

India - Pakistan Water Dispute - An Alarming Issue.

Brainstorming

- (1) - Introduction
- (2) - Historical Background
- (3) - Silent features of the Indus Water Treaty.
- (4) - Current Situation.
- (5) - The Indus water Treaty Prospects for India-Pak Peace.
- (6) - Consequences
 - (a) - Water Scarcity: "No water at all" - A case study to show water scarcity level in Pakistan
 - (b) - Food Security
 - (c) - Social Unrest
 - (d) - Regional Instability.
- (7) - Potential Solutions.

Outlines

(1) Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 Thesis Statement

(2) Historical Background

(3) Silent features of the Indus Water Treaty

3.1 Provisions regarding Eastern rivers (Article-2)

3.2 Provisions regarding Western rivers (Article-3)

3.3 Exchange of data (Article-6)

3.4 Future Cooperation (Article-7)

3.5 Settlement of differences and disputes (Article-9)

(4) Current Situation

4.1 - Water Flow Reduction: India

Significantly reduced the flow of water from Chenab River into Pakistan, with a reported 90% decrease.

4.2 Treaty Suspensions:

India suspended IWT after a militant attack in Pahalgam, Kashmir, which

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called 26 people.
4.3 Flood Warning Communication

4.4 Agricultural Impact

4.5 Diplomatic tensions.

4.6 Impact of climate change
and population growth on
water resources.

(5) Consequences

5.1 - Water Scarcity and its
impact on agriculture, industry
and human consumption.

5.2 Food Security and economic
stability

5.3 Social unrest and conflict.

5.4 Regional instability.

6 Potential Solutions

6.1 Strengthening the IWT and
ensuring its effective

6.2 Implementation

6.3 Confidence - building measures
and regular meetings.

6.4 Water management practices
and conservation

6.5 Int. cooperation and facilitation.

(7) Conclusion

(7.1) Thesis restated.

The Essay.

"Water, the source of life, has become a source of strife between India and Pakistan, threatening the very foundation of their fragile relationship." The water dispute between India and Pakistan is a decades-old issue that has escalated into a complex geopolitical challenge, threatening regional peace and stability. The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), signed in 1960, allocated the waters of eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej) to India and the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab) to Pakistan. However, recent developments have raised concerns about the ~~issue~~ Treaty's sustainability, and the dispute has become a pressing issue that requires immediate attention and cooperation.

India - Pakistan water disputes is an alarming situation that requires a comprehensive approach to resolve the issue and promote regional stability.

The Indus Waters Treaty, which was brokered by the World Bank and signed on September 19, 1960, established the rights and responsibilities of India and Pakistan concerning the utilization of the waters of the Indus River system. The Indus ~~waters~~ River flows through the disputed Kashmir region originating in the southwester Tibet Autonomous Region of China, and emptying into the Arabian Sea in Pakistan. After the partition of British India in 1947, the water system was bifurcated, with the head ~~of~~ works in India and the canal

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running through Pakistan, and negotiations on the distribution of water between the two countries became contentious. David Lilienthal, a former head of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, visited the region in 1951 and suggested that India and Pakistan should jointly develop and administer the Indus River System with the advice and financing of World Bank, but political considerations prevented technical discussions from leading to a resolution. Finally, after 6 years of talks, the IWT was signed, granting Pakistan the use of the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab) and India the use of eastern rivers (The Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej).

The Indus Water Treaty has

been a crucial instrument for maintaining peace between India and Pakistan and managing their shared water resources. While challenges and disputes have arisen, the treaty has shown resilience and has the potential to continue to be a source of cooperation and stability in the region. The treaty itself has several mechanisms for the settlement of disputes among the countries, the such establishment of the Permanent Indus Commission, which is made up of representatives from both countries and meets regularly to discuss issues related to the treaty. The treaty faced a number of challenges on behalf of both countries, yet it managed to withstand all these tensions. It is wisely said:

"The Indus Waters Treaty has survived three wars between India and Pakistan

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including the Bangladesh Liberation War, and has provided a framework for the two countries to negotiate water-sharing - despite frequent tensions" - Ban Ki-moon.

"The wars of the twenty-first century will be fought over water" - Ismail Serageldin

The construction of dams has sparked concerns about future water shortages and led to diplomatic tensions between India and Pakistan, with both countries engaging in divisive political narratives that could increase the likelihood of conflict. Pakistanis are particularly concerned that India's upstream dams could allow it to control the ~~thrust~~ amount of water that flows down into Pak. through the Indus. Pakistan has made multiple attempts over the past two decades to prevent India from building dams on the

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Chenab and Beelum Rivers. ~~with~~
The issue of water between India
and Pakistan has become
increasingly important in recent
years, as India has violated
the Indus Water Treaty by
constructing dams on rivers
given to Pakistan under
the treaty. Pakistanis therefore
accuse ~~of~~ India of ~~supp~~
~~their~~ ~~economy~~ ~~as well as~~
being their eternal enemy
and attempting to suppress
their economy as well as
acting under an Int-
conspiracy led by America
Israel and India against
Pakistan