

Ques

Ans:

INTRODUCTION:

Indus water treaty is an agreement between Pakistan and India on water sharing issues. In this treaty, Western rivers were given to Pakistan and eastern rivers to India. This treaty does not contain clause related to its suspension.

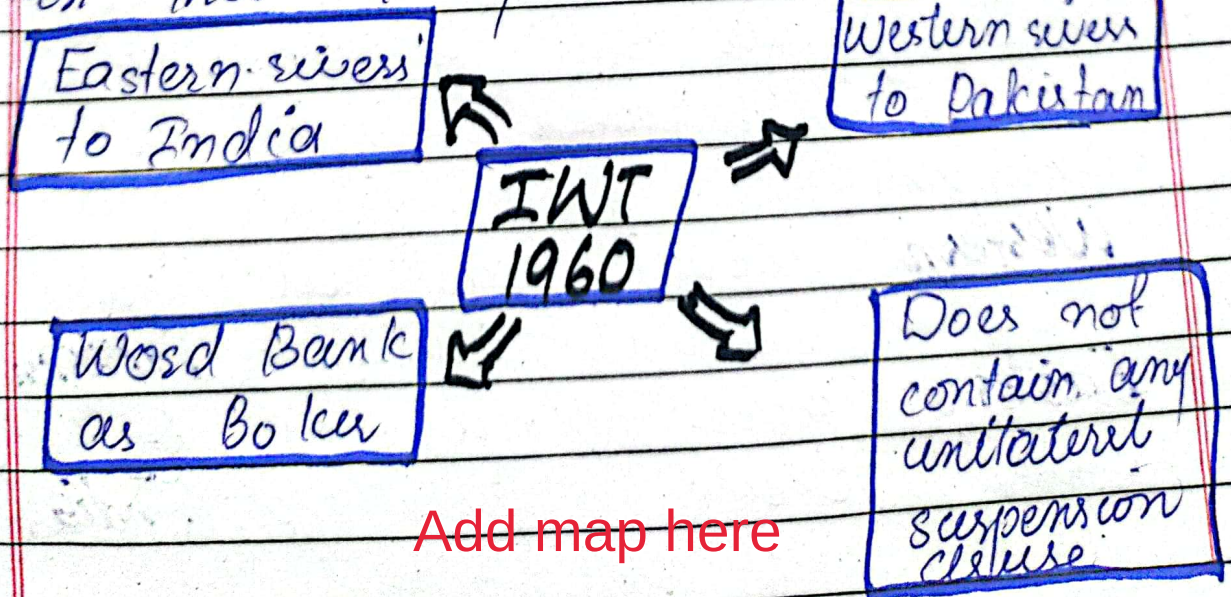
Recently, India unilaterally moved out from this treaty. Both countries have to face its severe ramifications. For India, its abeyance may give benefits to India some how but for Pakistan, there are only negative ramifications. For this purpose, this matter needs to be solved.

Overview here

MAJOR CONTOURS OF IWT

- Indus water treaty is water sharing agreement between India and Pakistan.
- Western rivers such as Indus, Jhelum, Chenab given to Pakistan.
- Eastern rivers such as Ravi, Sutlej, Beas given to India.

- Pakistan has full authority of building hydropower, building dams on western rivers.
- India has full authority of building hydropower projects, building dams on eastern rivers.
- India can build hydropower plant on western rivers side but has to make sure first that it will not disturb water flow to Pakistan.
- **Permanent Indus Commission** was formed for the purpose of annual meeting of both countries.
- **Dispute Resolution Commission** was formed to solve issues related to this treaty. Neutral expert from World Bank was hired.
- **World Bank** act as ~~guarantor~~ in this treaty.



Add map here

Ramifications for both countries if the treaty is held in abeyance.

- Positive Ramifications for India:

India has more positive ramifications than negative ramifications for abeyance of this treaty. Such as: India now can build dams on western rivers side.

Now India think after its abeyance that india can build dams without permission.

India has also border and river conflicts with china, India need more water to save

India used Pahalgam affair as an excuse, India from very long time want to get free from this treaty.

- Negative Ramifications for India:

India can also face negative ramifications for abeyance of this treaty. Negative ramifications can include: India can

loose its integrity for keeping
 relations. India can loose trust
 among international community
 regarding peace and security -
 India can face upsets
 of international community
 China is good ally of
 Pakistan if India does not
 reverse its move - India
 can face china's retaliation -
China can also stop water to
India, in order to support
 Pakistan.

- Positive Ramifications for Pakistan:

There is no any positive
 sanction of delay of treaty
 for Pakistan. but Pakistan
 is presently getting support from
international community, because
 This is inhuman act to
 stop water of 840 million
 people.

- Negative Ramifications for Pakistan:

There are lot of negative

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samification for Pakistan. India is on a harder hand on water. If this treaty remain in abeyance - Pakistan is already water crises in country. Pakistan is also facing interprovincial disputes on building dams. Pakistan's water requirements are full filled on these western rivers - Pakistan never in positive side of this - Pakistan already considered it as an act of war - Pakistan considered it as an inhuman act to stop water of any country. Pakistan and India went on 3 times war but never obeyed the treaty. It is the first time that this action was taken by Indian government.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan and India both are not in any condition of war - Both countries are nuclear weapon countries

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If any country starts war -
there will be severe consequences
they have to face so it
is better not to take any
type of act.

6

You have got potential
Add profound analysis
Good luck!