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Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Sachin Parashar
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 12

India sends Pak notice to modify Indus treaty

Citing Pakistani "intransigence" and unilateral actions related to the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty, India has sent a notice to Islamabad for modification of the treaty. Despite the World Bank urging a mutually agreeable way, instead of seeking separate processes, to address Pakistan's objections to Kishenganga and Ratle projects in J&K, Islamabad's refusal to discuss the issue with India led to the notice, **reports Sachin Parashar. P12**

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India hits back at Pak, sends notice on Indus Waters Treaty amendment

Gives 90 Days To Enter Talks To Fix 'Material Breach'

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ANI

Despite the World Bank asking India and Pakistan to find a mutually agreeable way to address Pakistan's objections to Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in J&K, Islamabad's refusal to discuss the issue with India led to the government's notice

New Delhi: Citing Pakistani "intransigence" and unilateral actions related to the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), India has sent notice to Islamabad for modification of the treaty. Despite the World Bank asking India and Pakistan to find a mutually agreeable way, instead of seeking separate processes, to address Pakistan's objections to Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects in J&K, Islamabad's refusal to discuss the issue with India led to the government's notice.

The World Bank, which is also a signatory to IWT, in October last year appointed not just a neutral expert to examine the issue but also, at Pakistan's insistence, a court of arbitration chairman, despite acknowledging India's concern that carrying out the two processes concurrently posed practical and legal challenges. The court, which Pakistan claims has been set up under IWT provisions, is hearing the case in The Hague.

India is also hoping the modification will lead to an update of IWT by incorporating the "lessons learned" over the last 62 years. India and Pakistan had negotiated for nine years before finally signing in 1960 the IWT, which facilitates cooperation and exchange of information between them for use of river waters. While many have called upon the government to review its role in IWT because of Pakistan's support to cross-border terrorism, the treaty is still cited among the most successful international treaties for having survived conflicts, including wars.

India has provided Pakistan 90 days to enter negotiations for rectifying the "material breach" of IWT. While Islamabad had itself requested appointment of a neutral expert in 2015 to examine the designs of the projects, a year later it proposed to World Bank that a court of arbitration look into its objections instead. "This unilateral action by Pakistan was in contravention of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement envisaged by IWT," said a source, adding that India, had made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert.

For India, as government sources said, two processes and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes created an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risked endangering IWT itself.

The World Bank acknowledged the same in 2016 as it paused the initiation of two parallel processes called upon India and Pakistan to seek an "amicable" way out. Pakistan, however, refused to discuss the issue in all five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission from 2017 to 2022. Parallel consideration of the same issues is not covered under any provision of IWT, according to Indian authorities.

"India has always been a steadfast supporter and a responsible partner in implementing IWT in letter and spirit. However, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of IWT," said a source.

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Publication	The Times of India	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	TNN
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	5

Sisodia: Clean Yamuna by 2025 a priority

New Delhi: Reiterating Delhi government's promise of cleaning the Yamuna by 2025, deputy chief minister Manish Sisodia called it a priority on Friday.

He reviewed the progress of desilting of the Najafgarh drain, for which Rs 68 crore was released recently to buy 10 state-of-the-art machines. In the first phase, 10 lakh cubic metres of silt will be removed before the monsoon, said officials.

A proposed project to construct a 59km road between Chhawla and Basaidarapur on both sides of the drain was also reviewed. It will provide relief from traffic congestion to lakhs of people living in areas such as Punjabi Bagh, Paschim Vihar, Nilothi, Baprola, Kakrola, Najafgarh, Dwarka, Vikaspuri, Uttam Nagar, Janakpuri and Chhawla.

Under the desilting project, two humps at two places will be removed, which will improve the flow of water into the Yamuna and reduce the mosquito menace. Easy flow of water will give people relief from backflow of water, said officials. TNN

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Publication The Indian Express | Language English
Edition New Delhi | Journalist Shubhajit Roy, Harikishan Sharma
Date 28/01/2023 | Page no 3, 4

SIGNED IN SEPTEMBER 1960

After 62 years, India moves to amend its water treaty with Pak

Notice to modify Indus Water Treaty due to parallel dispute resolution

SHUBHAJIT ROY & HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 27

IN AN unprecedented move, India has issued a notice to Pakistan for modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) — a bilateral agreement that was signed in September 1960 and survived three wars, the Kargil conflict, and the terror attacks in Mumbai and Kashmir.

Sources said Pakistan's "intransigence" forced India to issue the notice of modification and update the treaty to "incorporate the lessons learned over the last 62 years". This would effectively mean that the treaty can be opened for re-negotiations for the first time in over six decades.

"The objective of the notice for modification is to provide Pakistan an opportunity to enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of IWT," the sources said.

Sources said the notice was conveyed by India to Pakistan on January 25 through the respective Commissioners for Indus Waters according to Article XII (3) of the IWT. The Article states: "The provisions of this Treaty may from time to time be modified by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments."

Late Friday, Pakistan said that "a Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague" on its objections to two hydroelectric power projects in J&K and attention should not be diverted from "the important proceedings".

Sources in Delhi said that while India has always been a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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India moves to amend its water treaty with Pak

"steadfast supporter" and a "responsible partner" in implementing the treaty in letter and spirit, Pakistan's actions have "adversely impinged" on its provisions and their implementation.

The notice is the latest twist in a sequence of events that began in 2015, when Pakistan requested for the appointment of a "Neutral Expert" to examine its technical objections to the Kishanganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs). In 2016, Pakistan retracted this request and proposed that a Court of Arbitration adjudicate on its objections.

Sources said this "unilateral action" by Pakistan is in "contravention of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement" envisaged by Article IX of the IWT. Accordingly, India made a "separate request" for the matter to be referred to a "Neutral Expert".

Outlining the Indian position, sources said the "initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering IWT itself".

Responding to the Indian notice, Pakistan Foreign ministry spokesperson Mumtaz Zahra Baloch said: "As we speak, a Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague on Pakistan's objections to Kishanganga and Ratle Hydroelectric Projects. The Court of Arbitration has been set up under the relevant provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty. Such media reports should not divert attention from the important proceedings of the Court of Arbitration."

Sources in Delhi, meanwhile, referred to the dispute resolution mechanism under Article IX of the treaty. "It's a graded, three-level mechanism. So, whenever we plan to start a project there, under the Indus Water Treaty, we have to inform Pakistan. Invariably, they oppose it and ask for more details, which means there is a question," they said. "In case there is a question, it has to be clarified between the two sides at the level of Indus Commissioners. If the question is not resolved by them, the level is raised. And that question becomes a difference, which is addressed by the Neutral Expert. It is at this stage that the World Bank comes into the picture. If the Neutral Expert says, 'This is a question I am not able to resolve or this is a question that needs interpretation of the treaty', it becomes a dispute. This goes to the third stage, the Court of Arbitration," they said.

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Date 28/01/2023 | Page no 17

SIMPLY PUT

Indus treaty notice to Pak

India has sought modification of the 62-year-old treaty that governs the sharing of waters of the Indus system. India objects to two simultaneous dispute resolution mechanisms that have been set in motion.

HARIKISHAN SHARMA & AMITABH SINHA
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 27

NEW DELHI has issued a notice to Islamabad seeking modification of the more than six-decade-old Indus Waters Treaty that governs the sharing of waters of six rivers in the Indus system between the two countries. India said the notice follows Pakistan's continued "intransigence" in implementing the treaty, by raising repeated objections to the construction of hydel projects on the Indian side.

The notice, sent on January 25 through the Commissioner for Indus Waters, gives Pakistan 90 days to consider entering into intergovernmental negotiations to rectify the material breach of the treaty.

The notice has invoked Article XII (3) of the treaty which says: "The provisions of this Treaty may from time to time be modified by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments."

Sources said India was initiating the process to make changes to the 1960 treaty.

India's hydroelectric projects

The notice appears to be a fallout of the longstanding dispute over two hydroelectric power projects that India is building — one on the Kishanganga river, a tributary of the Jhelum, and the other on the Chenab. Pakistan has objected to these projects, and dispute resolution mechanisms under the treaty have been invoked multiple times — but a resolution has not been reached.

In August 2016, Pakistan approached the World Bank, which had brokered the 1960 treaty, seeking the constitution of a Court of Arbitration under the relevant dispute redressal provisions. India moved a separate application asking for the appointment of a neutral expert, which is a lower level of dispute resolution provided in the treaty. India argued that Pakistan's request for a Court of Arbitration violated the graded mechanism of dispute resolution in the treaty.

In between, the Pakistan-backed terrorist attack in Uri in September 2016 prompted calls within India to walk out of the Indus Waters Treaty, which allots a significantly bigger share of the six river waters to Pakistan. The Prime Minister famously said that blood and water could not flow together, and India suspended routine bi-annual talks between the Indus Commissioners.

The World Bank, the third party to the treaty and the acknowledged arbiter of disputes was, meanwhile, faced with a unique situation of having received two separate requests for the same dispute. It declared a 'pause' to let India and Pakistan explore alternative routes of dispute resolution.

Regular meetings of Indus Waters Commissioners resumed in 2017, and India tried to use these to find mutually agreeable solutions. Pakistan, however, refused to discuss these issues, sources said.

At Pakistan's continued insistence, the World Bank in March last year initiated actions on the requests of both India and Pakistan. In October, it named Michel Lino as the neutral expert and Prof Sean Murphy as chairman of the Court of Arbitration.

