

Q How do you see the water politics in the region after India's decision to move out of Indus Water Treaty and China's decision to build the world's largest dam on Brahmaputra River?

INTRODUCTION :

On 22 April, 2025, a militant group executed twenty-two tourists in the area ~~pe~~ Pehlgam (An Indian occupied territory). In response to this activity, India ~~alleged~~ Pakistan of carrying out ~~this~~ terrorism act in its territory. This baseless allegation ~~was~~ denied by Pakistan. In addition to it New Delhi declared to end the seven-decade long treaty - Indus Water Treaty. In 1960, this treaty was signed with World Bank as a ~~mediator~~. India also conducted premeditated strikes in different regions of Pakistan ~~and~~ ~~violated~~ which violated its sovereignty. Hence, a long treaty between these

two conflictual nuclear countries - was a sign of peace.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THIS WITHDRAWAL ON THE REGION:

This move of India has far-reaching implications on the regional stability and politics.

This further intensify tension on the multilateral forums like SCO, SAARC, UN. It also gives rise to the concept of hydrological war in the global political arena.

relate your headings to the qs statement.

UNANIMOUS ABROGATION OF TREATY:

India suspended the Indus Water Treaty unanimously. It not even involve the mediator - World Bank. New Delhi claimed the abrogation a correct move under the "Doctrine of Rebus sic Stantibus". This doctrine in International law allows the treaties to be modified or terminated if the fundamental

circumstances evolve. But, declaring a terrorist activity as a militant activity operated by Pakistan is a baseless stance upon which the respective ~~doctrine~~ can be eligible. On the contrary to this, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties - Article 62 states that treaties cannot be invoked, if the fundamental circumstances changes. Additionally, under the International Court of Justice case, the ~~ext~~ treaty abrogated unanimously can have severe implications on the countries as well as the region. Hence, treaties cannot be revoked without agreeing - bilaterally or multilaterally.

keep the description of a single argument brief and increase the no of arguments instead.

INDIA PERSUING HARD LINE POLITICS - ANTI PAKISTAN ORIENTATION:

India always adopted hard power politics with its regional countries. Specifically, in context of

its response to Pakistan. India never pursued soft form of politics - diplomacy. It can be observed that the state behaviour like India tries to be a regional hegemon. So, the withdrawal from the Indus Water Treaty is not just a political move, but also a hegemonic stance. If India controls the waters of Pakistan, subsequently affecting the agriculture and other sectors. Thus, anti-Pakistan orientation of India reflects its nature of a hegemonic state.

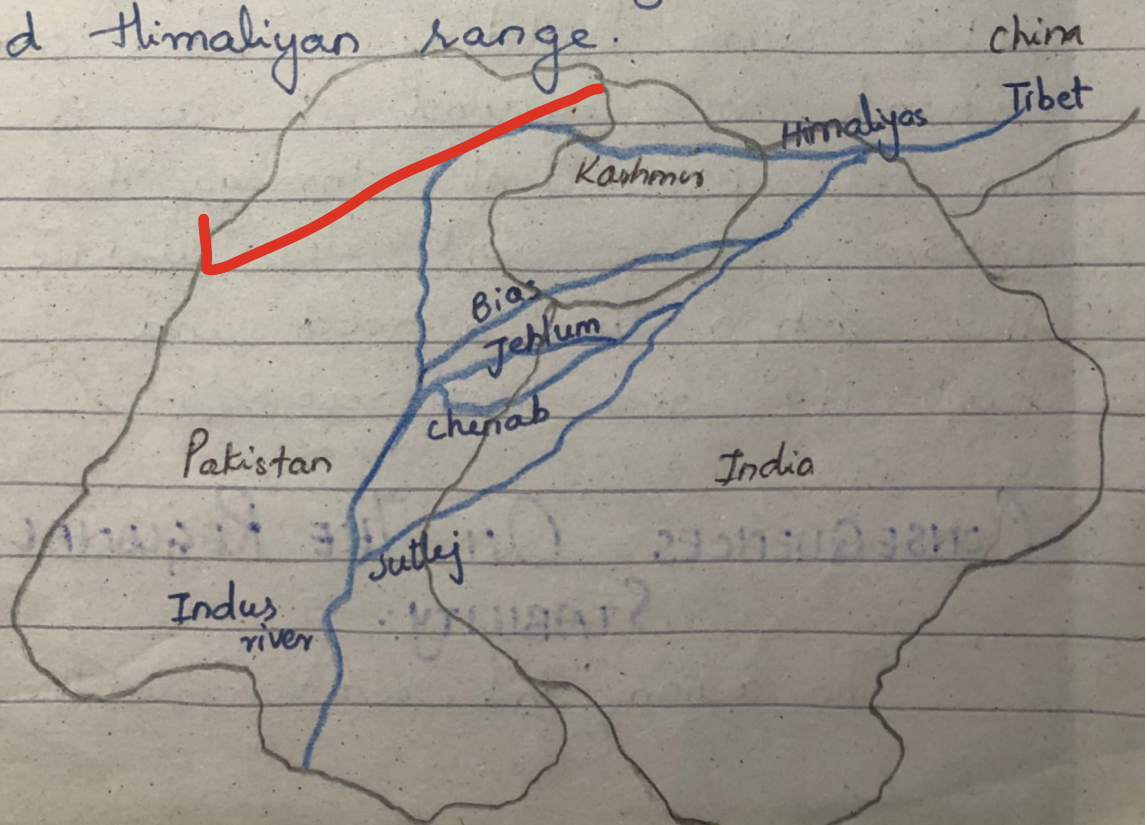
WAR CRIME OF INDIA:

After committing the war crimes in Kashmir, India also is now on the verge of committing war crime on Pakistan. Controlling ~~water~~ basic amenities of a country that could threaten lives of civilians is considered war crime under the Geneva Convention. Consequently,

it can be considered that by controlling water supply to Pakistan, India can also affect the agriculture, economy, industry, and energy sector. The most prominently, it can lead to water scarcity in Pakistan.

HYDROPOLITICS IN THE REGION OF SOUTH ASIA:

This Indus water river has the headwaters in the region of China - Tibet where it flows and reach to Pakistan through India and Himalayan range.



BRAHMAPUTRA DAM ON INDUS RIVER:

China is building the largest dam of South Asia on the Indus river in the region of Tibet. This could hinder the water flow in India as well as Pakistan. The building of dam is already commenced.

SET PRECEDENTS OF INDIA:

India has responded Pakistan by abrogating Indus Water Treaty and called it a responsible response. In context of Brahmaputra dam building, India cannot respond in against it as it has set precedent through their actions. China will also validate this action as a need and authority over their resources.

CONSEQUENCES ON THE REGIONAL STABILITY:

The action and reaction to the

Indus Water River stream of ~~at~~ by the three countries - India, China and Pakistan requires a diplomatic solution. All the three countries can diplomatically resolve this issue and sign a mutual agreement. This can also be possible through the multilateral institutions - such as SCO. In this manner, the stability in the region can be stabilized through dialogue rather than confrontation.

CONCLUSION:

The India's violent reaction of abrogating Indus Water Treaty will only increase the tensions. ~~is~~ This event has implications at global scale as both countries are nuclear armed and ~~already~~ had a ~~war~~ this year. In context of China's involvement, China can act as a mediator in this regard. ~~If the~~ Hence, this

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

problem can be resolved through
multilateralism to bring stability
in relation. ^{at} The stability in
relations is the timely action
prerequisite for the peace in
South Asia.

improve the structure, references, paper presentation and the headings quality part.