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India - Pakistan Water Dispute - An Alarming Issue

1. Introduction

a. Hook Statement

b. Thesis statement:-

Water is essential for the survival of biodiversity across the borders of two countries. Water of transboundary river i.e. Indus River, creates a highly sensitive geopolitical issue between the two nuclear armed neighbors

c. Background of dispute

2. How Pakistan India Water Dispute is an alarming Issue.

a. Water is crucial for the survival.
e.g. Marine life, Household
use of water

b. Water scarcity is hurdle in the
path of economic development

c. Less availability of water
effect social life

d. Dam construction by India poses
a serious threat to Pakistan

e. Water dispute badly impact
hydropolitics

- f. Water shortage is hinder in technological advancement.
- g. Water disputes affects the administrative structure of country
- h. Water dispute negatively effect the Education system by playing a role of obstacle in Research and Development.
- i. Water Disputes portrays negative image at international level.
- j. Water disputes promotes grievances across the border.

3- Conclusion

Effect on dispute on various sectors and way forward.

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Pakistan is an agrarian state in which agriculture contributes 20-25% in GDP and provide 37.4% employment (Dawn).

The efforts in agriculture sector provide food security to rest of the country and played a vital role in balancing import and export of country.

In the disputed situation prosperity of a country is negatively impeded specially in the circumstance when water is the basic necessity of life. The situation of the

India - Pakistan water is alarming due to the potential impacts on Pakistan's water supply, which is crucial for its agricultural and economic development. Violation of Indus Water treaty (1960) is a sensitive geopolitical and hydropolitical issue between two nuclear neighbouring states. The 1960 treaty governs water sharing but is facing severe threats, with Pakistan warning the India's unilateral actions, are dangerous

escalation and violate international law. This dispute is associated with social life of every citizen so it could be turned to water war but effective water management policies and UN torn down the issue by emphasizing on Article 12 of Indus Water Treaty. International organizations restricted India towards the water of 3 rivers given to them and prohibited India not to make further dam ~~or~~ and not to increase height of previously constructed dam. International organizations restrain India towards her share in Indus Water Treaty and restrict India not to do further any violation

Water disputes between India and Pakistan are deepening. For almost sixty five years the Indus Water Treaty survived diplomatic tensions but recent upstream water infrastructure projects have rekindled conflicts. The river system is split primarily between India (39%) and Pakistan (47%) with small sections in Tibet

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and eastern Afghanistan (FAO)
Due to escalation of treaty from
Indian govt survival of life
is threaten. Reduction in marine
life can be visibally seen
and the drought and
desertification is observed in
the neighbouring areas which
indicates poor health of
soil due to water shortage

Water scarcity is the hurdle
in the path of economic
development by creating
potential civic unrest and
imbalance in trade, which
creates economic instability
Pakistan, in particular,
faces a capital water crisis,
with dwindling per capital
water availability and
potential consequences including
food insecurity and increased
economic weakness. Due to
poor economic growth Pakistan
is unable to store water
or built such an infrastructure
by which she can counter
problems faced by water
shortage

Water scarcity creates imbalance in social life because water scarcity has become a national security risk, contributing to political fragility, ethno nationalist movements and disturbs the psychological behaviour of citizen. Due to these unrest and imbalance situations Pakistan is not able to contribute in Technology which can cater water issues. As water is not being conserved this is worsening the situation.

According to Indus water treaty India was given eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) but India is becoming hydro politics hegmon by constructing hydropower projects on Jhelum and Chenab which is an alarming situation for Pakistan because these projects restrict the flow of water toward Pakistan.

Construction of dam and dam design and infrastructure is an alarming issue for Pakistan by Indian side. Pakistan argues that the design and construction of India's dam on the western rivers violate the absolute obligation to allow the water to flow, even if India claims its projects don't block water flow. Pakistan's claims that the projects like the Kishanganga and Ratle dams alter the natural flow of the western rivers. Specific design features, such as the type and placement of low level outlets in some dams, have been cited by Pakistan as being in contravention of the treaty's specifications for run of the river projects.

The India Pak water dispute impacts hydropolitics by creating geo political tension and water insecurity which is an alarming situation.

As a lower riparian state, Pakistan faces water insecurity, fearing that India could weaponize water by restricting its flow. The dispute makes water a major point of contention, fostering suspicion and threatening regional stability. Water resources have become intertwined with national security, with the potential for conflict over their control. The recurring disagreements over water resources contribute to broader political and diplomatic tensions between the two countries.

Violation of Indus water treaty creates hindrance in technological advancements of Pakistan like rain water harvesting, reservoir managements and irrigation techniques. India suspension of Indus water treaty is a reason for backwardness in technological advancement which lead to vulnerabilities by potentially

reducing water data sharing, leading to risks of flood or droughts and hindering Pakistan's ability to plan for water dependent agriculture and infrastructure. This could indirectly affect the demand for and development of water saving and efficiency technologies within the agricultural sector.

India Pakistan water dispute would critically affect Pakistan's administration by threatening its agriculture, hydropower and water security and increasing the risk of both internal stability and potential war with India. Such a violation would also undermine the rule of law in international water management and could force Pakistan to increase domestic water storage and financing for new dams to mitigate the crisis.

Conflict on water between India and Pakistan negatively affects the Research and development sector of Pakistan. Research on Agriculture like drip irrigation system and production of various hybrid crops faces obstacle in development due to shortage of water. This is an alarming situation because in future it would lead toward food insecurity, drought, desertification and shortage of fertile land.

Water disputes in neighbouring countries lead toward the formation of negative image of both either state on international level. Due to this negative image and various propagandas by India Pak was in FATF Grey list in 2021. At this time negative image of India and a softer image of Pakistan because India has suspended treaty without considering

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international law and humanitarian approach

According to NASA, the Indus Basin is the world's second most over-stressed aquifer. Over the past two decades Pakistan has launched multiple attempts to prevent India from building dams on both Chenab and Neelum rivers. The Neelum is a tributary of the Jhelum River and Pak has opposed both projects on the grounds that they contravene the Indus water treaty.