"They will carry out their duties in their individual capacity as subject matter experts and independently of any other appointments they currently hold," the Bank said in a statement on October 17, 2022.

But such parallel consideration of the same issue is not provided for in the treaty. India has repeatedly cited the possibility of the two processes delivering contradictory rulings that could lead to an unprecedented and legally untenable situation.

India's notice and implications

At this point, the implications of India's notice for modifying the treaty are not clear. Article XII (3) of the Treaty that India has invoked is not a dispute resolution mechanism. It is in effect a provision to amend the treaty.

But an amendment or modification can happen only through a "duly ratified Treaty concluded for that purpose between the two governments". Pakistan is under no obligation to agree to India's proposal. As of now, it is not clear what happens if Pakistan does not respond to India's notice within 90 days.

Article XII (4), provides for the termination of the treaty through a similar process — "a duly ratified Treaty concluded for that purpose between the two governments".

India has not spelled out what it wants modified in the treaty. But over the past few years, especially since the Uri attack, there has been a growing demand in India to use the Indus Waters Treaty as a strategic tool, considering that India has the natural advantage being the upper riparian state.

India has not fully utilised its rights over the waters of the three east-flowing rivers — Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej — over which it has full control under the treaty. It has also not adequately utilised the limited rights over the three west-flowing rivers — Indus, Chenab and Jhelum — which are meant for Pakistan.

Following the Uri attack, India had established a high-level task force to exploit the full potential of the treaty. Accordingly, India has been working to start several big and small hydroelectric projects that had either been stalled or were in the planning stages.

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INDUS RIVERS TREATY

EASTERN RIVERS
Sutlej, Beas, Ravi
11 cubic km annual flow before entering Pakistan. India has full rights on all waters; Pak can use whatever flows into its territory

WESTERN RIVERS
Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
232.5 cubic km annual flow before entering Pak; India can use only about 62.2 cubic km, 170.3 cubic km reserved for Pak

Kishanganga Hydropower Project on a tributary of the Jhelum in Bandipora district of J&K. *Archive*

Source: India Water Resources Information System

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Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Suhasini Haidar, Kallol Bhattacherjee
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 8

India sends notice to Pak. to amend 1960 Indus pact

Islamabad approaches court of arbitration in The Hague raising concerns over two hydropower projects in J&K; Indian officials say it goes against the pre-existing channel of dispute resolution

Suhasini Haidar
Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

India announced on Friday that it wants to modify the 62-year-old Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) with Pakistan, citing what it called Pakistan's "intransigence" in resolving disputes over the Kishenganga and Ratle hydropower projects, both in Jammu and Kashmir.

India also protested Pakistan's "unilateral" decision to approach a court of arbitration at The Hague.

Sources said the government had written to Pakistan on January 25, calling for modifications to the treaty as per Article XII (3) of the IWT that deals with the "final provisions" of the treaty. The first hearing of the Pakistani case at the Permanent Court of Arbitrage at The Hague in the Netherlands began on Friday, with India boycotting the court process.

The decision to issue notice to Pakistan, with a request for a response within 90 days, is a major step and could lead to the unravelling and renegotiation of the water-sharing treaty. The treaty is often seen as a rare example of India-Pakistan consensus, at a time when the two nations have snapped trade and cultural exchanges, and most bilateral talks.

The sources said Pakistan's move to push the World Bank for a Court of Arbitration ran counter to the pre-existing channel of dispute resolution through a "neutral expert" appointed by the World Bank.

Indian officials said the "parallel processes" instead of a "graded mechanism" had led to a stalemate, adding that India was left with no choice but to demand that Pakistan come to the table to negotiate amendments to the treaty. Officials declined to comment on what modifications India wanted.

CONTINUED ON
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Flow of life

The Indus river system is critical to both India and Pakistan. A look at the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960

- The Indus system of rivers comprises the main river and its tributaries, namely Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Jhelum and Chenab
- The treaty provides India absolute control of all the waters of the eastern rivers — Ravi, Sutlej and Beas
- Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all waters of the western rivers — Indus, Jhelum and Chenab
- India is permitted to use the waters of the western rivers for domestic use, non-consumptive use, agriculture and generation of hydro-electric power subject to certain conditions

Strong currents: The Beas flowing through Manali in Himachal Pradesh.

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India sends notice to Pak. to amend IWT

Sources said that the clarification of the dispute mechanism was at the top of the agenda for renegotiation, adding that new inter-governmental negotiations on the IWT would be an opportunity to incorporate the "lessons learned" since 1960.

"The initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering IWT itself," the sources said, adding that "Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of IWT."

'Diversionary move'

When asked, Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Ministry (MFA) said that the Indian reports on the notice were "diversionary" and that the Court of Arbitration had been set up "under the relevant provisions of the IWT".

"As we speak, a Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague on Pakistan's objections to the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydroelectric Projects," Pakistan's MFA spokesperson Mumtaz Zahra Baloch told reporters on Friday.

The World Bank declined to comment on the latest move by India. However, a World Bank statement on its current position, given to *The Hindu*, said that the World Bank had acted as "mandated by the treaty and that the preservation of the IWT is one of its "highest priorities".

In October 2022, the World Bank had appointed neutral expert Michael Lino, and another expert Sean Murphy, as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration, and convened meetings with Indian and Pakistani officials in November to "handover" the process.

Treaty crucial for peace, development

"The Treaty has been a profoundly important international agreement in support of peace and development for South Asia and has been hailed as one of the most successful transboundary water management treaties in the world," the World Bank said. The Indus treaty, that divided up the six Himalayan rivers equally between India and Pakistan, allows India the unrestricted use of all water from the 3 eastern tributaries of the Indus river (Sutlej, Beas and Ravi) while Pakistan receives use of the western tributaries (Indus or Sindhu, Jhelum and Chenab).

Pakistan had first raised objections to India's construction of the 330 MW Kishenganga hydroelectric project on the Jhelum river back in 2006, and then objected to plans to construct the 850 MW Ratle Hydroelectric Project on the Chenab river as well. Both India and Pakistan differred on whether the technical details of the hydel projects conformed with the treaty, given that the Jhelum and Chenab were part of the "western tributaries".

Dispute resolution process

According to Article IX of the treaty that deals with the "Settlement of Differences and Disputes", there are three possible steps to decide on objections raised by either side: working within the "Permanent Indus Commission" (PIC) of the Indian and Pakistani delegation of water experts that meet regularly; consulting a World Bank-appointed neutral expert: or setting up a court process to adjudicate the case through the World Bank and the Permanent Court of Arbitrage (PCA). However, while India has held that each step must be fully exhausted before both sides agree to moving on to the next step, Pakistan had moved on without waiting for India's concurrence. The neutral expert last met with Indian and Pakistani negotiators in November 2022, while the Permanent Indus Water Commission last met in Delhi in May 2022, and is due to be held in Lahore this year.

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Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Subodh Yadav
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	6

India's groundwater governance is in better shape

Data show that India, with nearly 18% of the world's population, occupies about 2.4% of the total geographical area and consumes 4% of total water resources. A World Bank report says that India is the largest groundwater user. A rapidly growing economy and population are straining the country's groundwater resources.

As a vast country, India has distinct and varying hydro-geological settings. Groundwater is the backbone of India's agriculture and drinking water security in rural and urban areas, meeting nearly 80% of the country's drinking water and two-thirds of its irrigation needs. Groundwater is pivotal to India's water security. The fact that the theme of UN World Water Day 2022 was 'Groundwater, Making the Invisible Visible' is a reflection of the importance given to the resource across the globe.

The central government is working to achieve the goal of sustainable groundwater management in collaboration with States and Union Territories. In this process, certain important deliverables have been identified that include a reduction in groundwater extraction to below 70%, increasing the network of groundwater observation wells, installing digital water level recorders for real-time monitoring, periodic monitoring of groundwater quality, aquifer mapping and data dissemination, having better regulation of groundwater extraction by industries, and promoting participatory groundwater management and even periodic groundwater resource assessment.

In May 2019, a much-needed step of policy reform was done under the leadership of the Prime Minister with the creation of Jal Shakti Ministry (a merger of the erstwhile Ministries of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation along with Drinking Water and Sanitation). This was to give impetus to the management of water resources with special focus on demand and supply management. Realising the importance of community participation, the Jal Shakti Abhiyan was launched subsequently to transform Jan Shakti into Jal Shakti through asset creation, rainwater harvesting ('Catch the Rain' campaign) and extensive awareness campaign.

Subodh Yadav

is Joint Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

The government's interventions for better and scientific management of the groundwater situation in India reflect the spirit of cooperative federalism in managing a precious resource

A scientific approach

Initiatives have also been taken for the effective management and regulation of groundwater, examples being the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) and the National Project on Aquifer Management (NAQUIM). With the goal of "participatory groundwater management", ABY looks to inculcate behavioural change made possible by incentivisation. NAQUIM, which is nearing completion, envisages the mapping of sub-surface water bearing geological formations (aquifers) to help gather authentic data and enable informed decision-making. Around 24 lakh square kilometres of the country has been mapped from the available mappable area of nearly 25 lakh sq. km. A heli-borne based survey (state-of-the-art technology), has also been used along with traditional exploratory methods for rapid and accurate aquifer mapping. The remaining area is likely to be mapped by March 2023. Region-wise aquifer management plans are being prepared and shared with States.

