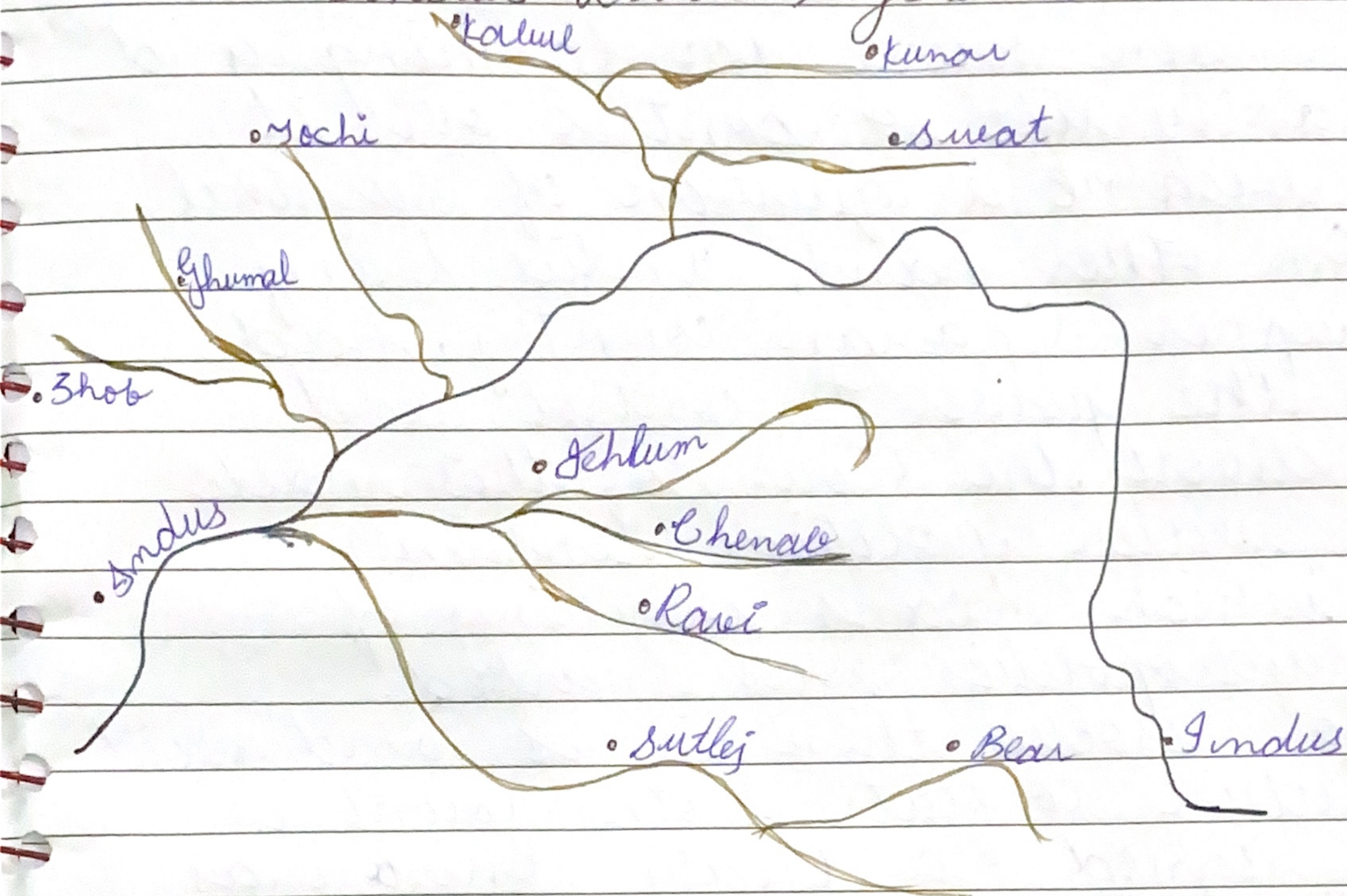


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→ Indus River System:-



"Map of Indus River along with its Tributaries"

→ Indus River System:-

After the partition of subcontinent, Indus River system became a transboundary between India and Pakistan. The upper riparian position of India and lower riparian dependency of Pakistan turned the river water into matter of political tension and

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For Pakistan, Indus River is main source for farming and daily life so control over it became a question of survival. On other hand, India being upper riparian country, had the power to control and divert the flow. So, this made water political tension which means beginning of hydropolitics was marked. To resolve these issues and avoid future conflicts both countries signed a treaty known as "Indus Water treaty".

→ Indus Water Treaty.

Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960, between India and Pakistan where World Bank became facilitator. There were 6 rivers in which one was Indus River itself and 03 rivers were given to India that are: Ravi, Sutlej and Beas whereas other 02 western rivers Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.

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So, Pakistan recieved exclusive rights over the two rivers excluding India and same as, India recieved exclusive rights over 3 rivers excluding Pakistan which means both countries were allowed to use their assigned rivers for irrigation, agriculture and hydro power and other purposes.

Worldbank negotiated and provided the financial assistance.

Worldbank gave 90m USD to Pakistan after which India also gave 62m USD because the water level become less in eastern rivers so Pakistan surrendered their water to India by making link canals. so in total 150m USD were collected after which 2 big dams Mangla Dam and Tarbella Dam were constructed. Also five barrages and eight link canals were constructed. so like this one of the largest irrigation system was developed, and the purpose was water regulation, irrigation and to run hydroelectricity projects.

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→ Conflict Resolution Mechanism:-

After signing the treaty, Indus water was divided into rivers between India and Pakistan but still disagreement arises over shared water. To handle such issues "Conflict Resolution Mechanism" was included in the treaty which includes three steps that are:-

- ✓ Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)
- ✓ Neutral Expert.
- ✓ Court of Arbitration.

