.

3.1 International mediation to resolve water dispute

3.1.1 Indus Waters treaty

3.2 Decline in Agricultural production

3.2.1 Effects on wheat and rice crops.

3.2.2 Droughts^{and} floods effects land production.

3.3 Rise the level of poverty

3.3.1 Less crop production -
- less food availability

3.3.2 Far from "Zero hunger" goal

3.4 Threat to Step back from mutual Water-dispute agreement

3.4.1 Abrogation of Indus-Waters treaty during April 2015 conflict

4) Conclusion

The Essay

On 22 April 2025, Pahalgarh attack was an incident that led to direct confrontation between India and Pakistan. As a result of that set back, Indian government announced to hold the Indus Waters treaty in abeyance. It was an alarming step for Pakistan. As Pakistan an agriculture country, its economy depends on the water flows from India.

This incident in recent ^{history} shed light on the water dispute between two hostile states as an alarming issue.

Since independence, both states had burden of history that led them towards a wave of conflicts. 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars were an examples of confrontation due to burden of history. India always uses water as a weapon against Pakistan to effects its economic stability. Strategies to derail the prosperity of Pakistan. Water disputes use as a weapon

is the favourite one among India.

There are several reasons of Indo-Pak water dispute such as

Strategic geographic location, Consequences of climate change, demand and supply imbalance and military destabilization. In the same way,

Water dispute having number of consequences that rises as an alarming

issues such as: Suspension of agreements between two nations, rising the hunger and poverty, declining in agricultural production and undermining the national stability. In perspective to overcome the water disputes, both nations neither become peace-

ful nor become prosperous in future.

This essay explore many causes and their consequences of India-Pakistan water dispute as an alarming issue.

First of all, the main reason behind this water dispute between these two

hostile state is Strategic geographic location. India, Pakistan and China

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are the only three ^{neighbouring} states in the world having nuclear weapons. A very hostile environment prevails in this region of South Asia. This hostility also causes the disturbance of water flow. For example, Origin of most of the rivers such as Indus river starting from China near Tibet. Then comes India. The location of Indian state is slightly below the China. As a result, water's natural flow is from China to India. Pakistan is situated at lower level from India, so Pakistan is the lower riparian state. This strategic natural flow of water makes India to stop or turn the water flow and use it as a weapon against Pakistan.

Secondly, Climate change poses severe threats on water's flow. Changing weather patterns, reducing precipitation level, prolonged summers with extreme heat waves are all the causes of climate change. Both states know

their economic prosperity lies in land productivity and availability of water is inevitable for it.

Since 2022, decline in rainfall effect both countries. Their productivity reduces as a result. Most of the lands in Punjab and Sindh are turned into barren or less productive. As a result, Water dispute between India and Pakistan poses an alarming issue.

Thirdly, India is the world's largest populous country and Pakistan is the 5th one. Rising population is directly linked with the increasing demands for living. But the productivity of land is declining day by day due to climatic issues. Rivers are the major sources for both nations for agricultural production. As a result, the balance between demand and supply is disturbing continuously. The carrying capacity of land is affected badly.

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not only because of changing weather pattern but also because of Urbanization. A huge population within the limited territories means clearing the land for living and turning the productive land into housing societies. So, population explosion is the major cause of water dispute between India and Pakistan.

lastly, Military destabilization between two hostile states causing an alarming situation. Because India Weaponizing water as in a recent confrontation (Pahalgam attack) or even in history. It stops the natural flow of water as a punishing strategy against Pakistan. Similarly in past, a burden of history pushed these two states into a number of wars. As a result of that wars, India stopped water share of Pakistan. All these things are the main causes of India - Pakistan water dispute and flourishing as an alarming issue in South Asia.

Although, the hostility between two nikes having many consequences but some major effects due to Water dispute are enlist now, in the second part of this essay.

First of all, due to its strategic location, India get benefits by utilizing more water for their agricultural production. It constructed a number of dams such as at Rishanganga river to store a large water volume. This thing reduced the water flow in Pakistan. India utilizing this water not only for agricultural production but also to harvest hydro power energy. This thing caused as bone of contention between them and Pakistan raised its voice at International forum. To manage the water flow, ^{the} World bank assisted to signed an agreement between them namely Indus-Water treaty. In 1960 according IWT

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Three eastern rivers were dedicated to India while three western rivers (Indus, Jehlam and Chanab) were dedicated to Pakistan. But India ^{has been} violating many times this treaty by constructing high volume dams or by turning the water's natural flow.

Secondly, decline in agricultural production is the most significant cause effect due to dispute on water between India and Pakistan. Pakistan is an agricultural state. It's economy mostly depends on the land production. 24% of agricultural production is the part of total country's GDP. Wheat ^{sugarcane} - Crops, rice, maize and cotton are the major crops. Agriculture is considered as the back bone of Pakistan's economy. This productivity ratio decline not only because of less rain fall but also due to decline in water level in rivers by India.

Thirdly, Hunger and poverty

in Pakistan are rising just because of Indo-Pak water dispute. It is related to less productivity at local levels. Now, Pakistan import wheat and rice to meet their demands. That's why the prices of foods fluctuate according to the international market. 40% of people are living below the poverty line according to a report of human resource management. People can not afford easily even the very basic needs. A Country that once known as an agricultural Country and participate in global GDP growth by exporting Crops production, now depends on the importing food or Crops.

Lastly, India jeopardizing the national security and stability of Pakistan. As economy is the indicator of a state's strength. Pakistan's economy depends on water and India utilize water as a weapon.

It effects ^{not} ~~ont~~ only pakistan's economy, turn land from fertile to barren but also force people to live a miserable life by living below the poverty line.

In a nut shell, the water dispute between India and Pakistan is an alarming issue. It has number of causes such as Indus location at a strategic point on geography, disturb the balance of demand and supply, consequences of climate change and military destabilization. Similarly it has many effects in the form of decline agricultural production, accelerating the hunger and poverty, suspension of treaties such as IWT and undermine the national stability of Pakistan.