There are around 65,025 monitoring stations in India, which include 7,885 automated stations. The numbers are set to go beyond 84,000; in this, the number of automated stations will rise to over 35,000, with a special focus on identified high groundwater extracting industrial and urban clusters and groundwater stressed regions. Besides other quality-related exercises, samples from fixed locations are obtained to check for the presence of heavy and trace metals. Dynamic groundwater assessments will be done annually now and a groundwater estimation committee formed to revise the assessment methodology. A software, 'India-Groundwater Resource Estimation System (IN-GRES)', has also been developed.

The completion of groundwater assessment in 2022 in about five months (against the two to three years) shows that a time-bound and scientific approach is being adopted to monitor precious water resources. The findings of the groundwater assessment also indicate a positive inclination in the management of groundwater.

According to the latest assessment, there has been a 3% reduction in the number of 'overexploited' groundwater units and a 4% increase in the number of 'safe' category units as compared to 2017. There was an improvement in groundwater conditions in 909 units. The assessment also showed a reduction in annual extraction (of about 9.53 billion cubic meters); the data for irrigation, industrial and domestic use, respectively, is 208.49 BCM, 3.64 BCM and 27.05 BCM. Overall extraction saw a declining trend, of about 3.25% since 2017.

Some of this success may be attributed to implementation of comprehensive groundwater guidelines in 2020 for regulation in various sectors and making the processes of issuing a no-objection certificate transparent and time-bound using a web-based application. The government's interventions in enabling a positive impact on the overall groundwater scenario in India, reflect the spirit of cooperative federalism in managing this precious resource. That around 9.37 BCM of additional groundwater potential was created through artificial water conservation structures is an example of this impact.

Need for source sustainability

As one of the fastest growing economies, India will need adequate groundwater resources to manage anthropogenic pressures. It is important to ensure source sustainability to provide safe drinking water to all rural households by 2024, under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Communities will have to manage their groundwater resources better with the help of various government agencies and non-governmental organisations. In the context of climate change, as uncertainties will increase with connection with groundwater resources, efforts must be made to find solutions that are essential for sustainable development. The groundwater resource assessment report 2022 shows a brighter future for groundwater situations in the country as the initiatives taken by various governments have begun yielding results. This is a new beginning and steps must be taken to make India a water surplus nation, thus fulfilling the objective of a key United Nations Sustainable Development Goal, of water for all.

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Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Sandeep Dikshit
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 9

India issues notice to Pakistan for modification of Indus treaty

SANDEEP DIKSHIT
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 27

India has issued a notice to Pakistan for the modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) due to its "intransigence" on resolving the disputes over the Kishenganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects (HEPs).

The Indian intention was conveyed via a notice on January 25 through respective Commissioners for Indus Waters as per Article XII (3) of the IWT, said sources here.

"The objective of the notice for the modification is to provide Pakistan an opportunity to enter intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of the IWT. This process would also update the IWT to incorporate the lessons learned over the last 62 years," said sources. They did not elaborate on what were "the lessons learned" or how the "material breach of IWT" would be rectified.

The Indian side says it was forced to take this move after Pakistan took unilateral action for examining its objections to India's HEPs. In 2015, Pakistan first requested for appointment of a "neutral expert" to examine

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Action follows Islamabad's 'intransigence' over dispute redressal mechanism

Given 90 days to rectify material breach

THE NEED FOR IT

- In a report tabled in August 2021, House standing committee favoured renegotiating the treaty
- The aim was to address climate change impact on water availability in the river basin, which wasn't covered under the pact

File photo of BRO personnel at work on the Indus banks near Leh.

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India issues notice to Pakistan...

its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle HEPs. In 2016, it unilaterally retracted this request and proposed that a Court of Arbitration adjudicate on its objections.

"This unilateral action by Pakistan is in contravention of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement envisaged by Article IX of the IWT. Accordingly, India made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert," said sources.

"The initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering the IWT itself. The World Bank acknowledged this itself in 2016, and took a decision to "pause" the initiation of two parallel processes and request India and Pakistan to seek an amicable way out," they added.

Despite repeated efforts by India to find a mutually agreeable way forward, Pakistan refused to discuss the issue during the five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission from 2017 to 2022. At Pakistan's continuing insistence, the World Bank has recently initiated action on both the neutral expert and Court of Arbitration processes. Such parallel consideration of the same issues is not covered under any provision of the IWT. Faced with such violation of the Indus Water Treaty's provisions, India has been compelled to issue notice of modification, said the sources.

The sources maintained that "India has always been a steadfast supporter and a responsible partner in implementing the IWT in letter and spirit. However, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of the IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of the Indus Water Treat".

INDUS WATERS TREATY

- Boundary line drawn across the Indus Basin, leaving Pak as lower riparian & India as upper riparian. Irrigation works at Madhopur on the Ravi & at Ferozepur on the Sutlej, on which irrigation canal supplies in Punjab (Pak) were dependent, fell in the Indian territory
- A dispute, thus, arose regarding utilisation of irrigation water. Talks under World Bank culminated in the Karachi treaty in 1960
- It provides India control of Ravi, Sutlej & Beas waters. Waters of eastern rivers allocated to India and of western rivers to Pak
- But India is permitted to use the waters of western rivers for domestic use, agri & hydro-electric power

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Date 28/01/2023 | Page no 12

India issues notice to Pak for changing Indus Waters treaty

Asks Islamabad to enter into inter-governmental negotiations within 90 days

SRIDHAR KUMARASWAMI | DC
NEW DELHI, JAN. 27

In a reaction to what it called "Pakistani intransigence", India has issued a notice to Pakistan for modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) and asked Islamabad to "enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of the IWT", Indian government sources said on Friday. The notice was sent earlier this week, on Wednesday.

According to sources, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, thereby forcing India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of IWT. This stems from India's unhappiness over the World Bank's announcement last year, at Pakistan's insistence, to appoint both a neutral expert and a chair of the court of arbitration in the ongoing matter related to the Kishenganga and Ratle projects under the IWT between India and Pakistan.

However, in its late-evening reaction on the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) issue, Pakistan said a "Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague on Pakistan's objections to Kishenganga and Ratle Hydroelectric Projects" and that "the Court of Arbitration has been set up under the relevant provisions of the IWT". Pakistan Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Mumtaz Zahra Baloch said attention should not be diverted "from the important proceedings of the Court of Arbitration"

The World Bank had earlier said the two countries "disagree over whether the technical design features of these two hydroelectric plants contravene the treaty" and had initially "paused" its move in 2016 so that the two neighbours could resolve the issue through talks. Sources said, "Such parallel consideration of the same issues is not covered under any provision of the IWT (and that) faced with such a violation of IWT provisions, India has been compelled to issue a notice of modification" after "Pakistan refused to discuss the issue during the five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) from 2017 to 2022."

The PIC is a bipartisan body entrusted with the everyday implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty, which mandates it to meet at least once every year, alternately in India and Pakistan. It comprises Indus commissioners from both countries and discusses technical matters related to the implementation of the treaty. The notice has been sent by India now through the respective commissioners for Indus waters.

A file photo of personnel of Border Road Organisation and local volunteers work to stop the overflowing water of Indus river which was damaging a highway at Taru Thang, near Leh. — PTI

The PIC has met well over 100 times since 1960, the year the treaty was signed between the two countries.

The IWT, signed in 1960 by India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's then-President Ayub Khan, called for the two countries to share the water of six rivers — the Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. Pakistan has been complaining of not receiving enough water and opted for international arbitration in a couple of cases.

As per the IWT, the waters of the eastern rivers were allocated to India, which, however, is under obligation to let flow the waters of the western rivers except for uses such as domestic.

Sharing details on what led to this situation, sources said, "In 2015, Pakistan requested the appointment of a neutral expert to examine its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle Hydroelectric Projects. In 2016, Pakistan unilaterally retracted this request and proposed that a court of arbitration adjudicate on its objections. This unilateral action by Pakistan is in contravention of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement envisaged by Article 9 of the IWT."

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Publication	The Pioneer	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Bureau
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	4

'Antibiotics in India, China wastewater pose health threat'

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI

Antibiotic residues in wastewater and wastewater treatment plants in India and China—both major producers and consumers of antibiotics— may serve as hot spots for the development of antibiotic resistance in these regions, posing a potential threat to human health through exposure to different sources of water, including drinking water.

These observations of the researchers from Karolinska Institute were published in The Lancet Planetary Health. The researchers also determined the relative contribution of various sources of antibiotic contamination in waterways, such as hospitals, municipalities, livestock, and pharmaceutical manufacturing. Bacteria that become resistant to antibiotics are a global threat that can lead to untreatable bacterial infections in animals and humans.

"Our results can help decision-makers to target risk reduction measures against environmental residues of priority antibiotics and in high-risk sites, to protect human health and the environment," says Nada Hanna, researcher at the Department of Global Public Health at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden, and the study's first author.

"Allocating these resources efficiently is especially vital for resource-poor countries that produce large amounts of antibiotics." Antibiotics can enter the environment during their production, consumption and disposal. Antibiotic residues in the environment, such as in wastewater and drinking water, can contribute to the emergence and spread of resistance.

As per the publication, "Antibiotic concentrations and antibiotic resistance in aquatic environments of the Western Pacific and South-East Asia Regions: a systematic review and probabilistic environmental hazard assessment", the researchers examined the levels of antibiotic residues that are likely to contribute to antibiotic resistance from different aquatic sources in the Western Pacific Region (WPR) and the South-East Asia Region (SEAR), regions as defined by the World Health Organization. These regions include China and India, which are among the world's largest producers and consumers of antibiotics.

