The Indian water offenses on defenseless Pakistan Unfolding Indian strategy and its impact

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4 February 2016

WATER WAR

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Unfolding Indian strategy and its impact

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Abstract

This research paper is investigated the unfolding strategy of Indian water system policies against Pakistan related to Indus Water Treat agreement which had signed by India and Pakistan in 1950s. In this research study, we have deemed to be light on Indus Water Treaty Program. Overall study qualitatively measured by various aspects of supply of water system.

1 Introduction

In 1975 when Pakistan was recovering the separation of East Pakistan and Pakistan Army was planning to new methods of defending. Indian Top brass was designing the new strategy to defeat Pakistan. In East Pakistan the intrusion by India was easy and the language and cultural barriers made it easier. But in Pakistan these things are not as common and there are some political hitches but political leaders understand the Indian motives better as well. The nuclear power Pakistan is almost impossible to defeat. This time Indians used the chankya strategy and devised a plan which killed Pakistan on daily basis. Water is life. Without water not a single living being can survive. Plants, animals, Humans all are dependent on water for their lives.

2 Historical overview

Pakistan have one of the River Basin situated in Indus Bay of Sindh it flows directly from Kashmir to Sindh. Mostly areas of Indus River Basin is characterized by downstream. It is world's largest irrigation system of Water. By this River, it is being provided Energy security and food to more than 21 million people of Pakistan. The classification of net water deficit area through measuring arid to semiarid basin. Nonetheless, it devastating floods occur in this basin and suffered. According to high mountain catchments, Pakistan is most vulnerable in the sense of climate, global changes and socioeconomic that influence on both demand and supply. Pakistan is most dependent on water resources in high peak of earth. There are

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various impact collected as lack of consistent and systematic meteorological, hydrological, socioeconomic and biophysical data to endorse integrated water origination at the basin level.

International water issues

In 1960, The Indus Water Treaty had been signed by between Pakistan and India that helped to initiate the resolving decisions of water resources availability and usage and allowed to huge investments from both countries for international relations. This investment was broadly beneficial for Indus Basic Project in 1960 at the time of building up canals network to divert water from western to eastern rivers. The western River, Jhelum and Chenab has become the cause of hydropower projects which objected by Pakistan to India. Under the IWT (Indus Water Treaty) Pakistan and India. The estimation is measured 170.27km^3/yr for Indus Water Treaty project. It was reserved for inflow from Indian region to Pakistan. There are following rules which are under apply.

Eastern Rivers:

The eastern tributaries are surrounding of Indus River which originates in India. Such as, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers. By the time passing. Pakistan has no objection to make decision not letting flow and permit any interference with any tributary of India. It is natural course joins the Ravi and Sutlej main. These rivers is crossing the border which area was estimated 11.1km^3

Western Rivers:

Under the rule apply, From Pakistan as Western River Basin it shall receive all those unrestricted water of the western rivers. Such as Jhelum, Chenab which directly under obligation of India and to let flow. There is restricted usage of water other than related to domestic, agriculture, generation of electricity and non-consumptive use. This usage was set by in Treaty.

"*Annual flow from China to India in the Indus basin is 181.62 km3 and it is estimated that the flow generated within India is 50.86 km3, resulting in a flow from India to Pakistan in this part of 232.48 km3, of which 170.27 km3 reserved for Pakistan and 62.21 km3 available for India*."

Given the seasonal nature of the Himalayan runoff, roughly 85 percent of the annual flows are in the Kharif season (summer), and only 15 percent in the Rabi season (winter).

2.1 Research Question

- Is Indian strategy of killing Pakistan thirsty and barren effective and working?
- What are the consequences if Pakistan does not proactively replied of this strategy?
- Is Pakistan really dying?

Objectives

- To find the level of impact on Pakistan.
- To identify the dimensions of Indian strategy.
- To determine the proactive solutions of this strategy.
- To decide the reply of this offense and its implications.

3 Literature Review

Background of the Studies

The region of Pakistan on earth is lie around subtropical arid zone. This is called mostly subjected area is semi-arid climate. The climate of Pakistan is caused to diversity by physiographic factors. The coastal bay of Pakistan earth region is indicated marine tropical coastland, subtropical continental highlands, and continental lowlands. (ADB, 2003) The motivation of water wars is followed by India and Pakistan political instability relationship. Indus Water was mild down and straight relationship between Pakistan and India war. In this conflict, the two most prominent enemy engaged who are riparian entirely reliant on upon the Indus waters basin. The silent factor, in spite of water scarcity runoffs, the construction of infrastructure mitigating poverty prevention to offset scarcity. (Ali, 1967; Alvi, 1962) Pakistan Agriculture sector is completely reliant on Indus Basin and also used by municipality. The only storage of water is Indus basic used by Pakistan. Although Pakistan agriculture products are entirely raising of economic income. Therefore, irrigated agriculture is prominent and deprived of canal water from Indus system.

