

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

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ohkay

INDUS WATER TREATY.

~~Rivers Under Indus Water Treaty.~~

~~The Jhelum, Chenab, Indus. → Western River
Ravi, Beas & Sutlej → 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 → Ravi, Beas & Sutlej belongs to India.

Western Rivers → Jhelum, Chenab & Indus belongs 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 dam or not allowed to use water of western river till 1980 from 1960 so that Pak should have enough time for building water capacity, to increase use of water in agriculture, Industry, domestic etc. dam, canal etc. But onward 1980, India is allowed to use water of western river Indus for hydro 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. (signifies Pak.)
- (2) India must share the design of the Project before initiating it. (height, size, diversion 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 biraj.

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

(7) 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 (IWC)
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 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 draughts.

Pakistan rejects the arguments.

(a) Rainfalls 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 winter, melting in summer.

It contributes 50% out of 67%.

(ii) Permanent Glaciers:- K2, Siachin, Rakaposhi - It contributes 50%.

Diversions are made by India, especially Woller Biraj. (Reason ^{less} water) Pakistan is overwhelmingly dependent on water of the western rivers.

So India's argument is partially correct that drought is a problem, rainfall has reduced, but India forgot 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 Kishangang 33 feet more height than allowed. More storage capacity means decline in the flow and importance bigger size of Dam give India more storage capacity results into decline in the flow.

2) Diversion:-

Diversions are made by India, especially woller 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% Indus ^{Indus} water
is dependent ^{Thalum} ^{Indus} Mangla El Tarbella
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 left IWT in
Abeyance (suspended) [Palm 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, Livestock 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 produced from above

April - May 2025 \Rightarrow Both dams were

in flood period.

3) PAK needs to throw 8-10 MAF annually water into Arabian Sea El order to attack in Dard ^{lives vs} incursion of the sea-Talha bazar, Karachi -

After held in IWT in absence (suspension), India cannot store majority of water specially in summer- Waterflow is in magnitude and India storage capacity is less, but India can store water in winter b/c the flow is less in winter El 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-

(2) 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 do for preparedness with the flood-

(3) India would not facilitate Pak team to inspect the under construction Project of Seraf Mod-Well El flood can't flow together -

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

Solutions:-

1) Permanent Solution :- Stop wastage of water.

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

Indus [Diamer Basha Dam, 8.1 MAF will store water
→ Kala Bagh 10 MAF will store water
Jhelum-Karot, Kohala, Pirmehal,
Azad Palar - All are hydroelectric
power projects.

WAPDA approved 4 projects for
Chenab, Panjnad, Themo, these project
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 irrigation.

2ndly we need to build canal
Cholistan Canal

Chashma right bank Canal (1)
Gomal Thal Canal - GTC

- 4) Thal Canal
- 5) Rainy Canal -
- 6) Kochi Canal.

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

GTC store more than 3 MAF water.

Cholistan 1.1 MAF store water.

More canals means more storage, more agriculture. - Lesser violation by India, Lesser wastage of water, Lesser desiccation of land.

2. Solution

Legal & Diplomatic option.

Legal:-

A- Approach world bank to take its opinion - WB is the facilitator in IWT. Treaty clearly states that no Party can unilaterally move out the deal, nor suspended, nor amended. WB already given opinion that India cannot suspend IWT.

Moreover Pak should accept water legal opinion.

(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 ICIJ on two grounds-

(i) Indus water treaty document stops India from making violation

(ii) Vienna convention on treaties 1960
No country can unilaterally pull out of the bilateral agreement without bilateral consensus

C) Diplomatic

Serve notices to India, b/c India can't hold the treaty in abeyance
IIT ruled 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 rivers. In India they makes violation of the flow release more floods then Pak could not hesitate from entering in war.

E1) Pak must Acess China - ^{main power} Victor Game

He said, India should remember that in case of Pak it is ^{India's} the upper Brahmaputra, but in case of India China it is ^{China's} the upper Brahmaputra - Ganga River & Barhampura rivers big rivers comes from Tibet Plateau - So China announce to build largest Dam in the world on Barhampura -