This was done by a systematic review of the literature published between 2006 and 2019, including 218 relevant reports from the WPR and 22 from the SEAR. The researchers also used a method called Probabilistic Environmental Hazard Assessment to determine where the concentration of antibiotics is high enough to likely contribute to antibiotic resistance.

Ninety-two antibiotics were detected in the WPR, and forty five in the SEAR. Antibiotic concentrations exceeding the level considered safe for resistance development (Predicted No Effect Concentrations, PNECs) were observed in wastewater, influents and effluents of wastewater treatment plants and in receiving aquatic environments.

The highest risk was observed in wastewater and the influence of wastewater treatment plants. The relative impact of various contributors, such as hospital, municipal, livestock, and pharmaceutical manufacturing was also determined.

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SAMVAD

Publication	Millennium Post	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Bureau
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 4

India issues notice to Pakistan seeking modification to Indus Water Treaty

'The notice sent on January 25 through respective commissioners for Indus water, is set to open up the process for making changes to the treaty that was inked on September 19, 1960'

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: For the first time, India has issued a notice to Pakistan seeking a review and modification of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) in view of Islamabad's "intransigence" to comply with the dispute redressal mechanism of the pact that was inked over six decades back for matters relating to cross-border rivers, government sources said on Friday.

The notice, sent by India's Indus water commissioner to his Pakistani counterpart on January 25 under the provisions of the pact, seeks Islamabad's response within 90 days for intergovernmental negotiations to "rectify the material breach" of IWT.

Government sources said India's call for the review and modification of the pact is not specific to the dispute resolution mechanism only, and that the negotiations could cover various other provisions of the pact based on experiences gained over the last 62 years.

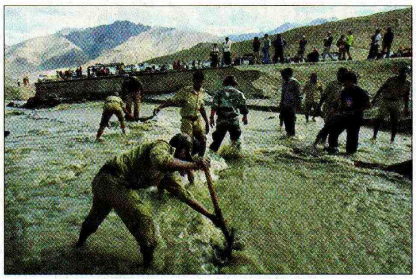
India's significant step comes around 10 months after the World Bank announced appointing a neutral expert and a chair of the Court of Arbitration under two separate processes to resolve the differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects following Islamabad's refusal to address the matter through talks between the two commissioners.

The sources said India considers the start of the two concurrent processes to resolve the dispute violates the provision of the three-step graded mechanism prescribed in the pact and wondered what will happen if the mechanisms come out with contradictory judgments.

India and Pakistan signed IWT on September 19, 1960, after nine years of negotiations, with the World Bank being a signatory of the pact which sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two sides on the use of water of a number of cross-border rivers.

"The objective of the notice for modification is to provide Pakistan an opportunity to enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of IWT. This process would also update IWT to incorporate the lessons learned over the last 62 years," said a source.

They said the immediate trigger to send the notice was Pakistan's "intransigence" for a solution to the Continued on P4



Personnel of Border Road Organisation and local volunteers work to stop the overflowing water of Indus river PTI FILE PHOTO

Highlights

- India and Pakistan signed IWT on September 19, 1960, after nine years of negotiations, with the World Bank being a signatory of the pact
- Under the Indus Water Treaty, all the waters of the eastern rivers — Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi — amounting to around 33 million acre-feet (MAF) annually are allocated to India for unrestricted use

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Indus Water Treaty

differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects as per provisions of the IWT.

Under the pact, any differences need to be resolved under a three-stage approach. However, in the case of Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects, the World Bank started two concurrent dispute redressal processes at the insistence of Pakistan that India felt was a breach of the IWT.

The sources said India has always been a steadfast supporter and a responsible partner in implementing IWT in letter and spirit.

"However, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of the pact," said a source.

In 2015, Pakistan requested the appointment of a neutral expert to examine its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).

In 2016, Pakistan unilaterally retracted this request and proposed that a Court of Arbitration adjudicate on its objections, sources said.

They said this "unilateral action" by Pakistan is in contravention of the graded dispute settlement mechanism envisaged by Article IX of IWT.

Accordingly, India made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert.

"The initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering IWT itself," the source said.

"The World Bank acknowledged this itself in 2016, and took a decision to 'pause' the initiation of two parallel processes and request India and Pakistan to seek an amicable way out," it said.

The sources said that despite repeated efforts by India to find a mutually agreeable way forward, Pakistan refused to discuss the issue during the five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission from 2017 to 2022.

At Pakistan's continuing insistence, the World Bank last year initiated actions on both the neutral expert and Court of Arbitration processes, they said, adding such parallel consideration of the same issues is not covered under any provision of IWT. It is learnt that the Court of Arbitration is holding its first hearing in The Hague.

"Faced with such violation of IWT provisions, India has been compelled to issue a notice of modification," the source cited above said.

Under the provisions of the IWT, in case of any questions on any project or initiative, the Indus commissioners attempt to resolve them under the first step. If they fail, then the questions become "differences" and the World Bank has to appoint "neutral experts".

If the "neutral experts" fail to find a resolution, then the differences become disputes and, in such a scenario, the World Bank has to appoint a Court of Arbitration to find a way out, the sources said.

In the case of Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs), Pakistan asked for the appointment of neutral experts in 2015. Subsequently, it demanded the appointment of the Court of Arbitration in 2016 skipping the second stage of the dispute redressal, they said.

In 2016, the World Bank followed the processes of finding a resolution by the neutral experts as well as the CoA following Pakistan's insistence. India, at that point, wondered what would happen if the two mechanisms came out with contradictory outcomes, the sources said.

Following India's objections, the World Bank put a pause on both processes and asked both sides to resolve the matter in the meetings of the Indus commission. The pause was withdrawn in March last year, they said.

In March last year, the World Bank announced starting of the two concurrent processes and subsequently appointed a neutral expert and a chair of the Court of Arbitration.

When the two concurrent processes resumed in March last year, India only cooperated with the neutral expert and has been skipping the process being followed by the CoA.

"Now we have reached a stage where if we allow both the processes to move forward, it may result in contradictory judgments and will put a question mark over the integrity of the treaty itself. That is the immediate and legal reason for modification of the treaty," said the source.

The sources said India has learnt many lessons over the last 62 years. and that it feels it is time to make the treaty "more up-to-date".

There is a provision in the treaty for modification and there could be many things that India may like to change or could be things that Pakistan may like to change.

Under the Indus Water Treaty, all the water of the eastern rivers — Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi — amounting to around 33 million acre-feet (MAF) annually are allocated to India for unrestricted use.

The water of western rivers - Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab - amounting to around 135 MAF annually have been assigned largely to Pakistan. India is permitted to construct the run of the river plants on western rivers with limited storage as per criteria specified in the treaty.

As per the provisions of Article VIII(5) of the Indus Water Treaty, the Permanent Indus Commission is required to meet at least once a year.

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Publication	The Morning Standard	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Narendra Sethi
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	7

30% Joshimath can collapse, warn scientists

Disaster mgmt officials say a huge amount of soil washed away, cracks have developed inside ground at 460 places

NARENDRA SETHI @ Dehradun

THE ancient town of Joshimath located near the China border is getting "hollowed out" as land sinking is taking the shape of a much bigger crisis. Scientists have found that "a large part of Joshimath has become hollow." A huge amount of soil has been washed away and 40-50-metre-deep cracks have developed inside the ground at about 460 places."

Disaster management officials believe that in such a situation, at least 30% of the area affected by landslides can collapse anytime. "There is no alternative except immediately evacuate the nearly 4,000 affected people settled in the area," said an official, adding that the buildings with cracks will have to be demolished soon.

On the other hand, Joshimath residents took out a huge public awareness rally on Friday against the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) project. Hundreds of affected people, including traders, took to the streets and raised slogans 'NTPC go back.' The road leading to the NTPC township from TCP Bazar was guarded by the police. The area of the NTPC project office has been converted into a cantonment.

A National Institute of Hydrology team has found in its findings that "land submergence in Joshimath gradually increased on the night of January 2. Meanwhile, muddy water started seeping from the hilly area behind the JP Company's residential area, which still remains a puzzle for officials and scientists."

The report made available on Friday says: "In the last 23 days, over 2 crore litres of water has leaked into the ground. This amount of water is equivalent to a large lake."

The most shocking report is from the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, submitted to the nodal agency, Central Building Research Institute. It says, "Joshimath's sloping mountain is built on a pile of debris, the soil that was covered with stones has been washed away in the water. The lower part of the stones has become hollow. Therefore, the ability to bear loads is gradually disappearing."

The report has been submitted to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Sources said the NDMA made a presentation before the home ministry on Wednesday. Scientists believe that after the final report of the probe, the picture of Joshimath could be more "frightening."

Sources said the survey found that there are 2,500 houses in the land submergence area, in which 4,000 people are affected. At the same time, 30% of the buildings with cracks have been recommended to be demolished immediately. It has also been suggested to explore the possibility of retrofitting the rest of the buildings.

"The government's attention is focused on the opinion of scientists as well as the interests of the affected. A detailed blueprint is being prepared for this," said the state minister in charge of Joshimath, Dr Dhan Singh Rawat. "The government is fully sensitive to setting up new cities and compensation payouts for the displaced. They will be rehabilitated as per the opinion of the affected people," he said.

Joshimath, also known as Jyotirmath, is a city and a municipal board in Chamoli district. Located at a height of 6,150 feet, it is a gateway to several climbing expeditions.

