

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

Date: _____

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

OUTLINE

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

TRACING THE HISTORY OF INDO-PAK WATER DISPUTE

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

A) Pakistan already declared a water stressed country.

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

B) Worsening havoc upon Pakistan's agrarian economy.

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

C) Perpetuating food insecurity through decreased yields.

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

Case in point: 40% of Pakistan's population suffers from food insecurity.

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

Case in point: 44% of Pakistan's population lives under rural migration.

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

poverty - World Bank Report

31/12/2025 BY NATIONAL - MICH

E) Aggravating an ecological disaster

Case in point: UN Environmental Programme 2024 report

- ~~OCW~~) ~~Violation of international customary law and treaties~~

Case in point: Indus water

~~31/12/2025 Treaty 1960 and Declaration of Montevideo 1933.~~

4) ~~Encourages a culture of disregard for the international community leading to regional destabilization.~~

Case in point: China's planned mega dam on Tibet

4 WAY FORWARD

A) ~~Stricter implementation and international pressure to abide by existing treaties and conventions.~~

Case in point: The Vienna convention on the Law of Treaties 1969.

B) ~~Regional cooperation to find diplomatic solutions to the water issues.~~

Case in point : SAARC + SCO

c) Environmental and cultural
preservation by saving the
Indus Delta

5 CONCLUSION

You haven't comprehended the
topic at all.

You are presenting the arguments
regarding the impacts of the treaty
on Pakistan. However, the asked
part is how it's an alarming issue
for all.

Must work on your topic
comprehension

Improve your phrasing

Expressions must be improved

Must work on your own thoughts

Must attend the tutorial session
for further suggestions and
mistakes

THE ESSAY

The British poet W.H. Auden once wrote, "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water." This quote represents the stark reality of life: mankind cannot survive without water. Water is the essential need for every human being. As nation-states become increasingly competitive over natural sources, water too has become a scarce resource. History has seen wars fought over much less, let alone a precious resource like water. Disputes over water, therefore, are not new. As the world now faces challenges of climate change, water resources have increasingly become scant.

The neighbouring countries of India and Pakistan,

which are among the most populous in the world, have been at loggerheads over water distribution since the 1947 partition of the Indian subcontinent.

As of late,

No need to provide history, just provide the concept

Date: _____

this has become an issue with potentially devastating consequences for the South Asia region and ultimately the whole world.

~~It could devastate pakistan economy, social fabric, push more people into poverty, driving an ecological disaster already in the making, and have broader ramifications for regional and global peace.~~

~~This issue is an alarming one, not an unsolvable one. By utilising a regional cooperation method and respecting the ~~UN~~ mandate of international law, diplomatic solutions can be sought, which will garner regional peace and prosperity but also avert an ecological catastrophe.~~

~~Before diving into what makes the indo-pak water dispute an alarming one, it is pertinent to understand the historical development behind this dispute. Post-1947 partition of India, an agreement was signed in 1960, known as the **Indus water treaty**, between India and Pakistan. It divided their Indus and its tributaries between both the countries, with Ravi, Sutlej and Beas going to India.~~

and Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers given to Pakistan. The headworks of the waterways were in India and Pakistan became the lower riparian. Historically, disputes pertaining to the IWT were referred to the World Bank with its award considered binding upon all parties. In the wake of the **pahalgam incident** in April 2025, India unanimously declared the IWT in abeyance.

This went against Article

20 of the IWT, which notes that neither party can arbitrarily hold the treaty in abeyance, it must be a mutual decision.

By taking such a step, India has violated the treaty and international customary norms. Such a decision has grave consequences for Pakistan

Firstly, Pakistan has been declared a water stressed country, thereby even a slight temperment to its water flows could have severe consequences. According to the United Nations Global Water Security 2023 Assessment Report, Pakistan is placed in the "critically water-insecure category".

You are providing the information.
You are supposed to provide your
own thoughts

Date: _____

This underscores a national emergency as Pakistan is home to almost 240 million people. As the upper-riverian country, India has an advantage to divert water flows which could severely devastate Pakistan economically and socially. Therefore, the Indo-Pak water dispute has perilous consequences for the lower-riverian that is Pakistan.

Secondly, this conflict could cripple Pakistan's economy which is mostly dependent on agriculture. As an agrarian society, Pakistan

No analysis at all

ross domestic product is composed mostly from its agricultural exports. Pakistan is also among the countries most vulnerable to climate change, this has already put a strain on its agrarian sector. This can be depicted by the agricultural growth fluctuation reported by the **Economic Survey of Pakistan**

2022-23, the rate stood at 4.4% in FY2022 and dropped down to a meagre 1.55% in FY2023. This rate further declined to an alarming 0.56% in FY2025. This is due to water shortage already faced by

by Pakistan, coupled with erratic climate patterns. This issue will be further compounded by India's abeyance of the IWT. Therefore, further development in the water dispute could prove fatal for Pakistan's economy.

Furthermore, decreased agricultural yields and a declining GDP can perpetuate food insecurity. The water dispute has the potential to cripple Pakistan's agricultural sector which will in turn drive food insecurity as the country will not be able to meet the food demands of its growing population. According to a 2024 **World Bank Report**, 40% of Pakistan's population is already food insecure. The Indo-Pak water dispute can push more people to the brink thereby resulting in a complete and utter humanitarian catastrophe. This, therefore, proves how further escalation in the water dispute could have irreversible and irreparable consequences for Pakistan.

Moreover, economic downfall and persisting food insecurity further

drives poverty and mass migration. The present conditions in Pakistan already paint a dire picture. 44% of Pakistan's population already lives under abject poverty according to a **2025 World Bank Report**. Further, the number of migrants of Pakistan, who used illegal channels, reached a record 253,000 in 2025 according to a **preliminary finding by the Federal Investigation Agency**. These issues will be further compounded.