

Test #1

GK II or Current Affairs

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Introduction

Q1
Ans

Water is lifeline for any country. India's unilateral withdrawal from Indus Water Treaty- (IWT) has created geopolitical tensions, water shortage, economic risks and abeyance of (IWT) could trigger potential conflict between India and Pakistan.

2) Defining Indus Water Treaty

In 1960, World Bank got India and Pakistan to sign a treaty regarding the share of rivers. This treaty was signed by that President of Pakistan Ayoub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Pakistan got Eastern tributaries and

as Indus, Chenab and Jhelum (ICJ) while India received Western tributaries as (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej).

Even during the wars between India and Pakistan, this treaty was not broken.

3/ Pahalgam Attack:

On 22 April, 2025, in Pahalgam, a city in IOK (Indian Occupied Kashmir) was attacked by terrorist and 26 people were killed. Indian Government blamed Pakistan for this attack.

4/ Impacts of Indian Withdrawal of (IWT):

4.1 Geopolitical Tension:

India's unilateral abeyance from (Indus Water Treaty) has heightened possibility of

dispute between India and Pakistan. As India and Pakistan both are nuclear powers, if a potential conflict started between them, the whole world would experience the impacts of the conflict.

4.2 Water security:

Indus, Chenab and Jhelum (ICJ) are the lifeline of Pakistan. If India tried to reduce or block the flow of these rivers, Pakistan would do anything for securing her share of water.

4.3 Economic Risks:

Although Pakistan is an ~~agrarian country~~, the ~~agricultural industry of~~ Pakistan bases on these three rivers named Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. ~~More~~ than half of the population of Pakistan is indulged with agriculture. Thus, India's abeyance of (IWT) would severely impact Pakistan in terms of economy.

5 Strategy of Pakistan in Checking India's Violation of (IWT).

5.1 Diplomatic and legal Actions:

Pakistan has put its case in the permanent court of arbitration. And, Pakistan has used

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its active diplomacy for stopping India from violation of (IWT).

5.2 Concerns over Water Shortages

Pakistan has expressed concerns over water shortages. Water shortages have severely impacted agriculture, industry and economy of Pakistan.

Thus, India's unilateral violation of (IWT) has damaged the economy of Pakistan considerably.

5.3 Warning of the Conflict

Pakistan has warned India of potential conflict, if India did not stop violation of (IWT).

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Conclusion:

To conclude, water is the matter of life and death for the state of Pakistan. India without any investigation accused Pakistan of Pahalgam terror attack.

In the wake of this terror attack, India got abeyance from (IWT).

Moreover, India also has violated (IWT) in the past by building dams on the rivers of Pakistan and by turning the flow of rivers. Pakistan has took legal and diplomatic actions, expressed concerns over water shortages and given warning of the potential conflict.

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Q2

Introduction

Ans

Geopolitics of water in South Asia is characterised by disputes on transboundary rivers.

Climate change fuels the disputes. Additionally, after Pahalgam terror attack, India unilaterally moved out of Indus

waters. Treaty (1960). It can trigger geopolitical conflict between India and Pakistan. On the

otherhand, China set to build world's largest dam on Brahmaputra river. This can be the cause of potential war between China and India.

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2) Why India Unilaterally Moved Out of (IWT)

"Blood and water
can not move together"
PM (Narendra Modi)

Indian Government
blames Pakistan for spreading
terrorism in India.

Recently, India has accused
Pakistan of Pahalgam
~~Terror~~ attack. And, in
the wake of this terror
attack, India unilaterally moved
out of (IWT).

3) Water Politics in South Asian Region

Water politics in
South Asian region can
trigger conflicts over
transboundary rivers. India,
being the upper riparian,

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takes Pakistan's water.

Thus, Pakistan always talks about problem of water shortage. Pakistan has warned India of serious conflict over violation of (IWT).

4) Water Politics after Indian Decision to move out of IWT

4.1 Geopolitical Conflict

Water is life line for any country. Thus, it is the matter of existence for Pakistan.

Unilateral withdrawal of India from (IWT) can trigger a conflict between India and Pakistan.

4.2 Water shortage in Lower Riparian Region (Pakistan):

Pakistan always faces the problem of water shortage. The reason is India has built several dams on Indus, Chenab and Jehlum. Also, India checks the flow of rivers.

4.3 Economic Crisis:

India's abeyance of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) can cripple the agriculture industry of Pakistan. The fact is that Pakistan is an agricultural country. And, more than half of the population of Pakistan directly or indirectly dealing with agriculture. Therefore, downfall of agriculture will bring

economic recession in Pakistan.

5 Water Politics in the Region after China's Decision to build World's Largest Dam on Brahmaputra River

Brahmaputra is one of the largest rivers of the world. It originates from Tibet, an autonomous region of China. It passes from Indian states Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and then it enters in Bangladesh where it empties in Bay of Bengal. As, China's decision to build a dam on Brahmaputra causes a potential conflict between

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India and China.

S.1 A Potential Conflict between India and China

Brahmaputra River originates from China's autonomous region Tibet.

China set to build world's largest dam on Brahmaputra. As a result, lower riparian India and Bangladesh face water scarcity.

India and Bangladesh both are agricultural countries. Thus, agricultural industry of India and Bangladesh will collapse, if China builds dam on Brahmaputra. Similarly, it can trigger war between China and India.

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5.2 Economic Recession:

India is the world's most populous country. A large population of India directly or indirectly deals ^{with} agriculture. Thus, if China builds dam on the major river of India and Bangladesh, it will be the destruction of agricultural industries of India and Bangladesh. Therefore, ruins of agriculture industry will bring economic recession in India and Bangladesh.

6) Conclusion

To conclude, geopolitics of water in South Asia is characterised by conflicts over transboundary rivers. India has transgressed (IWT) by unilaterally withdrawing from it. It can cause geopolitical

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conflict between India and
Pakistan. Additionally, China's
decision to construct dam
on Brahmaputra also fuels
a potential conflict between
India and China.