From beginning of Establishing Pakistan and India had an agreement signed by East and West Punjab to ensured water supply to canals of Pakistan. “The agreements expired on 31 March 1948, and on 1 April 1948, East Punjab stopped the water flowing across the international border. For Pakistan the timing could not have been worse. Farmers in the Punjab plant two crops per year. The water shortage threatened both the winter crop that was about to be harvested, and the summer crop which would be sown immediately afterwards. Without water, both seasons’ crops would be lost.” (Alam, 2002)

“Water is a critical and limiting resource for the country’s sustained economic development. Linked to water, and based on physiography, in 1980 Pakistan was divided into ten agro-ecological zones, these are: i) Indus delta; ii) southern irrigated plain; iii) sandy desert; iv) northern irrigated plains; v) Barani (rainfed) areas; vi) wet mountains; viii) western dry mountains; ix) dry western plateau; and x) Sulaiman Piedmont.” (Ahmed, 2004a)

“Climate change is also expected to significantly affect agriculture. Potential impacts include vulnerability of crops to heat stress, possible shifts in spatial boundaries of crops, changes in productivity potentials, changes in water availability and use, and changes in land-use systems. Even a fractional rise in temperature could have serious adverse effects, such as considerable increase in growing degree days (GDD, which is a measure of heat accumulation used to predict the date that a flower will bloom or a crop will reach maturity).

This could not only affect the growth, maturity and productivity of crops, but would also require additional irrigation water to compensate the heat stress." (Afzal, 1997).

Drainage System

Most of Left Bank Canal system is covered by extensive surface which built for drainage network. It includes Nagan Dhoro outfall, Fuleli-Guni outfall which releases into Dhands and Shah Samando Creek system. Subsequently, The Tando Bago and Sirani Lowari drainage system have been diverted to the KPOD drain interceptor. This system is funded by World Bank to LBOD Stage One and serves as drainage areas in the Nara Canal and Rohri. (ADB, 2005)

Agriculture

Coastal region is capable of producing crops, livestock and fisheries. Marine fisheries have an immense potential in contributing towards national economic growth and development. However, the present value of various coastal resources will continue to decline if unchecked due to continued coastal degradation particularly from land based activities. There is an economic loss to future generations from the continued degradation of coastal environments and deltaic system. This will be reflected in loss of agricultural land close to the coast, loss of biodiversity, dislocation of coastal communities, loss of livelihoods, loss of fisheries, pollution of beaches and recreational facilities and decline of coastal ecotourism. The soil and climatic conditions of coastal areas in Sindh and Baluchistan offer great opportunities for speedy growth of Coconut and oil palm trees (ADB 2005).

Water supply and Sanitation

Majority of the coastal communities usually purchase water cans at heavy prices, which further eats into their earnings and makes them economically vulnerable. The fisher folk communities living inside the creeks in small fishing villages have to waste a lot of energy, time as well as the cost of ensuring just a can of drinking water for themselves. Water supply schemes serve only 3.3% of rural population, the majority of whom (about 65%) are still fetching drinking water from wells, ponds, depressions and hand pumps installed outside their houses. Unreliable and decreasing flows of freshwater downstream Kotri barrage have created severe shortage of drinking water in many urban localities in Thatta and Badin districts in recent years. Around 70 percent of the population in Badin coastal areas are devoid of any latrine/bathroom facility inside their housing units. In rural areas, most housing units have open air kitchens in which firewood is the main source of fuel. The smoke as well as the solid food wastes causes serious health and sanitation problems. Thatta district is very poor in terms of the indicator of piped water, which is available to only 15% of housing units. About 13% rural households have hand pump inside the housing units; while 16% use outside ponds for fetching water and 6% of housing units use dug wells (ADB 2005).

Water Resources

There can be three hydrological units separation in Pakistan are follows in units:

Approximately, Indus Basin entirely covers around 520,000km^2. It may be indicated 65 percent of the surrounded territory. It comprises all the provinces of Sindh, Punjab, Eastern part of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There are two essential tributaries consists near Indus River, which flow from Punjnad on left bank and the Kabul on right bank. There are five rivers covers overall Punjab. It is literally meaning of Punjab is Five waters such as, Western Rivers (Jhelum and Chenab) and Sutlej, Beas and the Ravi called eastern Rivers of Pakistan. The western Pakistan known as Karan Desert in Baluchistan is an endorheic basic. It is covering approximately 18 percent of the overall territory of Baluchistan. The Territory of Zhob River basic is flow towards the northeast for drainage system into the Gomal River. It ultimately joins to Indus River. Indus River is connected to border of Punjab and Sindh provinces toward southeast and east. The Karan and Makran basin are naturistic flashy and has no perennial supply. This course of river basin is outside the Indus Basin Irrigation system.

