

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

INDUS WATER TREATY.

Rivers Under Indus Water Treaty.

Jhelum, Chinaab, Indus. $\rightarrow$ Western River
Ravi, Beas & Sutlej $\rightarrow$ Eastern River

Indus water treaty (IWT) was a water-sharing agreement signed in 1960 b/w India & Pak, mediated by the world bank, to manage the waters of the Indus River system.

Purpose:-

The treaty aimed to prevent conflict over shared water resources b/w India & Pak, particularly after the partition in 1947 when India began diverting water upstream of Pak.

Eastern Rivers $\rightarrow$ Ravi, Beas & Sutlej belongs to India.

Western Rivers $\rightarrow$ Jhelum, Chinaab & Indus belong to Pak.

Indus is shared river,
10% of Indus river water can be

consumed by India and 90%
by Pakistan.

India was not allowed to
build dams or not allowed to
use water of western river till
1980 from 1960s so that Pak
should have enough time for building
water capacity, to increase use of water
in agriculture, industry, domestic centers,
dam, canal etc. But onward
1980, India is allowed to use
water of western river India for
hydel generation only. It can build
water reservoir on western river
(can make dams) but **Conditions:-**

CONDITIONS:-

- (1) India can build reservoir only,
when the water need downstream
in Pakistan is less. (if need more Pak.)
- (2) India must share the design
of the Project before initiating it.
(height, size, direction etc).
- (3) Pakistan will see this if India
goes to make Dam.
Pakistan can raise objections, on
the height, size of the dam.

4) India is bound to facilitate Pak team/observer to inspect the under construction Project upstream.

5) India can't divert the flow of water through canal M. Biracif.

4(a) India must share the water data every month and week and especially in the time of floods.

4(b) No party can unilaterally move out of the treaty, nor can amend it, Rather it can be done bilaterally.

6) In case of disagreement b/w India & Pak the case may be bilaterally resolved. Through

(i) Indus Water Commission (1+1)
Domain → legal & structural.

If it fails, If the issue is related to structural, then it may be referred to neutral observer (N.O). N.O is appointed by both parties.

(ii) Neutral - Observer -

Domain - Structure violation.

It may be referred to World Bank, as it is the facilitator of IWT to resolve dispute.

(iii) Court of Arbitration

Domain: legal &

If the conflict is legal, then it must be referred ICJ, ICA.

PROBLEMS:-

- 1) Dangerous decline in the flow of the western rivers, almost 50% cut, in flow of river. India claims the flow has reduced due to less rainfall b/c of climate change. It is responsible for drought. Pakistan rejects the arguments.

- (a) Rainfall contributes 33% of the total water. (Source World Bank)
- (b) Melting of glaciers contributes 67%. (Source World Bank)

Therefore the flow should not have reduced this much. Real reason behind the decline in the flow, Dams build by India on western rivers. (Kishanganga Dam, Ratley) etc.

→ Snow Divided in Two Categories:-

- (i) Temporary glaciers:- Slow deposit in winters, melting in summer. It contributes 50% out of 67%.
- (ii) Permanent glaciers:- K2, Siachin, Rakaposhi - It contributes 50%.

Diversions are made by India, especially Wolar Barrage. (Reason water)

Pakistan is overwhelmingly dependent on water of the western rivers.

So India argument is partially correct that drought is a problem, rainfall has reduced, but India forget two factors (1) Permanent glaciers and they're melting even speedily melting, therefore decline should not have been this big.
Real Reason:-

PAK says, (a) Dams built by India - more dams built means more storage capacity with India more decline. More height given to dam like Kishanganga 33 feet more height than allowed - More storage capacity means decline in the flow - and importantly bigger size of Dam give India more storage capacity results into decline in the flow.

→ Diversions:-

Diversions are made by India, especially Wolar Lake on Jhelum river.

Pak is overwhelmingly dependent on water of the western river - Agriculture

of Punjab, Sindh - 70% Agriculture
dependent - 30% of Domestic life
is dependent - 40-42% Industries water
is dependent - Mangalla ^{Jhelum} & Tarbella ^{Indus}
is dependent.

Water life of Pak is seriously
in danger.

