

# Evaluation of Historic Indo-Pak Relations, Water Resource Issues and Its impact on Contemporary Bilateral Affairs

Muhammad Tayyab Sohail<sup>1</sup>, Huang Delin<sup>1</sup>, Aqsa Siddiq<sup>2</sup>, Farwa Idrees<sup>2</sup>, Sidra Arshad<sup>1</sup>,  
Rehan Muhammad<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Public Administration, <sup>2</sup>School of Environmental Studies, <sup>3</sup>School of Economy and Management, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 388 Lumo Lu, Wuhan 430074, Hubei Province, China PRC  
tayyabsohail@yahoo.com

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**Abstract:** Being developed countries both Pakistan and India are striving for the economic development. Pakistan and India share a 1610 km long border. They share same language, dress and culture and also six watercourses, namely the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas, along with their numerous tributaries. Pakistan, like other countries of the region depends heavily on agriculture, with the greater part of the population relying on it for livelihood. As a result, water is not only vital for everyday needs, but a critical source for economic development. Water is a resource on which there is dependency of economy and no substitute. Pakistan and India are close neighbors and lied in South East of Asia. Apart from sharing border and history both the countries have various same customs and traditions. Both countries gained independence in 1947 from British Government, from the day of independence Pakistan has been facing lots of internal and external challenges. Apart from other conflicts, water issues also exist between Pakistan and India. After the nine years negotiation with the help of World Bank, they solved this issue but after some time it started again. Some kind of historical issues including water issues has been discussed in this paper. To judge the public opinion of the both countries, an interview survey was conducted by some international expert and from the people who are directly involved in these kind of profession of Indo-Pak relation. Analyses of interview with some statistic information and on the behalf of history some conclusions and suggestions were including at the end of this study.

**Keywords:** Pakistan, relation, India, issues, water

## INTRODUCTION

Pakistan and India are regional hegemons due to their economic growth, political dominance and cultural significance. History shows that both countries can cooperate with each other in various matters. However their similar values and mutual understanding should be used to solve urgent issues such as land disputes (specifically in Kashmir), trade, security, and in particular conflicting water resources and its effects on their population. Over the years, political leadership has made attempts to resolve their differences; however the issues still persist.

Both countries have same cultural values this is perhaps due to the fact that they were under one Muslim rule and had not yet been separated by the succeeding British dynasty. However, on 14 August 1947, after gaining independence from the British rulers, a newly established Pakistan came into existence. Initially, it faced many challenges including migrant settlers from India, food scarcity, border and water related issues. With insufficient resources, Pakistan could not cope with the range of challenges posed by both the new Indian settlers and the previous British rulers in the form of Redcliff line.

## Historical Issues

Pakistan and India have some issues which are needed to be solved; some existed from the day of independence. India intended to make this country weak so that Pakistan

will rejoin India, but Government and people of Pakistan were committed to the made Pakistan self-sufficient, so that they could cope all difficulties. Religious issues, economics issues, lack resources, lack of accommodation for migrants, lack of building for office work, lack of money, weak army and issue in government structure. There were some issues too which were rigid in nature like, Kashmir issue, Water issue, Trade Issue and unfair distribution of troops and resources (belonging). The territory of Pakistan was also divided into two parts East Pakistan and West Pakistan (Now Bangladesh), there was no land link, between these two parts. So Pakistan needed to use land and air of India to reach other part of the country. It was also a big problem of Pakistan that its areas were not integrated geographically.