Sinking town: Top institutes at work

At least eight separate studies are on at Joshimath to save the town. These are:

Protest against NTPC project (above); Hotel Mount View being demolished in Joshimath on Friday | PTI

NGRI, Hyderabad: Making geological map up to a depth of 50 meters in Joshimath. Will submit its report in 3 weeks

National Institute of Hydrology (NIH): Its team will prepare a map of the water flowing in the ground

Geological Survey of India (GSI): To conduct a study of rehabilitation in the affected area

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB): Will ascertain the direction and position of spring water and its flow below the ground

IIT Roorkee: Conducts geotechnical survey of Joshimath. Scientists will find out what is the load-bearing capacity of soil and rocks

Central Building Research Institute (CBRI): Tasked for construction of pre-fabricated model buildings for temporary rehab, inspection of buildings & demolition

Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology: Responsible for seismology geophysical analysis as well as the geophysical survey. Final reports will be with institute in 2 months

Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS): Joshimath's ground movement is constantly monitored. The institute's final report will come in 3 months

Joshimath's sloping mountain is built on a pile of debris, the soil that was covered with stones has been washed away in the water. The lower part of the stones has become hollow.

National Geophysical Research Institute

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Publication	The Telegraph	Language	English
Edition	Kolkata	Journalist	Anita Joshua
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 3

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India notice to Pak on Indus Waters Treaty

ANITA JOSHUA

New Delhi: India has issued a notice to Pakistan for modification of the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) that was brokered by the World Bank to facilitate the sharing of water of the Indus River system between the two countries.

Sources here said India was "compelled to issue notice of modification" under Article XII (3) of the IWT because of "Pakistani intransigence" on its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) in Kashmir. While the Kishenganga HEP is operational, the Ratle project is under construction.

Article XII (3) — under which the notice has been sent to Pakistan through the respective Commissioners for Indus Waters — states: "The provisions of this Treaty may from time to time be modified by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments."

According to sources, the notice for modification provides Pakistan an opportunity to enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of the IWT.

In 2015, Pakistan had requested the appointment of a neutral expert to examine its technical objections to the Kishenganga and Ratle HEPs. Pakistan unilaterally retracted this request a year later and proposed that a Court of Arbitration adjudicate on its objections; a move that India maintains is in contravention of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement envisaged by Article IX of the IWT.

In response, India made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert.

The World Bank decided to pause the initiation of the two simultaneous processes on the same questions as it raised the spectre of inconsistent or contradictory outcomes. In turn, the World Bank asked India and Pakistan to seek an amicable way out at a time bilateral relations went into deep freeze after the dialogue process was suspended by India over a series of terrorist attacks.

In the subsequent years, the Permanent Indus Commission held its annual meetings alternately in the two capitals as mandated under the IWT but sources said Pakistan refused to discuss the issue of finding a mutually agreeable way forward on the technical objections to Kishenganga and Ratle projects in this forum from 2017 to 2022.

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Publication	Business Standard	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	PTI
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 7

ECONOMY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS P7

India sends notice to Pak on Indus Water Treaty

For the first time, India has issued a notice to Pakistan seeking a modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in view of Islamabad's "intransigence" to comply with the dispute redressal mechanism of the pact that was inked over six decades back, government sources said on Friday.

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INDUS WATER TREATY

India sends notice to Pak, seeks changes in pact

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 27 January

The notice has been issued in view of Islamabad's 'intransigence' in the implementation of the pact, inked over six decades ago PHOTO: PTI/FILE

India has issued a notice to Pakistan for modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in view of Islamabad's "intransigence" in the implementation of the pact, inked over six decades back for matters relating to cross-border rivers, government sources said on Friday.

The notice sent on January 25 through respective commissioners for Indus waters, is set to open up the process for making changes to the treaty.

"The objective of the notice for modification is to provide Pakistan an opportunity to enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of IWT. This process would also update IWT to incorporate the lessons learned over the last 62 years," said a source.

It is learnt that India issued the notice in view of Pakistan's "intransigence" on a solution to the differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects. The notice was sent as per provisions of Article XII (3) of IWT.

India has always been a steadfast supporter and a responsible partner in implementing IWT in letter and spirit, sources asserted.

"However, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of the pact," said another source.

In 2015, Pakistan requested the appointment of a neutral expert to examine its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).

In 2016, Pakistan unilaterally retracted this request and proposed that a Court of Arbitration adjudicate on its objections, the sources said. They said this "unilateral action" by Pakistan is in contravention of the graded dispute settlement mechanism envisaged by Article IX of IWT.

Accordingly, India made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert. "The initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering IWT itself," the source said.

"The World Bank acknowledged this itself in 2016, and took a decision to 'pause' the initiation of two parallel processes and request India and Pakistan to seek an amicable way out," it said. According to sources, despite repeated efforts by India to find a mutually agreeable way forward, Pakistan refused to discuss the issue during the five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission from 2017 to 2022.

They said that at Pakistan's continuing insistence, the World Bank has recently initiated actions on both the neutral expert and Court of Arbitration processes.

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Publication	Business Standard	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	PTI
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	7

The what and why of a decades-old conflict

At the time of Independence, the boundary line between Pakistan and India was drawn right across the Indus Basin, leaving Pakistan as the lower riparian and India as the upper riparian state. Two important irrigation works — one at Madhopur on the Ravi river and the other at Ferozepur on the Sutlej — on which the irrigation canal supplies in Punjab (Pakistan) had been completely dependent, fell inside the Indian territory. A dispute thus arose between the two countries regarding the utilisation of irrigation water from the existing facilities. Negotiations under the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) culminated in the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty in 1960. The treaty was signed in Karachi by Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, then President of Pakistan; Jawaharlal Nehru, then Indian Prime Minister; and W A B Illif of the World Bank, on September 19, 1960, with its effective date being April 1.

The treaty contains a preamble, 12 articles and eight detailed annexures. It provides India an absolute control of all the waters of eastern rivers of the Indus — Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. Pakistan was to receive for unrestricted use waters of the western rivers — the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab —which India is under obligation to let flow beyond permitted uses. PTI

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Publication	Mint	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Bloomberg
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	13

India seeks changes in decades-old water treaty with Pakistan

New Delhi: India wants to change a 1960 World Bank-negotiated Indus river water-sharing agreement with Pakistan and has issued a notice to its South Asian neighbour, people with knowledge of the matter said. The current dispute first flared in 2015 when Pakistan objected to two hydro-power projects on tributaries of the river in India's portion of the disputed Himalayan region of Kashmir. Islamabad said the projects violated the pact by aiming to divert the Indus waters. **BLOOMBERG**

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Publication	The Economic Times	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1, 2

India Sends Notice to Pak, Seeks Changes in Indus Waters Treaty

India has sent a notice to Pakistan seeking modification of the Indus Waters Treaty of September, 1960, following the neighbouring country's "intransigence" on a solution to the differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects. **Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury** reports. ▸▸ 2

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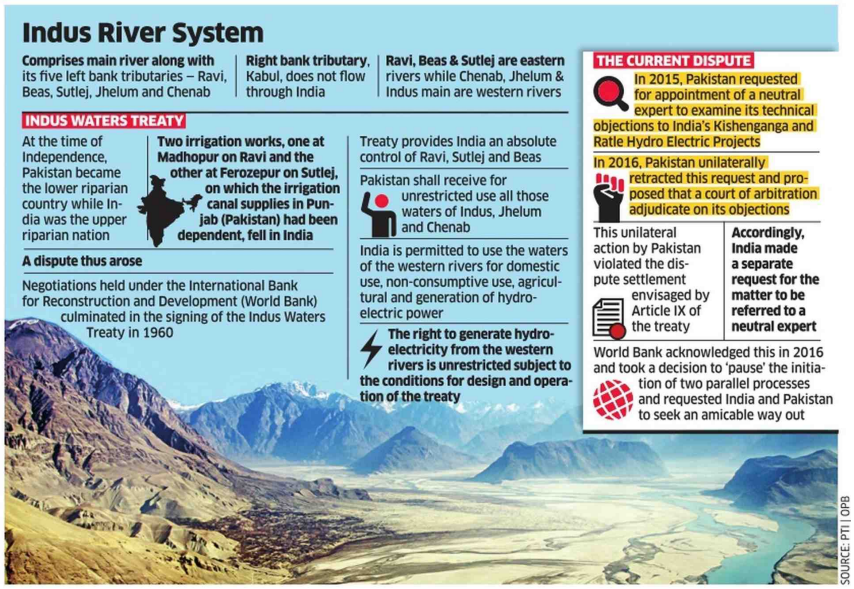
PIB
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय
PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
भारत सरकार

OBJECTIVE OF NOTICE IS TO PROVIDE PAK OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER INTO INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN 90 DAYS TO RECTIFY MATERIAL BREACH OF THE TREATY: AN OFFICIAL

India Seeks Indus Waters Treaty Modification, Sends Notice to Pak



SOURCE: PTI | OPB

> Notice sent because of the 'neighbouring country's intransigence on solution to differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects'

DipanjanRoy.Chaudhury
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: India has sent a notice to Pakistan seeking modification of the Indus Waters Treaty of September 1960, following the neighbouring country's "intransigence" on a solution to the differences over the Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects, said people familiar with the matter.

The notice, sent on January 25 through respective commissioners, was sent as per provisions of Article XII (3) of the treaty regulating sharing of waters of cross-border rivers, they said.

