

Q1- What are causes of water conflicts between India and Pakistan. How this conflict would be resolved peacefully?

Ans1- Introduction

"The war of the twenty-first century will be fought over water;" said Ismael Serageldin. It is clear that the problem of the twenty-first century is for water as it is a basic need for human survival. Water conflict between India and Pakistan is ongoing problem that is successfully handled through an international treaty; Indus Water Treaty (IWT). But, unfortunately, this treaty is being violated now a days. Therefore, Pakistan needs to address this issue successfully for betterment of future.

2- Historical background ~ an overview of IWT

As Pakistan and India, both got independence as rivalry created nations for each other. There was dispute over water since their creation. But, fortunately, it was resolved successfully by the arbitration of World Bank. In 1960, an international treaty was signed

between two countries in order to avoid disputes between two countries.

3- Main points of IWT

There are following the most important points of IWT:

- i) India can not use water of the Western rivers - given to Pakistan from 1960 to 1980.
- ii) Onward 1980s, India is allowed to use 10pc of the Indus river and other rivers for hydal purpose.
- iii) India is not allowed to divert flow of water by constructing canals and barrages.
- iv) In case of emstruction, size must be checked and balanced by Pakistani inspectors.
- v) Pakistani inspectors are allowed to visit for Indian construction after every six-months.
- vi) In case of dispute between two countries, it must be

resolved internationally.

4- * Cause of decline of flow of river *

According to Indian statement; climate change and rainfall is a major cause of decline of flow of rivers. However, Pakistan argues against it, climate change is mainly a great cause of water in rivers, while rainfall contributes only 35pc in rivers. Therefore, due to climate change, there must be an increase in water of rivers.

5- * Real cause of decline of flow of rivers *

a) * Structural violence by India *

Real cause of decline of flow of rivers is structural violence by India. India is violating the IWT by constructing dams on the western rivers, such as Kishan Gangha, Buglihar, Ratlee, Pak dal etc. Not only this, it also constructs several barrages on mainstream such as Wuller barrage.

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Dependency of Pakistan on rivers

a)

Agricultural dependency

Pakistan's agriculture is mainly dependent on water of Western rivers.

About 80pc of agriculture of Sindh and Punjab is relying on water of rivers.

Hence, violation of IWT is hurting Pakistan's agriculture mainly economy and a threat to survival.

b)

Domestic dependency

Not only agriculture of Pakistan is dependent on water of rivers, but Pakistan's domestic needs are also dependent on these rivers.

About 25 to 30pc, domestic needs are dependent on water of these rivers that is going to be violated by India.

c)

Industrial dependency

Pakistan's industry like agriculture sector and domestic needs is dependent on water of rivers.

Estimating 30pc industrial needs are dependent on these rivers such as cement industry and leather industry. It seems clear that due to violation of IWT by India, Pakistan's overall dependency is in a serious threat.

7. Recommendations

a) Construction of dams

As Pakistan has less number of dams, there are more chances of violation of IWT by India. Pakistan needs to construct dams in order to save IWT. The more dams, the less violation of IWT.

b) Increase water need to save more water

Pakistan also needs to to save more water by increasing water needs. According to ICA 2013 and WB 2017, India asked Pakistan for water. As Pakistan has no more dams, lots of water is wasted in seas. Pakistan, hence, needs to reform structure to save water.

c) Adopt effective policies to launch new projects

Pakistan needs to save future water. Pakistan is a third world country needs to adopt the most effective policies to launch new projects in order to stop India from violating IWT.

Projects such as Nelum-Jehlum project Pakistan also needs to save water. Thus, Pakistan needs to be serious in making impressive policies to save future of IWT.

d) Use an international platform

Pakistan needs to use all sources of international mediation to solve water conflict between two countries.

The war over water between two neighbouring countries would be declared as a nuclear war. Hence, both countries need to avoid such a war over water and resolve water issue peacefully through an international platform.

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Conclusion

To conclude, Pakistan is a water scarce country. It is going to face a great decline of water resources. India, a rival of Pakistan, is violating IWT and Pakistan needs to adopt the most effective policies to save IWT. By solving water dispute between two countries peacefully, the survival of humans would be secure in future.