

Indus Water Treaty - 1960

Introduction:

Indus Water Treaty was signed between government of Pakistan and government of India on 19 September 1960 at Karachi, under a bilateral agreement mediated by the world bank. Both parties agreeably entered into this mutual beneficial relation/treaty, in which the plenipotential plenipotentiaries were;

From Pakistan,

Field Marshal, M. Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan.

From India,

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Both individuals held full power to take actions on foreign soil on behalf of ~~for~~ their countries.

This ~~division~~ treaty allowed the division of the waters of the Indus Water Systems.

Historical Background:

Soon after partition from ~~India~~ of sub-continent, on 1st April 1948 India closed two major headworks from its side. Ferozepur Headwork at Sutlej and Madhapur Headwork at Ravi, This caused severe tensions between both countries.

Pakistan lacked the financial, and military ~~capacity~~ to tackle this thus choosing a diplomatic & legal approach.

A small agreement, which called "Indo-Dominion water treaty" was signed which continued the water flow.

This agreement was discarded when India became a Republic in 1950, whereas Pakistan remained a dominion, under the British crown until 1956.

Pakistan tried to keep negotiating from 1951-55 trying various 3rd parties to build pressure on India to sign a treaty again.

It took 4 more years to finally convince India to do "IWT-1960" via World Bank as mediator..

Followings are the main articles of Indus Water Treaty 1960.

1. Provisions Regarding Eastern Rivers.

India holds the undeniable rights to all of the waters of Sutlej, Ravi and Beas rivers.

Pakistan has no rights on eastern river waters, including all the tributaries that join the main rivers until they have finally crossed the agreed points. ~~and~~

Agreed points for ~~Ravi~~ river after which the water belongs to Pakistan are; Bombarwala - Ravi-Bedian Link Canal for Ravi river and Sulemanki ~~Head~~ Headworks for Sutlej river.

Pakistan should ~~not~~ never be under the impression that water will continue to flow or it has any rights on Eastern waters.

2. Provisions Regarding Western Rivers

Pakistan hold unchallenged rights of all of the waters of Western rivers i.e. Indus, Jhelum & Chenab except;

a. India has the rights to use waters of western rivers for small scale domestic use, & non-consumptive use and to generate hydel energy

b. India has the rights to store a minimum amount of water in its dams i.e. 300 cusec.

c. India has the rights to get a minimum ~~quota~~ quota of water in winter months of Nov, Dec, & Jan.

d. India has the rights to get water for almost 12,00,000 acres of land for agricultural practices.

rest of the water is all Pakistan's.

Pakistan lost 20% of all the water which was naturally flowing before this treaty.

	1960	2025
Eastern Rivers	~33 MAF	~0.6 MAF

Western Rivers	~ 247 MAF	~ 227 MAF
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cover all the aspects of indus water treaty in these notes..

recent developments? pakistan's stance? issues ? future trajectory??

Dear Sir Fareed-Ullah,

Sir, this is my 1st attempt, after 2022.

I have no ^{hand structure} idea ~~how to write~~ a good essay for CSS preparation.

I hope I can learn quickly via regular writing & evaluation.

I am submitting this for English evaluation as ~~well~~ to, Sir Mazher Ellahi also.
respected

Thank you.

Regards,
Khawaja Taha.