"The objective of the notice for modification is to provide Pakistan an opportunity to enter into intergovernmental negotiations within 90 days to rectify the material breach of the treaty. This process would also update the treaty to incorporate the lessons learned over the last 62 years," said one of the persons, who did not wish to be identified.

In 2015, according to the people, Pakistan requested for appointment of a neutral expert to examine its technical objections to India's Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects. However, in 2016, Pakistan unilaterally retracted this request and proposed that a court of arbitration adjudicate on its objections.

This unilateral action by Pakistan was in violation of the graded mechanism of dispute settlement envisaged by Article IX of the treaty, said the people. Accordingly, India made a separate request for the matter to be referred to a neutral expert, they said.

The initiation of two simultaneous processes on the same questions and the potential of their inconsistent or contradictory outcomes creates an unprecedented and legally untenable situation, which risks endangering the treaty, according to the people. The World Bank acknowledged this in 2016 and took a decision to "pause" the initiation of two parallel processes and request India and Pakistan to seek an amicable way out, they said.

Despite repeated efforts by India to find a mutually agreeable way forward, Pakistan refused to discuss the issue during the five meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission from 2017 to 2022, said people with knowledge of the matter.

At Pakistan's continuing insistence, the World Bank recently initiated actions on both the neutral expert and court of arbitration processes. Such parallel consideration of the same issues is not covered under any provision of the treaty. Faced with such violation of the provisions of the treaty, India has been compelled to issue notice of modification, said the people.

NOTICE AFTER VIOLATIONS

> 'Faced with the violations of the provisions of the treaty, India has been compelled to issue notice of modification'

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SAMVAD

Publication	The Hindu Business Line	Language	English
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	PTI
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	9

India's notice to Pakistan on Indus Waters Treaty

New Delhi: India has issued a notice to Pakistan for modification of the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) of September 1960 following Islamabad's "intransigence" on its implementation, government sources said on Friday. " Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice for modification of the pact," said a source. PTI

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Publication	Amar Ujala	Language	Hindi
Edition	New Delhi	Journalist	Bureau
Date	28/01/2023	Page no	1

पाकिस्तान से नाराज भारत ने सिंधु समझौते में संशोधन का भेजा नोटिस

पड़ोसी पर बातचीत से भागने, संधि के प्रावधानों से इतर मनमानी का आरोप

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। भारत ने करीब सात दशक पुराने सिंधु जल समझौते (आईडब्ल्यूटी) में संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस भेजा है। किशनगंगा और रतले जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं पर मतभेदों के समाधान पर पाकिस्तान की हठधर्मिता को देखते हुए भारत संधि में संशोधन के लिए मजबूर हुआ है। पाकिस्तान इनकी जांच के लिए तीसरे पक्ष का हस्तक्षेप चाहता है, पर भारत इसके पक्ष में नहीं है।

भारत ने पाकिस्तान की ओर से इसके प्रावधानों के लगातार उल्लंघन से नाराज होकर संधि लागू करने के लिए जिम्मेदार आयुक्तों के जरिये बुधवार को यह नोटिस भेजा। इसमें 19 सितंबर, 1960 की संधि में जरूरी बदलाव की प्रक्रिया शुरू करने पर जोर दिया गया है। नोटिस का मूल उद्देश्य पाकिस्तान को संधि के उल्लंघन को सुधारने के लिए 90 दिनों के भीतर अंतर-सरकारी वार्ता शुरू करने का मौका देना है। साथ ही 62 साल के सबक को ध्यान में रखते हुए संधि को अपडेट करने का भी मौका होगा। केंद्र सरकार के सूत्रों ने कहा, भारत हमेशा संधि को अक्षरशः लागू करने का दृढ़ समर्थक और जिम्मेदार भागीदार रहा है। हालांकि पाकिस्तान अपनी हरकतों से बाज नहीं आता और उसने ऐसी गतिविधियां की हैं, जिससे संधि के प्रावधानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा।

किशनगंगा जलविद्युत परियोजना

अतिरिक्त पानी रोक सकता है भारत

सिंधु संधि के तहत पाकिस्तान के प्रति भारत हमेशा उदार रहा है। इसी कारण संधि के इतर उसे भारत के अधिकार वाली नदियों से भी अतिरिक्त पानी मिलता रहा है। अब भारत अतिरिक्त पानी पर रोक लगा सकता है। जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत कई बार इसकी चेतावनी दे चुके हैं।

रंग बदलता पाकिस्तान

- 2015 में पाकिस्तान ने भारत के किशनगंगा व रतले जलविद्युत प्रोजेक्ट (एचईपी) पर अपनी तकनीकी आपत्तियों की जांच के लिए विश्व बैंक से तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त करने का आग्रह किया।
- 2016 में पाकिस्तान ने अनुरोध वापस ले लिया, फिर प्रस्तावित किया कि मध्यस्थता अदालत आपत्तियों पर फैसला सुनाए।
- विश्व बैंक ने शुरुआती इन्कार के बाद तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ व मध्यस्थता अदालत, दोनों के जरिये जांच शुरू कर दी।
- पाकिस्तान की यह कोशिश सिंधु जल संधि के अनुच्छेद 9 में तय विवाद निपटान तंत्र का उल्लंघन है। संधि में विवाद निपटाने का ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है।

भारत ने की तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ की अलग मांग

भारत ने कई बार बातचीत की कोशिश की। 2017 से 2022 के दौरान स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की पांच बार हुई बैठक में मुद्दा उठाया, पर पाकिस्तान टालमटोल करता रहा। भारत ने मामले को तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ को भेजने के लिए अलग से अनुरोध किया। सूत्रों के मुताबिक एक ही मसले पर एकसाथ दो प्रक्रियाएं शुरू होने और उनके असंगत या विरोधाभासी नतीजों की आशंका, अभूतपूर्व व कानूनी रूप से अस्थिर स्थिति पैदा करती है।

छह नदियों के पानी के वितरण के लिए हुई थी संधि

नौ साल तक चली बातचीत के बाद 19 सितंबर, 1960 में सिंधु जल संधि समझौता हुआ था। यह संधि छह नदियों ब्यास, रावी, सतलुज, सिंधु, चिनाब और झेलम के पानी के वितरण और इस्तेमाल करने के अधिकार से जुड़ी है।

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भास्कर Explainer

सिंधु जल समझौता पर पाकिस्तान को नोटिस

क्या है 1960 का सिंधु जल बंटवारा समझौता?

भारत ने सिंधु जल समझौते में बदलाव के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस जारी किया है। दोनों देशों के बीच सितंबर 1960 में सिंधु जल बंटवारे को लेकर समझौता हुआ था। भारत ने समझौते पर अमल में सहयोग न करने के कारण आयोग के कमिश्नर के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को यह नोटिस जारी किया है।

▪ **समझौते में क्या है?**

पूर्वी नदियों सतलज, ब्यास और रावी का पूरा करीब 3.3 करोड़ एकड़ फीट सालाना पानी भारत के इस्तेमाल के लिए आवंटित किया गया है। पश्चिमी नदियों सिंधु, झेलम और चिनाब का लगभग 1.35 करोड़ एकड़ फीट सालाना पानी ज्यादातर पाकिस्तान को आवंटित किया गया है। पाकिस्तान को सिंधु ड्रेनेज सिस्टम का करीब 80% पानी मिलता है। भारत को सिंधु जल प्रणाली के 16.8 करोड़ एकड़-फीट का 3.3 करोड़ मिलता है। वर्तमान में भारत सिंधु के पानी में अपने कोटे का 90% उपयोग कर रहा है और इसे बढ़ाना चाहता है। भारत को सिंधु सहित पश्चिमी नदियों पर निर्धारित डिजाइन और ऑपरेशन मानदंडों के तहत पनबिजली बनाने का अधिकार है।

▪ **क्यों जारी किया नोटिस?**

भारत जब भी अपने पानी के कोटे के उपयोग के लिए कदम उठाता है या बांध बनाने की पहल करता है, तो पाकिस्तान आपत्ति करता है। उड़ी हमले के बाद भारत ने टुलबुल नैविगेशन प्रोजेक्ट पर काम तेज करना चाहा। 1987 में भारत ने पाकिस्तान की आपत्ति के बाद इसे रोक दिया था। सूत्रों ने कहा कि भारत ने सहमति कायम करने के काफी प्रयास किए हैं। 2017 से 2022 तक स्थाई सिंधु जल आयोग की पांच बैठकों में पाकिस्तान ने इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने से इनकार कर दिया। पाकिस्तान के लगातार अड़ियल रवैया अपनाने के बाद विश्व बैंक ने तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ और मध्यस्थता कोर्ट प्रक्रिया शुरू की है।

▪ **समझौते के तहत भारत के पास क्या विकल्प?**

भारत सिंधु के पानी को लद्दाख, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। जम्मू- कश्मीर और लद्दाख में 13.4 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई सुविधा तैयार कर सकता है। अभी इन क्षेत्रों में 6.42 लाख एकड़ जमीन ही सिंचित है। झेलम, सिंधु और चिनाब से 36 लाख पानी स्टोर कर सकता है।

▪ **पाकिस्तान की क्या समस्या है?**

पाकिस्तान के लिए सिंधु जीवनरेखा है क्योंकि उसकी खाद्य के मामले में पंजाब पर निर्भरता बहुत ज्यादा है। सिंधु ही सिंचाई का एकमात्र साधन है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान अपने कोटे के पानी का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है।