## Kashmir Issue

Kashmir, name of a beautiful place also called "paradise on earth" in this region is very important for both the countries due to its beauty and immense natural resources. The issue of the Kashmir border arose out by the decision of Maharaja Hari Singh (Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir) to attribute Kashmir to either one of the two countries. Pakistan sent 'lashkars' (lobbyists) to persuade Maharaja to grant them the land, while India sent troops to do the same. This situation led to the 1948 Pakistan-India War. It ended with controlling 37% of the Kashmir region

by Pakistan, now known as Azad-Kashmir, and controlling the other 63%, now known as Jammu-Kashmir by India. Indo-Pak relations continued to be characterized by conflicting national objectives and mutual suspects. The Kashmir problem was the major issue awkward in the normalization of their relations. Six rounds of talks, initiated by UK and US interests were held between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue between December 1962 and May 1963. These talks could not get results as the two sides were reluctant to give any flexibility in their positions on Kashmir [2]. One of the most recent developments in the Kashmir issue was that it was placed on the agenda for a peace talk, agreed to in 1997 by the Indian and Pakistan Foreign Ministers [3].

Since the first war of 1948, Pakistan and India were engaged in two other wars (including 1965 and 1971), Smaller conflicts occasionally raised between Pakistan and India, especially due to Pakistan's involvement in Jammu's fight for independence from the Indian government. Both countries agreed for cease fire, known as *Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir*. However, another conflict emerged between the two countries is Siachen. This is a glaciated area of Kashmir, which is now controlled largely by the Indian. After the 1984 Siachen War, both Pakistan and India have established military posts on the glacier, which has somehow balanced out tensions include sir creek, Kargil, Siachin etc.

### Water Issues

The main source of the Indus River is located in China (Tibet), the headwaters of the basin lie in India and the bulk of the command area falls in Pakistan [4]. Of the Indus Basin's 1,138,800 km<sup>2</sup> area, 52% is in Pakistan and 34% in India; the remaining 14% lies in China, Afghanistan and Nepal [5]. Disputes about water between India and Pakistan over the Indus River basin start with partition in 1947. In the era 1947 to 1960 the two sides tried to address their differences through a number of short-term agreements [6] but the dispute could not be settled through bilateral negotiations, and international mediation had to be sought [7]. In 1960, after nine years of negotiations, both sides signed the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) [8].

Pakistan, like other countries of the region depends heavily on agriculture, with the greater part of the population relying on it for livelihood. As a result, water is not only vital for everyday needs, but a critical source for economic development. Water is a resource on which there is dependency of economy and no substitute. As the demand for water has surpassed supply, with rival demands by various economic sectors, provinces, and sovereign states, this has led to increase competition, tension, and disputes [9]. As Peter Gleick has written in a report, "one factor remains constant: the importance of water to life means that providing for water needs and demands will never be free of politics" [10]. The water issue was a hot topic in British India even before the partition of the subcontinent. The British government divided the land in

such a way that all rivers went to the Indian territories. These terms were not acceptable since Pakistan had depended upon the Indus basin for decades. The new demarcations made that its water sources are originated from another country. Subcontinent partition was carried out in 73 days but it seems that the division of the Indus water basin is still not acceptable to anyone till now [11].

As discussed above, agriculture is the backbone of the Pakistani economy. For agriculture a proper irrigation system is required. Due to population growth, water consumption increases manifold as well as pressure on agriculture but both the countries have limited water resources. Pakistan water supply has decreased 75% per capita in last 60 years and the country only has few dams to store rain water. Due to the construction of several dams by India, both the water supply and the direction of the water stream to Pakistan have changed. These actions infringe the Indus Water Treaty which leads Pakistan a severe water shortage. Pakistan faces floods almost every year because when the water level exceeds the capacity of the dams constructed by India, they release the water which flows downstream into Pakistani territory. Usually during the highest flows in these rivers become destructive in the shape of flooding which enter the nearby cities and villages, a lot of people lost their lives, properties, crops and animals, which presented the bad image of Government bodies in the water resources management because this highest flow was not one or two time. We can see this highest flow ratio in the history of water flow, but related government bodies never take it serious and did not make any permanent solution of this and people are losing their belonging and life still now. It is assumed that if India continually violates the treaty, it may lead to water conflicts between both atomic powers, it would be first war on water in the world, which may lead to devastating the life and environment due to the nuclear capabilities of both countries [12].

