

## ABSTRACT

### THE EFFECT OF ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION ON THE INTERSTATE WATER DISPUTE IN RELATION WITH INDUS WATER TREATY

\*SHAHZEB AHMED<sup>1</sup>

*Though India and Pakistan got independence in 1947, both states are still engaged in an ongoing fight over the occupied territories of Kashmir (divided territorially between both the nations) to gain control of water supplies, which are strategically valuable. In the recent times, the countries are facing constant threats from each other on various disputes. Pakistan holds the view that India is taking Pakistan's water share and building its water management only to gain political supremacy over them while India on the other hand maintains that it is constructing the infrastructure within the scope of Indus Water Treaty (IWT) 1960 and the shortage in water supply is due to climate change.*

*With the tensions rising on both sides, India has threatened to scrap the Indus Water Treaty completely whereas Pakistan officially replied that such action on India's part will be nothing short of a “warlike situation”.*

*The IWT (1960) provides for a detailed method of dispute resolution between the parties which will be the main focus of this study. In this research paper I will analyse the viability of the present dispute resolution mechanism as well as critically explore if Alternate Dispute Resolution approaches can be adopted in the context of the present Indo-Pak dispute.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Shahzeb Ahmed, Final year student of Lloyd Law College