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सिंधु जल समझौते पर भारत ने पाकिस्तान को भेजा नोटिस

नई दिल्ली : सिंधु जल समझौते (आइडब्ल्यूटी) के तहत भारत की पनबिजली परियोजनाओं पर आपत्ति जता रहे पाकिस्तान को भारत ने बड़ा झटका दिया है। भारत ने पाकिस्तान को इस समझौते के प्रविधानों के तहत ही नोटिस जारी किया है। ● पेज 17

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सिंधु जल समझौते पर भारत ने पाकिस्तान को भेजा नोटिस

पाक पर लगाया समझौते के प्रविधानों के प्रति गंभीर नहीं होने का आरोप

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: सिंधु जल समझौते (आइडब्ल्यूटी) के तहत भारत की पनबिजली परियोजनाओं पर आपत्ति जता रहे पाकिस्तान को भारत ने बड़ा झटका दिया है। भारत ने पाकिस्तान को इस समझौते के प्रविधानों के तहत ही नोटिस जारी किया है। भारत का आरोप है कि पाकिस्तान इससे जुड़े मुद्दे को आपसी बातचीत से या पहले से गठित व्यवस्था के तहत सुलझाने को लेकर गंभीर नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को इस नोटिस का 90 दिनों के भीतर जवाब देना होगा। नोटिस 25 जनवरी, 2023 को भारत के सिंधु जल आयुक्त ने पाकिस्तान के सिंधु जल आयुक्त को भेजा है। नोटिस के बाद पाकिस्तान को भारत की तरफ से उठाए गए मुद्दों पर अब बात करनी होगी।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि नोटिस भेजने के पीछे उद्देश्य यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने जिन मुद्दों को पूर्व में उठाया है, उनका जवाब दे और दोनों देशों के बीच गठित व्यवस्था के तहत बात करे। इससे आने वाले दिनों में मौजूदा संधि में संशोधन करने में भी सहूलियत होगी। 2017 से ही भारत की यह कोशिश रही है कि पाकिस्तान

- भारत की पनबिजली परियोजनाओं पर पाकिस्तान ने जताई है आपत्ति
- निष्पक्ष एजेंसियों के साथ कोर्ट आफ आर्बिट्रेशन में भी ले गया है मामला
- समझौते के तहत विवाद सुलझाने की व्यवस्था का पालन नहीं कर रहा पाक
- 90 दिनों के भीतर भारत के नोटिस का देना होगा जवाब, करनी होगी बात

के साथ उन मुद्दों पर बात हो जो वह उठाता रहा है। इस दौरान पांच बार स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की बैठकें भी हुईं लेकिन पाकिस्तान गंभीर नहीं दिखा। पाकिस्तान का रुख सही न होने के कारण ही नोटिस जारी करने की नौबत आई है।

इस विवाद की शुरुआत वर्ष 2015 में हुई जब पाकिस्तान ने भारत की तरफ से झेलम पर किशनगंगा और चिनाब पर रतले पनबिजली परियोजनाओं को लेकर आपत्ति जताई थी और इन परियोजनाओं की जांच निष्पक्ष एजेंसियों से करवाने का प्रस्ताव वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास भेजा। भारत ने तब भी आपसी विमर्श से मुद्दे को सुलझाने की बात कही थी। अभी वर्ल्ड बैंक की तरफ से निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए नियुक्ति भी नहीं की गई थी कि पाकिस्तान ने मुद्दे को कोर्ट आफ आर्बिट्रेशन में ले जाने का प्रस्ताव रख दिया। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से बार-बार दबाव की वजह से वर्ल्ड बैंक ने अक्टूबर, 2022 में उसके दोनों प्रस्तावों को मान लिया। भारत अभी तक निष्पक्ष एजेंसियों की सुनवाई में तो हिस्सा लेता रहा है लेकिन कोर्ट आफ आर्बिट्रेशन को लेकर वह लगातार आपत्ति जताता रहा है। भारत का कहना है कि आइडब्ल्यूटी के किसी भी प्रविधान के तहत ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि एक साथ दोनों जगह सुनवाई हो। भारत ने इसी आधार पर पाकिस्तान को नोटिस भेजा है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और पाकिस्तान के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति मोहम्मद अयूब खान के कार्यकाल में सितंबर, 1960 में यह समझौता हुआ था। यह समझौता सतलज, रावी, ब्यास, सिंधु, झेलम और चिनाब नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे की व्यवस्था करता है।

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सिंधु जल समझौता

एक ऐसे समय जब पाकिस्तान भारत से संबंध सुधारने का अनुरोध कर रहा है और शंघाई सहयोग संगठन की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए पाकिस्तानी विदेश मंत्री को आमंत्रण भेजा गया है, तब यह प्रश्न उठ सकता है कि उसे सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन के लिए नोटिस क्यों दिया गया? वास्तव में प्रश्न यह होना चाहिए कि यह काम पहले क्यों नहीं किया गया? सिंधु जल समझौता 1960 में हुआ था। दोनों देशों के बीच तनाव, विवादों और यहां तक कि युद्धों के बीच भी यह संधि जारी रही तो भारत की उदारता और अंतरराष्ट्रीय समझौते के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता के कारण। पाकिस्तान ने भारत की इस उदारता को न केवल हल्के में लिया, बल्कि वह इस संधि के प्रविधानों की अनदेखी कर अनावश्यक आपत्तियां भी उठाता रहा। सिंधु जल समझौते में यह स्पष्ट है कि भारत सिंधु क्षेत्र की उन नदियों के पानी का उपयोग परिवहन, बिजली, कृषि आदि के लिए कर सकता है, जिनका पानी पाकिस्तान को जाता है। इसके बाद भी पाकिस्तान ने झेलम और चिनाब नदी पर निर्माणाधीन जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं पर आपत्ति जताने का सिलसिला कायम रखा। माना जाता है कि भारत ने पाकिस्तान के इसी रवैये से आजिज आकर सिंधु जल समझौते को संशोधित करने के लिए उसे नोटिस जारी किया है। इसके तहत उसे 90 दिनों के अंदर बातचीत की प्रक्रिया में शामिल होना होगा। कहना कठिन है कि पाकिस्तान ऐसा करता है या नहीं और यदि वह सहयोग नहीं करता तो भारत क्या निर्णय लेगा? भारत का फैसला कुछ भी हो, इसकी अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती कि सिंधु जल समझौते से पाकिस्तान ही लाभ की स्थिति में है और इसके बाद भी वह भारत के प्रति अपने शत्रुवत व्यवहार का परित्याग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं। इसका प्रमाण किशनगंगा और रातले जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं पर उसकी आपत्तियों से चलता है।

यह सही है कि सिंधु जल समझौता विश्व बैंक की देखरेख में हुआ, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि भारत तब भी उससे बंधा रहे, जब उसे हानि उठानी पड़ रही हो। भले ही यह कहा जाता हो कि विश्व बैंक की भागीदारी वाले सिंधु जल समझौते को भारत अपनी ओर से रद नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन अंतरराष्ट्रीय नियम-कानून इसकी अनुमति भी देते हैं। उन स्थितियों में और भी, जब पाकिस्तान अपने आतंकी गुटों को भारत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करने में जुटा हुआ है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय ने भी कहा है कि यदि मूल स्थितियों में परिवर्तन हो तो किसी भी संधि को रद किया जा सकता है। उचित यह होगा कि भारत एक तो यह सुनिश्चित करे कि सिंधु जल संधि संतुलित रूप में संशोधित हो और दूसरे, पाकिस्तान से दो टूक कहे कि यदि वह आतंकवाद को पालना-पोसना बंद नहीं करता तो उसके लिए इस संधि पर कायम रहना कठिन होगा।

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छिजारसी में हिंडन नदी का प्रदूषण स्तर सुधरा

अच्छी खबर

ट्रांस हिंडन, प्रमुख संवाददाता।

छिजारसी में हिंडन नदी के पानी की गुणवत्ता में एक महीने में बड़ा सुधार सामने आया है। नवंबर और दिसंबर में नदी के पानी में घुलनशील ऑक्सीजन में दोगुना से ज्यादा की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

पानी में घुलनशील ऑक्सीजन (डीओ) का स्तर दिसंबर में यहां 4.2 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर दर्ज किया गया है। जबकि नवंबर में यहां डीओ का स्तर 2 आया था। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का कहना है कि इंदिरापुरम में बने तीन एसटीपी का शोधित जल पूरी क्षमता के साथ हिंडन में डाला जा रहा है जिसकी वजह से पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो रहा है।

जिलाधिकारी ने नगर निगम, जीडीए और आवास विकास परिषद के अधिकारियों को सभी नालों का शोधित जल ही हिंडन में डालने के लिए शीघ्र कार्ययोजना बनाने के लिए कहा है। बीते महीने नौ दिसंबर को हिंडन के पानी में घुलनशील ऑक्सीजन का स्तर 5 मिलीग्राम प्रति लीटर आया था। यह बीते कुछ वर्षों में सबसे बेहतर स्तर है।

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सिंधु जल समझौते के उल्लंघन पर पाक को भारत का नोटिस

- पाकिस्तान ने सिंधु आयोग की पांच बैठकों में कोई चर्चा नहीं की
- अब दो समानांतर प्रक्रिया शुरू करवाना संधि की मूल भावना के खिलाफ