This problems become more severe
in water b/c flow reduces due to less
melting ice & less rainfall and
that time is the peak time for agriculture.

India unilaterally led IWT in
Obedience (suspended) [Palgam Attack]

Impact on PAK:-

(i) Decline the flow of river.

(a) Agriculture is the worst hit. Agriculture
dependent on Western river - Approx 70-80%
Main crop, Live stock also depends on
Western river - More than 25% of canal
land in Sindh got barren especially
in Dec to April.

ii) Pak need water to generate
electricity from Tarbella & Mangla.

Tarbela $\Rightarrow$ Indus ; Mangla $\Rightarrow$ Jhelum

9000 MW electricity produce from above.
April - May 2025 $\Rightarrow$ Both dams were

in land lock.

3) PAK needs to throw 8-10 MAF annually water into Arabian Sea & order to stop in land ^{invasion} incursion of the sea - Talla badan, Karachi -

After holding IWT in abeyance (suspend), India cannot store majority of water specially in summer - water flow is in magnitude and India storage capacity is less, but India can store water in winter b/c the flow is less in winter & PAK needs more water in winters b/c main crops are in winter - e.g. wheat.

World Bank Source: - 80% of the total water influx is in summer - May - Aug - 20% of water influx in winter, the rest of the 8 months - Sep - April.

① India would stop sharing the water information with Pak especially in summer - Then danger of flood would increase - When India inform in time then 20 days day to prepare for floods - If not inform in time then 9-12 days lesser time then to deal for preparedness with the flood.

③ India would not facilitate Pak team to inspect the under construction Project of Sreen Madi - water & Blood can't flow together -

Amit Shah (Home Minister) :- India
would not revive IWT.

SOLUTIONS:-

1) Permanent Solution:- Stop wastage of water.

Build Dam & Canals - Pakistan
already made a suicidal delay
and can't afford any more.

Indus [Diamer Basha Dam, IMAF will store water
Kala Bagh IMAF will store water

Jhelum - Karrot, Kohala, Pirmehar,
Azad Pailan - All are hydroelectric
Power Project.

WAPDA approved 4 projects for
Chenab, Panjnad, Thero, these projects
approved this year - Multiple
objective will be achieved.

- 1) More storage capacity.
- 2) More hydroelectric generation from water.
- 3) Reduce the intensity of floods.
- 4) Stop India from retaliation.

2ndly we need to build canal

- 1) Cholistan Canal
- 2) Chashma right bank Canal (R)
- 3) Greater Thal Canal - GTC

4) Thal Canal

5) Ravi Canal -

6) Kachi Canal.

We need to store more water, stop wasting water, make agriculture more and use water, so India will stop violation -

GIC store more than 3MAF water.

Cholistan 1.1 MAF store water.

More canals means more storage, more agriculture. - Lesser violation by India, lesser wastage of water, lesser destruction of flood.

2. Solution

Legal & Diplomatic option.

Legal:-

A. Approach world bank to take its opinion - WB is the facilitator in INT. Treaty clearly states that no party can unilaterally move out the deal, not suspended, not amended. WB already given opinion that if India cannot suspend INT.

Moreover Pak should appoint water legal expert.

(B) Court of Arbitration:-

Either world bank can be asked for the establishment of court of Arbitration or Pak can also access the international court of Arbitration or even ICJ on two grounds:-

- (i) Indus water treaty documents stop India from making violation -
- (ii) Vienna convention on treaties 1960
No country can unilaterally pull out of the bilateral agreement without bilateral consent.

c/ Diplomatic:-

Serve notices to India, b/c India can't hold the treaty in abeyance.
IWT rules on basis of Vienna convention.

Date: 1 / 20

D: Pak has declared India step as an Act of War:-

Pak Water life is overwhelmingly dependent on western river. In India they makes violation of with the flow release more floods then Pak would not hesitate from entering in war-

E: Pak must Across China - ^{main Por} Viceroy

He said, India should remember that in case of Pak it is ^{India} the upper Rappan but in case of India China it is ^{China} the upper Rappan - Ganga River & Barhamputra river big rivers comes from Tibet Plateau - So china announce to build Jagesi Dam in the way on barhamputra -