→ Permanent Indus Commission:-

First, any technical or routine issue is discussed by PIC which has one representative from Pakistan and one representative from India.

Further, if India will start any project on western rivers than India have to submit its report as soon as possible to Pakistan through PIC every year. Later Pakistan can do a site visit and also during inspection, if there is any objection than it will be resolved by PIC. If they

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don't get resolved then will take the matter on next level that's Neutral Experts by (WB).

→ Neutral Experts (WB):-

Another conflict resolution will be held by people of some third country appointed by World Bank. It's not necessary or binded to accept the decision made by some third person. Both countries are open to say no if they are not satisfied with the decision. Let suppose if Pakistan says no to the decision than the matter will be shifted or moved to the next trial and the last trial which is "Court of Arbitration". But if the both countries accept the decision the issue or conflict would be resolved at this stage.

→ Court of Arbitration:-

Court of Arbitration is an international panel that is formed to settle water dispute between India

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and Pakistan. When the lower Mechanism means PSB and Neutral Experts failed then Court made the binding decision which means both countries have to accept the decision.

there are few examples related to the India Pak issues which were taken to Court some are discussed below:

→ Example:-

- e Kishanganga Dam.
- e Wullar Barrage.

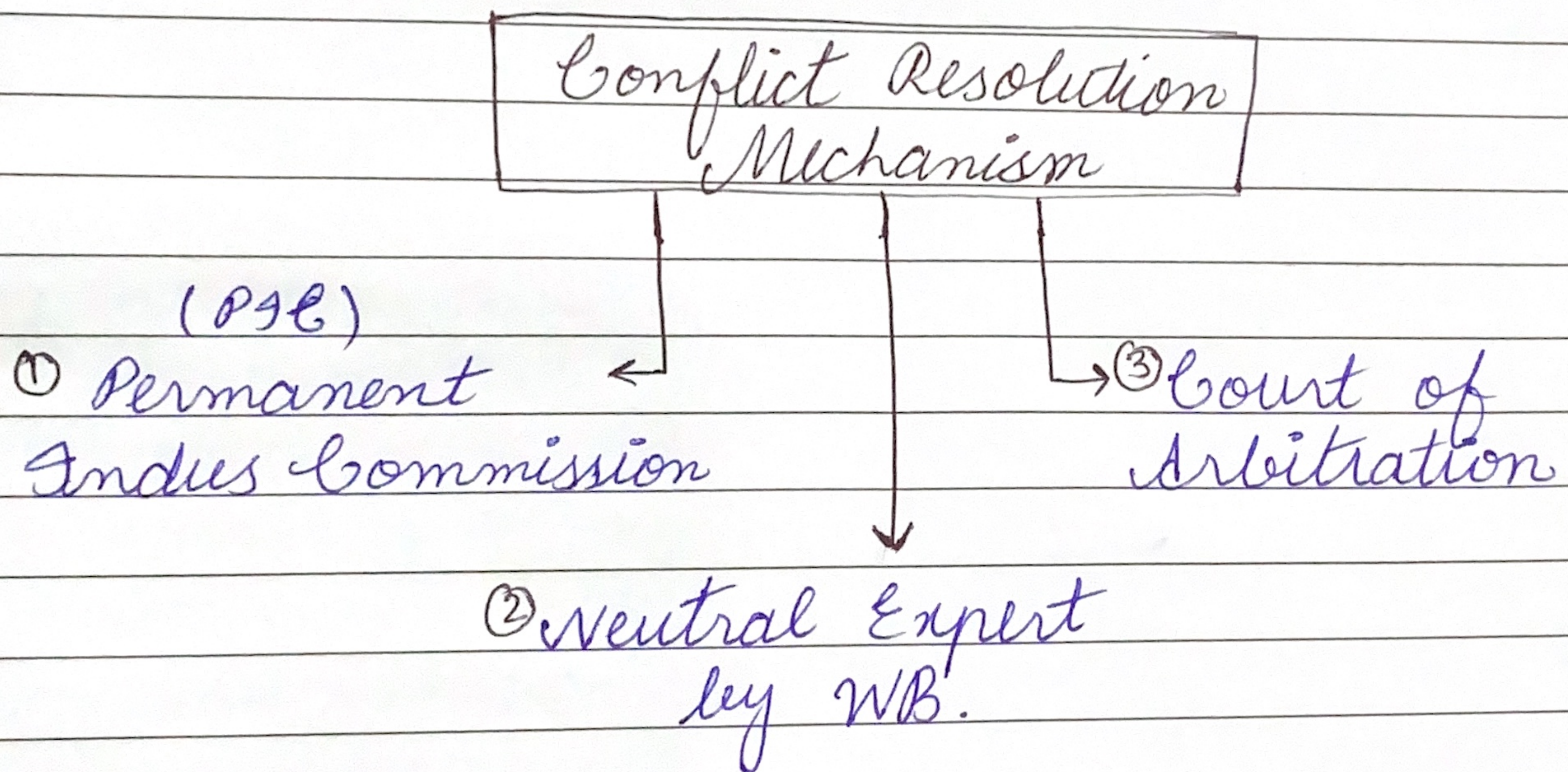
→ Kishanganga Dam:-

Pakistan said India's dam Kishanganga would reduce the water flowing in Pakistan. Both countries could not agree so, the matter was taken to Court of Arbitration in 2010. So, Court decided India is allowed to build the dam, but it must keep enough water flowing in Pakistan so Pakistan's rights are not harmed.

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→ Wullur Barrage:-

India planned a barrage on Jhelum River near to Wullur Lake. Pakistan argued that structure is not allowed under treaty. Both countries disagreed and the matter was taken to International Arbitration where technical and legal experts would help to decide the matter.



→ Problems:-

01.