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Q no 1

How did the Indus water Treaty (1960) affected water distribution and relation between Pakistan and India

Introduction:

After the partition distribution of water is one of the major conflict between Pakistan and India. In 1960, Indus water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India by the mediating of the world Bank. It dissolved the conflict of water distribution between Pakistan and India but with passage of time, it become apple of discord between Pakistan and India. It has always been using by India to stop the water of Pakistan for political and economic interest. Hence, the Indus water

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water treaty became bone of contention between Pakistan and India and it strangle the relation between two nuclear countries.

Indus water Treaty:

The Indus water treaty is a landmark water-sharing agreement between Pakistan and India, governing the use of the Indus River system.

River Allocations:

To Pakistan: Indus, Jhelum and Chenab

To India: Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

Effects on water distribution:

(i) clear and predictable Allocation:

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The treaty has divided the Six Rivers of the Indus System rather than sharing flow.

o Pakistan: Indus, Jhelum and chinab.

o India: Ravi, Beas and Sutlej

The treaty has provided specific control and specially Pakistan which have a massive control on the Indus River.

(ii) Water Security for Pakistan:

It entered the lifetime for Pakistan's agriculture. It enabled Pakistan to build major infrastructure like Tarbela and Mangla Dam for long term water availability.

(iii) Development opportunities for India:

The treaty allows India to use the eastern rivers and

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limited use on Western rivers.

It also enabled India to build the major water development project, but unfortunately, India has been violating the treaty and construct illegal Dams on Western Rivers.

(iv) Reduce day-to-day water conflicts:

The Treaty has mention a specific Commission and Platform to solve the various issues regarding the water distribution, help to manage the data, floods and routine disagreement.

Effects on India-Pakistan Relations:

The Indus water Treaty has both positive and negative impacts. Stability in water sharing, conflict resolution mechanism and economic benefits is the positive

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sites of Pakistan and India relation after the Indus water Treaty, but on the other hand, India used it for the political gain and has been violating the treaty.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

(i) Political Tool:

India has used the Indus water treaty for political gain. Recently, India suspended the IWT after the terrorist attack in Kashmir. Similarly, it used for political benefits after terrorist attacks in India. It used as water weapon and reduce water flow to Pakistan.

(ii) illegal construction of India

India has been constructing numerous water projects on Western rivers, which are illegal under the illustration of IWT. Pakistan frequently challenges Indian projects in international

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

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forums

(iii) water scarcity and climate change:

Growing water stress in both countries increases competition.

Melting glaciers and erratic monsoon may strain the treaty.

add more arguments.

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

Conclusion:

Indus water treaty is the main factor of relations between Pakistan and India. It generates a huge strain on bilateral relation. In fact, the treaty under the thumb of Indian political zone, and it has been used for political benefits. Additionally, it has always used as water weapon for Pakistan. The recent suspension of IWT by Modi's government has further strain the treaty.

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Q No-3

Examine the causes and consequences of the 1971 Separation of East Pakistan highlight the role of regional and international players.

Introduction:

The fall of Dacca was the historic and unwanted incident for Pakistan. It has various insidious implications for Pakistan.

The various factors like open social, political and economic exploitation and international factors attribute the incident of 1971. Similarly, the political exploitation and language issue become the bone of contention between East and West wing.

On the other hand, the intervention of India escalate the tension and caused separation East

Pakistan.

(A) causes of Separation of East Pakistan:

(i) Political deprivation of Bengalis.

The masses of East Pakistan under the thumb of West Pakistan political structure. The continuous political rights violation like manipulation in election, discrimination in society and restriction for Bengali political activities.

(ii) Economic disparity and Economic exploitation

There was a massive difference between the East and West Pakistan masses. Similarly, there was a least development in East Pakistan as compare to West Pakistan. The political setup openly reject the separate economic structure and currency for East Pakistan.

(iii) Language conflict:

The conflict on national language was attributed after the inception of Pakistan. The East Pakistan has always demanded Bengali as national language. The massacre of Bengali students in 1952 has further escalated the phenomenon of language.

(iv) Military Rule and lack of Democracy:

The lack of democratic setup in Pakistan is generated different phenomena is political gone. The military rule in Pakistan violated the political rights of Bengalis, and they had been demanding for democracy. Finally, the military intervention become major cause of 1971 incident.

(v) Indian intervention

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India played a decisive role in conflict, it provide military training across to Mukti Bahini. Similarly, the military intervention of India in December 1971- caused the incident of 1971.

Role of international players.

(A) United States:

The United States (US) under the president of Nixon, supported Pakistan as cold war ally. The US support Pakistan diplomatically.

(B) Soviet Union:

The Soviet Union support India and Bangladesh. The Soviet union vote in Security Council for blocked resolutions which was unfavorable for India.

(C) United Nations:

The United Nations attempted the mediation but it become

under thumb of cold war and superpowers divisions. After the war, Humanitarian agencies later played a role for rehabilitation.

Consequences for Pakistan

(A) Territorial and Demographic Loss:

Pakistan lost East Pakistan, it was half population. The country reduced its western wing and after the geographic change.

(B) Military Defeat and Psychological Impact:

The loss of military operation and separation of one wing have attributed psychological impact. It was also psychological defeat for Pakistan.

(C) Crisis of National Identity

The separation of East Pakistan was the threat for national

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integration. The two nation theory faced serious ideological questioning. The incident has ~~arised~~ various question for ~~minor~~ group in Pakistan.

conclusion:

The separation of Pakistan's wing was not only political division. It ~~arised~~ various question on social, political and economic structure. Similarly, the intervention of international factors further ~~escalate~~ the tension. Furthermore, the intervention of India, and supporting of various political and militant groups caused the incident of East Pakistan. But, it ~~reveled~~ democracy in Pakistan, and various reforms for national integration.

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