Analytical Study

WATER STRESS COUNTRIES BY 2040

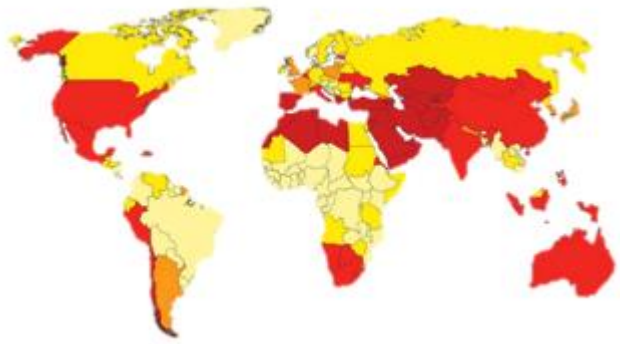

Figure 1Water Stress Countries by 2040[4]

Low Danger
Low to Medium
Medium High
High Risk
Very High Risk

In the above map which shows the water endangered countries the legends tell us that dark red countries are in very dangerous situation. Going through the map describes that Pakistan is currently in very dangerous condition, with very low water supply from Indus river basin. On the contrary India with 6 times more population is in less danger position. 20 years ago

[4] http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/08/ranking-world%E2%80%99s-most-water-stressed-countries-2040

India was in severely endangered countries. It was only happened after the strategy of indian water offense where they are able to steal the Indus river water by showing the artificial flood waters in Punjab rivers i-e. Jehlum, Chinab, Ravi, Sutlaj.

We have discussed above in detail that how and why India is stealing Indus river water. How they are utilizing this water in generating 15000 MW electricity and enlightened the 200 million population of north India.

Top 33 Water-Stressed Countries: 2040[5]

Rank	Name	All Sectors
1	Bahrain	5.00
1	Kuwait	5.00
1	Qatar	5.00
1	San Marino	5.00
1	Singapore	5.00
1	United Arab Emirates	5.00
1	Palestine	5.00
8	Israel	5.00
9	Saudi Arabia	4.99
10	Oman	4.97
11	Lebanon	4.97
12	Kyrgyzstan	4.93
13	Iran	4.91
14	Jordan	4.86
15	Libya	4.77
16	Yemen	4.74
17	Macedonia	4.70
18	Azerbaijan	4.69
19	Morocco	4.68
20	Kazakhstan	4.66
21	Iraq	4.66
22	Armenia	4.60
23	Pakistan	4.48
24	Chile	4.45
25	Syria	4.44
26	Turkmenistan	4.30
27	Turkey	4.27
28	Greece	4.23
29	Uzbekistan	4.19
30	Algeria	4.17
31	Afghanistan	4.12
32	Spain	4.07
33	Tunisia	4.06

[5] http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/08/ranking-world%E2%80%99s-most-water-stressed-countries-2040

Whereas above is the list of most endangered countries by virtue of ranking. Here 5 rank is the country almost without water and will be dry 100% till 2040. But there is time to think and develop the solution for this problem. There are still raining in these countries, what they have to do that plan for future water consumption.

On the other side the case with India-Pakistan is completely artificial and developed through very long and deep planning. All the Indian plan based on sinking Punjab and drying Baluchistan-Sindh idea. Unfortunately Pakistan is still unable to counter this water offense and became the only agriculture country where land of cultivation is shrinking in size.

Conclusion

The India-Pakistan water conflict is growing day by day. After few years Pakistan will be starved for water. Then these two nuclear powers will go head on. The world will be on the verge of a catastrophe. On the strategic point of view Pakistan should innovate idea of defense. Because this is a very strange and new war and in last 25 years India has mastered it completely.

Recommendations

- Punjab is sinking so the emergency is on; Build at least 10 dams on each Punjab rivers as soon as possible.
- Similarly Sindh and Baluchistan should have built medium and large sized dams so they can save flood waters during the rainy season.
- Artificial forest based on low water plantation around each Pakistani city. So the environmental balance do not disturbed anymore.
- Disallow use of inorganic chemical fertilizers. So we avoid the cheap products, which effect the agriculture sector earnings worldwide.
- Organic yields products generate far higher profits than inorganic products.

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