### Indus Basin & Indus Water Treaty (IWT) 1960

Stephen P. Cohen has observed, "The Indus Waters Treaty is a model for future regional cooperation, especially on energy, environmental concerns, and even the management of the region's impressive water resources" [13]. This treaty was signed by the Government of Pakistan and Government of India. The aim of this agreement was to solve the water related issues of both countries. Accordingly Indus Water Treaty (IWT) India has rights on water of Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Sutluj & Bias); While Pakistan has rights on water of western rivers e.g. Jhelum, Chinab and Indus (Indus Water Treaty 1960) (Fig 1). Treaty includes almost all information regarding the use of water, commission of water, exchange of data, future cooperation and dispute settlement. Under the Treaty:

All the waters of the Eastern Rivers shall be available for the unrestricted use of India (Article 2). Pakistan was permitted by way of exception to take water for domestic use, non-consumptive use and certain limited agricultural use.

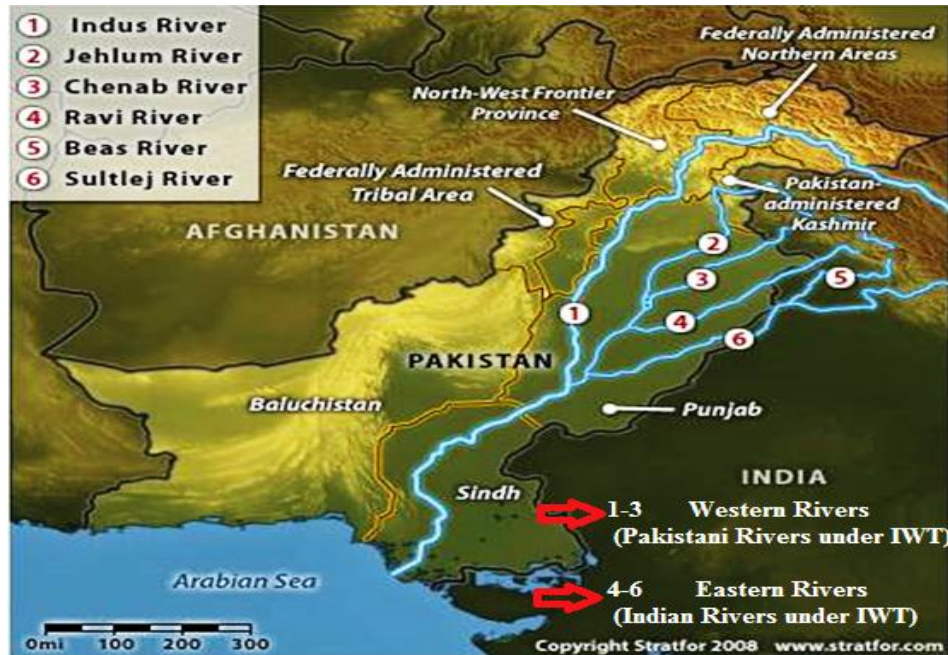


Figure: 1, Western and Eastern Rivers Flow map

Pakistan shall receive “unrestricted use of all water of Western Rivers” which India is under obligation to flow, (Article 3(1)) and shall not permit any interference with these water except for the domestic, non-consumptive, agriculture, generation of hydroelectric power and storage works. [14].

The partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 set Pakistan and India at odds regarding rights over the shared waters of the Indus, especially given that the head works of two major canals irrigating Pakistani lands (Central Bari Doab and Dipalpur) were within India’s state borders. The World Bank, Pakistan and India finally agreed on the IWT. It was signed on 19 September 1960, actual retrospectively as of 1 April 1960, and confirmed in January 1961 [15]. “Regarded as one of the most successful settlements of a Transboundary water basin conflict” [16]. Both Pakistan and India are dependent on the Indus Basin Rivers. Dependence of the two states is different in nature except the common dependency of agriculture since agriculture of this entire region heavily relies on waters of the Basin Rivers. The dependence of Pakistan on river water is lesser than India. Since India has some other sources of water which extends to the eastern parts of India as well.