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। सिंधु जल संधि के प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन पर भारत ने इसमें संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस जारी किया है। नोटिस के तहत अगले 90 दिनों के भीतर पाक को भारत सरकार से इस मुद्दे पर बातचीत करनी होगी।

दरअसल, वर्ष 2015 में पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय किशनगंगा और रातले पनबिजली परियोजनाओं पर तकनीकी आपत्तियों की जांच के लिए तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ की नियुक्ति करने का आग्रह किया था। इसी के अनुरूप, भारत ने मामले को तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ को भेजने का अलग से आग्रह किया।

वर्ष 2016 में पाक इस आग्रह से पीछे हट गया और इन आपत्तियों को मध्यस्थता अदालत में ले जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया। सूत्रों ने बताया कि पाक के जोर देने पर विश्व बैंक ने हाल ही में तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ और मध्यस्थता अदालत, दोनों की प्रक्रियाएं शुरू कीं। एक ही मुद्दे पर समानांतर विचार किया जाना संधि के प्रावधानों के दायरे में नहीं आता।

विश्व बैंक ने इसे गलत माना था : सरकारी सूत्रों ने बताया कि विश्व बैंक ने भी 2016 में भारत की दलील को माना था और दो समानांतर प्रक्रियाएं रोकने का निर्णय किया था।

क्या है सिंधु जल संधि : भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच 19 सितंबर 1960 में हुई संधि के मुताबिक सिंधु घाटी की छह नदियों में से तीन पूर्वी नदियां रावी, सतलुज और ब्यास के जल का इस्तेमाल करने का अधिकार भारत को दिया गया। वहीं पश्चिमी नदियां सिंधु, झेलम और चिनाब के जल के इस्तेमाल पर पाकिस्तान का अधिकार है। विश्व बैंक भी इस संधि का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है।

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एक बड़ा कदम **सिंधु जल संधि में अहम संशोधन को लेकर...**

भारत का पाकिस्तान को नोटिस

पंजाब केसरी/नई दिल्ली

भारत ने सितंबर 1960 की सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस भेजा है। यह नोटिस इस्लामाबाद द्वारा इस संधि को लागू करने को लेकर अपने रुख पर अड़े रहने के कारण जारी किया गया है। सरकारी सूत्रों ने शुक्रवार को यह जानकारी दी।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि यह नोटिस सिंधु जल संबंधी आयुक्तों के माध्यम से 25 जनवरी को भेजा गया। यह नोटिस इसलिए भेजा गया है ताकि 19 सितंबर 1960 को किये गए इस समझौते में बदलाव को लेकर प्रक्रिया शुरू की जा सके। एक सूत्र ने बताया कि संधि में बदलाव के लिये नोटिस देने का मकसद पाकिस्तान को संशोधन से 90 दिनों के भीतर अंतर सरकारी वार्ता करने का अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस प्रक्रिया से पिछले 62 वर्षों में लिये गए सबक को सिंधु जल संधि का उन्नयन करते हुए शामिल किया जा सकेगा। भारत और पाकिस्तान ने नौ वर्षों की वार्ता के बाद 1960 में संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे। विश्व बैंक भी हस्ताक्षरकर्ताओं में शामिल था। पूर्वी नदियों का पानी, कुछ अपवादों को छोड़ दें, तो

भारत चाहता है कि बदलाव के मामले में प्रक्रिया जल्द शुरू हो

भारत बिना रोकटोक के इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। भारत से जुड़े प्रावधानों के तहत रावी, सतलुज और ब्यास नदियों के पानी का इस्तेमाल परिवहन, बिजली और कृषि के लिए करने का अधिकार उसे दिया गया। समझा जाता है कि भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान को यह नोटिस किशनगंगा और रातले पनबिजली परियोजनाओं से जुड़े मुद्दे पर मतभेद के समाधान को लेकर पड़ोसी देश के अपने रुख पर अड़े रहने के मद्देनजर भेजा गया है।

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सख्ती: पाकिस्तान की कार्रवाई ने प्रावधानों का किया गया उल्लंघन

सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन के लिए पाक को नोटिस

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
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नई दिल्ली. भारत ने सितंबर 1960 की सिंधु जल संधि (आइडब्ल्यूटी) में संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस जारी किया है। सूत्रों के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान के साथ सिंधु जल संधि को लागू करने का भारत दृढ़ समर्थक रहा है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की कार्रवाई ने संधि के प्रावधानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। नोटिस सिंधु जल के संबंधित आयुक्तों के माध्यम से दिया गया। पाकिस्तान ने भारत की किशनगंगा व रातले जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं (एचईपी) पर आपत्तियों की जांच के लिए 2015 में तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ की नियुक्ति का अनुरोध किया था। 2016 में अनुरोध वापस ले लिया और प्रस्ताव रखा कि मध्यस्थता अदालत फैसला दे। पाकिस्तान की यह कार्रवाई संधि का उल्लंघन है। भारत ने इस मामले को तटस्थ विशेषज्ञ के पास भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। नोटिस में कहा कि भारत के प्रयास के बाद भी पाकिस्तान ने 2017 से 2022 तक स्थायी सिंधु आयोग की बैठकों के दौरान इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा से इनकार कर दिया।

इन छह नदियों के पानी पर है संधि

सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के अनुसार सिंधु बेसिन की छह नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे पर भारत और पाकिस्तान में सिंधु आयुक्त तथा स्थायी सिंधु आयोग है। बेसिन की छह नदियों में से भारत का रावी, सतलुज व ब्यास व पाकिस्तान का चिनाब, झेलम और सिंधु पर अधिकार है। भारत की नदियों से पाकिस्तान को अतिरिक्त पानी मिलता है।

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सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। भारत ने सितंबर 1960 की सिंधु जल संधि में संशोधन के लिए पाकिस्तान को नोटिस भेजा है। यह नोटिस इस्लामाबाद द्वारा इस संधि को लागू करने को लेकर अपने रुख पर अड़े रहने के कारण जारी किया गया है। सरकारी सूत्रों ने शुक्रवार को यह जानकारी दी। सूत्रों ने बताया कि यह नोटिस सिंधु जल संबंधी आयुक्तों के माध्यम से 25 जनवरी को भेजा गया। यह नोटिस इसलिए भेजा गया है, ताकि 19 सितंबर, 1960 को किए गए इस समझौते में बदलाव को लेकर प्रक्रिया शुरू की जा सके। एक सूत्र ने बताया कि संधि में बदलाव के लिए नोटिस देने का मकसद पाकिस्तान को संशोधन से 90 दिनों के भीतर अंतर सरकारी वार्ता करने का अवसर प्रदान करना है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस प्रक्रिया से पिछले 62 वर्षों में लिए गए सबक को सिंधु जल संधि का उन्नयन करते हुए शामिल किया जा सकेगा।

■ पाक द्वारा संधि को लागू करने को लेकर अपने रुख पर अड़े रहने के कारण भारत ने भेजा नोटिस

गौरतलब है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान ने नौ वर्षों की वार्ता के बाद 1960 में संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। विश्व बैंक भी इस संधि के हस्ताक्षरकर्ताओं में शामिल था। इस संधि के मुताबिक पूर्वी नदियों का पानी, कुछ अपवादों को छोड़ दें, तो भारत बिना रोकटोक के इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। भारत से जुड़े प्रावधानों के तहत रावी, सतलज और ब्यास नदियों के पानी का इस्तेमाल परिवहन, बिजली और कृषि के लिए करने का अधिकार उसे (भारत को) दिया गया। समझा जाता है कि भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान को यह नोटिस किशनगंगा और रातले पनबिजली परियोजनाओं से जुड़े मुद्दे पर मतभेद के समाधान को लेकर पड़ोसी देश के अपने रुख पर अड़े रहने के मद्देनजर भेजा गया है। यह नोटिस सिंधु जल संधि के अनुच्छेद 12 (3) के प्रावधानों के तहत भेजा गया है। सूत्रों ने बताया कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई सिंधु जल संधि और उसकी भावना को अक्षरशः लागू करने का भारत दृढ़ समर्थक व जिम्मेदार साझेदार रहा है। उन्होंने बताया, 'पाकिस्तान की कार्रवाइयों ने सिंधु जल संधि के प्रावधानों एवं इसे लागू करने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला और भारत को इसमें संशोधन के लिए उचित नोटिस जारी करने के लिए मजबूर किया।'

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मैली यमुना को निर्मल बनाने की ली शपथ

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। यमुना संसद को लेकर शुक्रवार को हॉकर्स वैंडर्स समूह ने आनंद विहार बस अड्डा के बाहर मां सरस्वती पूजा व हवन का आयोजन सरस्वती पूजा समिति बिहार द्वारा किया गया। पूजा के बाद विशाल भंडारा आयोजित हुआ, जिसमें हजारों लोगों ने प्रसाद ग्रहण किया। इस दौरान वहां मौजूद लोगों में मां यमुना को लेकर लोगों में उत्साह था। इस मौके पर हॉकर्स मजदूर महासंघ के राष्ट्रीय महासचिव अनिल बख्शी, धर्मवीर शाह, यमुना संसद के जेके झा, नरेश कुमार उपाध्याय, गोविंद, ब्रह्मदेव यादव, प्रवेश गुप्ता, राज सिंह, सचिन, राजेन्द्र शाह राजकुमार समेत समिति के गणयमान्य लोग उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम में मौजूद लोगों ने मैली यमुना को निर्मल बनाने में सहयोग देने की शपथ ली।

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