

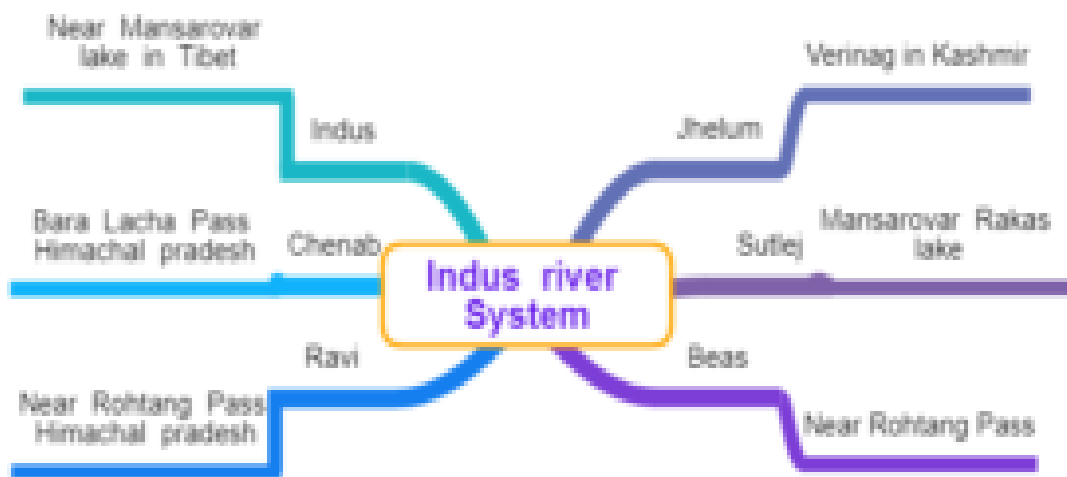
## INDUS – WATER TREATY



- Indus - Glaciers of Kailash Range (Close to Manasarovar Lake)
- Jhelum – Verinag



- Chenab - Bara Lacha Pass
- Ravi - Near Rohtang Pass
- Beas - Near Rohtang Pass
- Satluj - Manasarovar-Rakas Lakes



- During the period of British rule in India, large canal systems were constructed, and old canal systems and inundation channels were revived and modernized.
- After the expiration of the short-term Standstill Agreement of 1947, on April 1, 1948, India began withholding water from canals that flowed into Pakistan.

### HISTORY

- Signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank.
- Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani President Mohammad Ayub Khan
- Rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system.

### POINTS

- Gave the waters of the western rivers—the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab—to Pakistan and those of the eastern rivers—the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej—to India.

- Provided for the funding and building of dams, link canals, barrages, and tube wells—notably the Tarbela Dam on the Indus River and the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River.
- Required the creation of a Permanent Indus Commission, with a commissioner from each country, in order to maintain a channel for communication and to try to resolve questions about implementation of the treaty.
- India can use the water in western rivers in “non-consumptive” needs.
- The treaty allocates 80% of water from the six-river Indus water system to Pakistan.

### POINTS OF CLASHES

- 1970 : India starts building hydropower projects in Kashmir. Pakistan opposed it.
- 1984: Pakistan objects over India building Tulbul barrage on Jhelum. India stops it unilaterally.
- 2007: Pakistan raises concern over Kishanganga hydroelectric plant.
- 2016: India reviews working of Indus Waters Treaty linking it with cross-border terrorism (Uri attack).

### TULBUL PROJECT

- To ensure year-round navigation along the 20-km stretch from Anantnag to Srinagar and Baramulla, and on the 22 km-stretch between Sopore and Baramulla that becomes non-navigable in winter with water depth of only 2.5 ft



### IMPLICATIONS

- May impact Pakistan agriculture.
- With a barrage, India controls release of water into Jhelum, which could trigger a flood or drought in POK and Pakistan.

### Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) Project



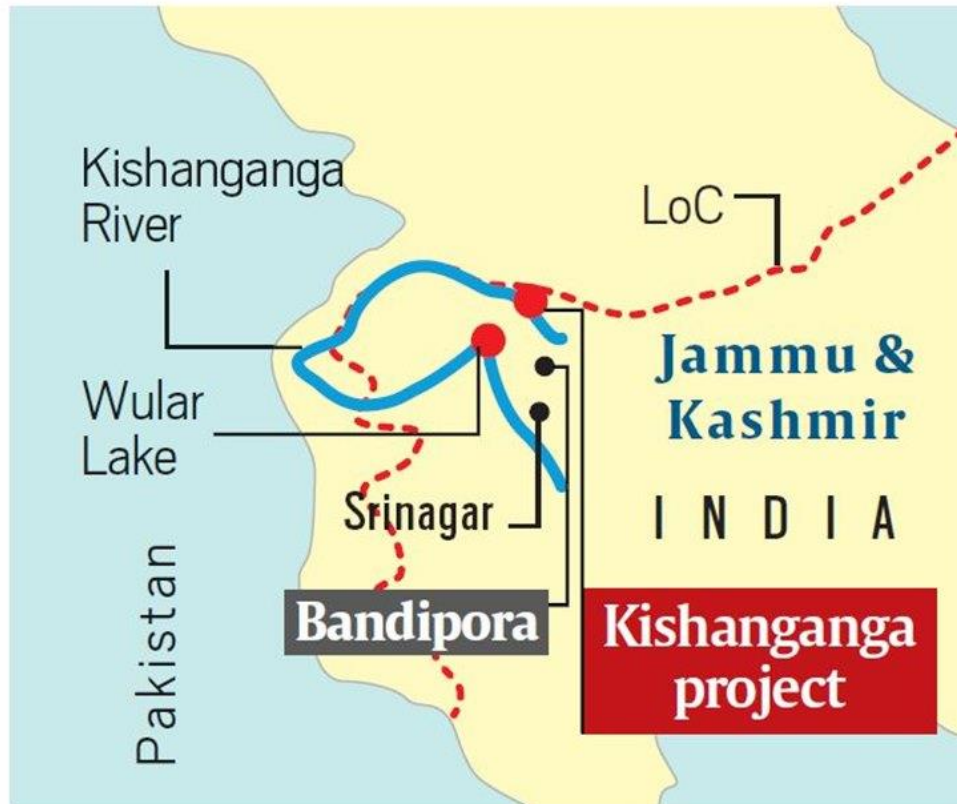
- Passing through the Great Rann of Kutch area (Gujarat, India)
- To bypass the saline and polluted water which is not fit for agriculture use to reach sea via Rann of Kutch area without passing through its Indus delta.
- Water is entering Indian territory due to many breaches in its left bank caused by floods and this causes desertification of Gujarat areas.

### LARGE DAMS

Country	Name	Nearest city	River	Year
India	Bhakra	Nangal	Sutlej	1963
	Nangal	Nangal	Sutlej	1954
	Pandoh	Mandi	Beas	1977
	Pong	Mukenan	Beas	1974
	Salal	Reasi	Chenab	1986
	Baglihar		Chenab	2008
Pakistan	Mangla	Mangla	Jhelum	1968
	Tarbela	Ghazi	Indus	1976
	Chashma (barrage)	Mianwali	Indus	1971

### KISHANGANGA DISPUTE

- Hydroelectric project barely metres away from the Line of Control in the disputed Kashmir region.
- The dam will divert Jhelum waters to an underground power house. To do so, it will transfer the water from the Gurez Valley back into mainland Kashmir, instead of allowing it to flow into Pakistan.



- Pakistan argues that the Kishanganga project violates both conditions by changing the course of the river and depleting the water level.
- The court also ruled that India was under an obligation to “construct and operate” the Kishanganga dam in such a way that it “maintains a minimum flow of water in the river”. The minimum flow was fixed at 9 cumecs, a unit of flow equal to one cubic metre of water per second.
- Pakistan seeks World Bank’s arbitration.
- Unable to stop India, Pakistan countered Indian aggression by building its project on the Neelum River and last month Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi inaugurated the first unit of the Neelum-Jhelum Hydroelectric Project.