Pakistan’s dependence on the Indus basin system is also due to hydroelectric power generation. Two major dams, the Tarbela and Mangla dams are on Indus and the Jhelum respectively. All western rivers (Jhelum, Chenab, and Indus) originate from Jammu Kashmir. Indus River is a main water source in Asia which flows through Pakistan and India; it starts in the Tibetan Plateau in the area of Lake Mansarovar, and runs a course through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, towards Gilgit and Baltistan. It then flows in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of

Karachi in Sindh. The total length of the river is 3,180 km (1,980 mi). It is Pakistan's longest river. Jhelum is a river that flows in India and Pakistan. It is the largest and most western of the five rivers of Punjab, and passes through Jhelum District. It is a tributary of the Chenab River and has a total length of about 450 miles (725 kilometers). Chenab is another major river of India and Pakistan. It forms in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of the Punjab, Pakistan. The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty. When this treaty was signed, it was assumed that there will be no more conflict regarding water between both countries. But that assumption was not correct.

#### Water Disputes Adds To the Importance of Kashmir

On Kashmir issue, Pakistan and India fought war in 1948. As described before, the area was under Kashmir rule by Hindu Maharaja at the time of partition. India wanted Kashmir to include Kashmir in its territory but majority of that area consisted of Kashmir Muslims. First this appeared to be the problem but as time passes it was clear that India wanted Kashmir because all rivers pass from Kashmir to Pakistan. When India was unable to find an alternative, they took this issue to the UN-Security Council in January 1948. Months later, on 21<sup>st</sup> April the UN passed a resolution. The resolution had many objectives like an immediate ceasefire and the pull out of all external forces from Kashmir, among others. After resolution India tried not to implement this resolution over Kashmir because India wanted all Kashmir land under its control [17].

The Indus Water Treaty of 1960 was another attempt to resolve the water issue. Before the division of the

subcontinent, it was noted that the rivers would be divided, so in 1942 (before either country gained independence) a judicial commission was appointed to deal with this issue but neither party accepted the recommendations and so the case was sent to the London Commission in 1947 for final review. No final decision came even after the countries gained independence. In fall 1947, both countries faced monsoon conditions, and the chief engineers of both the countries signed a temporary "Standstill Agreement". According to this agreement, water allocations at two points on the river were frozen until March 31, 1948, allowing discharges from headwork's in India to continue to flow into Pakistan. This agreement expired on 1 April 1948, but India didn't stop water flow.

The Indus Water Treaty addressed this problem. Water is the heart of the problem between both countries even now, because the head quarter of the Indus is mainly in Kashmir and India is the upstream country and Pakistan is the downstream. At any time the upstream country can reduce the flow of water to downstream by constructing dams on head quarter. This is a form of "hydro politics" [18]. Kashmir is an area covered by huge mountain ranges and has been a disputed area for more than 60 years. This area sometimes referred to as the 'Switzerland of the East' due to its scenic valleys and snowcapped mountains. Due to climatic changes, its glaciers melted and became the source of water in the region. From early on, both countries expressed their own ownership of Kashmir. It is based on the hypothesis that 'India is unwilling to resolve the Kashmir issue because of Pakistan's dependence on water from the Indus basin. Pakistan depends on the water flowing through occupied areas of Kashmir in to Pakistan for a range of purposes including agriculture, industry, daily use, drinking and also hydroelectric power generation.

Geographically, three of the five key rivers and the Indus River proper pass through Kashmir on its journey to Pakistan. but it also have some issue because the situation in Jammu Kashmir, if India restricts the water or make any dam on these rivers it's directly affect the economy of Pakistan because its agricultural and industry largely depend on this water. After that it also leaves bad effect on the relation of both countries. Any conflict over the treaty (1960) directly affects Jammu Kashmir, and on the other hand any tensions and battles over water in Jammu Kashmir directly put pressure on the Indus Waters Treaty and the increasing ongoing tension between the two countries.

It seems India's dams and upper riparian status as potential means to economically squeeze or starve Pakistan, or alternatively to flood it, possibly for military purposes. From the Indian side, it sees Pakistan as making it virtually impossible for them to exploit effectively the Treaty's non-consumptive uses, especially hydropower production [19]. As India labors to find more water and be able to use it, it watches carefully as the three western Indus rivers flow from its territory to Pakistan. The opportunity to tap the Jhelum and the Chenab rivers would provide windfall gains not only to India's side of the Line of Control (LoC)

in Kashmir, but also to its three desperate states of Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana [20].

### **Main Water Conflicts between India-Pakistan after Treaty 1960**

Under the Indus Water Treaty, India was permitted to use water of Western Rivers under some circumstances and can make some hydroelectric project for the local area people, but according to IWT there was some restriction in store of water and on design of dams, water storage on the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers, but it is allowed to make limited use of their water, including developing run of the river hydroelectric power projects [21]. Conflict started in 1970 when India launched the Sallal Hydro Project on river Chenab (Pakistani river). In the start India withheld information about this; it was only after four years that India provided the relevant information about it to Pakistan (Toheeda Begum Nosheen, 2011). Pakistan raised objections like the design of the dam, which had six low-level outlets and overall height of spillway gates of 40 feet, in clear violation of the treaty. After negotiations, both countries resolved the issue in April 1978 through the signing of an agreement [22]. After that India violated the treaty again in 1984 when they announced plan to build a barrage on the Jhelum River. In 1992, they announced plans for another on the Chenab River, which was also allotted to Pakistan, according to the 1960 treaty. India used to created problems for Pakistan on the matter of water distribution; even today, some cases are under consideration while others are under observation. If these types of violations will continue this can damage their bilateral relation.

In the first two decades (1960s and 1970s), the Indus Water Treaty was pursued by either side in its true form and fortitude. However, when India began violating various parts of the treaty, Pakistan could not do to stop the breaches. Later, Pakistan protested and even asked for arbitration from the World Bank, but no worthwhile results could be achieved [21] (Toheeda Begum Nosheen, 2011). The major Indian projects that have become hot from time to time and involved issues around the agreement of Indus Water treaty include Salal, Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation project, Baglihar, Kishanganga, DulHasti, Uri II and NimooBazgo and many more.

### **METHODS**

To check the relation between both countries a survey has been conducted. As per to judge the both country people views and thinking, an interview based survey carried out by the international relations experts of the both countries. For this realistic study an interview module was required. Therefore, a survey mechanism was intended to gather the detailed information. This interview module was consist some basic information of the respondent and some very easy but significant questions were asked from the employees of Indus basin commission of Pakistan, Indus water treaty department of Pakistan, International relations experts and from the some professors which have the research in the same area of Pakistan and for to know the

views of Indian side a survey was conducted to the Indian which are doing study in China and some Indian professor by mails and physically in China. All the interview questions were pre-coded. After completion of interviews of 150 respondents from Pakistan and 150 from the Indian, the data was fed in the computer for various statistical tests with the help of SPSS software. This software was also useful to get percentage of the collected data and draw tables, figures and graphs to support the findings. Before to run the results in SPSS all interviews were coded X1-X10 to analyses the interviews questions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the respond of all respondent about the all questions of interviews from X1-X10, the X1 question (AS per you knowledge and experiences what you think water issue between India and Pakistan also leave effect on the overall issue between both country relation). The majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 88 percent along with only 6.0 percent were disagree, 6.0 percent neutral. On the other hand the response from India was a little same with the majority agreed 40.0 percent, the people who were neutral 35.3 percent, disagree were 24.7 percent. If we do the comparative of all questions respondent from the both countries we can say majority of the people from both country were agree with the question along with lower rate about disagree. The X2 question (Some incidences took place in past (after partition 1947) between Pakistan and India have been effecting the bilateral relations of both the countries) The majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 84.0 percent along with only 9.3 percent were disagree, 6.7 percent neutral. On the other hand the response from India was a little same with the majority agreed 59.3 percent, the people who were neutral 16.0 percent, disagree were 24.7 percent. If we do the comparative of all questions respondent from the both countries we can say majority of the people from both country were agree with the question along with lower rate about disagree, neutral and don't know from Pakistan and a little higher from India. The reason of the same kind of response from both countries can be due to they have a same kind of historical clashes with each other and both countries suffer from that clashes with the period of time. About the X3 question (Is there any relation between historical issues and current indo-Pak Relations?) The majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 70.0 percent along with only 9.3 percent were disagree, 20.7 percent neutral. On the other hand the response from India was different with having 30.7 percent agree rate and 36.7 percent were disagreeing. The respondent which were neutral were higher with 32.7 percent ratio, the reason of this differentiate can be the people of India may be have the thinking that the both countries will remain same because history showed us that India and Pakistan relation always remained ups and down and even after the six decades of independence, these both

countries have a same kind of relation, no such a big improvement in bilateral relation. The X4 question (Water resources issues have impact on bilateral relations as well as on Pakistan and India agriculture) The majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 67.3 percent along with only 12.0 percent were disagree, 20.7 percent neutral. On the other hand the response from India was totally different with having 28.0 percent agree rate and 56.7 percent disagree which was higher than the agree rate.

The respondent which were neutral were 15.3 percent ratio. Comparative of the both countries having two kind of faces, Pakistani are agree that if India will stop the water, it will direct affect the agriculture of Pakistan because Pakistan totally depend on the water of rains and rivers which are coming from India for their agricultural use. Indus Basin is the main source of water for Pakistan, on the other hand India have some other source of water too that's why Indian's response was not in the favor of the X4 question. The X5 question (Issue of Water Resources is the major hindrance in the way of good relations between Pakistan and India) the majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 49.3 percent along with 29.3 percent were disagree, 21.3 percent neutral. On the other hand the responses from India with 26.0 percent agree rate and 38.0 percent disagree. The respondent which were neutral were 36.0 percent with the high rate from India side. Comparative of the both countries showed that the number of people which were agree from Pakistani side were in large amount but from Indian side the people which were neutral they were in high number. Those people may be not sure it can effect relation of both countries or not and may be those people are unfamiliar with the importance of this water for Pakistan. About the X6 question (Bad relations with India effect economy of Pakistan or India) the majority of respondents from Pakistan were agree with the question with 55.3 percent along with 22.0 percent were disagree, 22.7 percent neutral. On the other hand the situation from Indian side was different with having 30.0 percent agree rate and 32.7 percent disagree and the respondent which were neutral 37.3 percent ratio. The X7 question (If Pakistan and India solve all the issue, what you think then both countries will have good relations in future) the majority of respondents from Pakistan and even from India were agree with the question with 52.0 percent from Pakistan and 43.3 percent from India along with 26.0 percent were disagree from Pakistan and 24.7 from India which was almost same in the term of response. There were a lot number of people who were in neutral in their response (22.0 percent Pakistani and 32.0 percent Indian). All respondent about the X8 question (Leaderships in both the countries are capable enough to resolve their outstanding issues) few numbers of people were agreeing with this question from both sides with the statistics information 25.3 percent from Pakistan and 38.7 percent from India.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document.:** Distribution of the Respondents on the Basis of Answers of the following Questions (Pakistan/India)

Box	Category	Country	Agree	%	Neutral	%	Disagree	%
Q1	As per you knowledge and experiences what you think water issue between India and Pakistan also leave effect on the overall issue between both country relation.	PAK	132	88.0	9	6.0	9	6.0
		IND	60	40.0	53	35.3	37	24.7
Q2	Some incidences took place in past (after partition 1947) between Pakistan and India have been effecting the bilateral relations of both the countries.	PAK	126	84.0	10	6.7	14	9.3
		IND	89	59.3	24	16.0	37	24.7
Q3	Is there any relation between historical issues and current indo-Pak Relations?	PAK	105	70.0	31	20.7	14	9.3
		IND	46	30.7	49	32.7	55	36.7
Q4	Water resources issue have impact on bilateral relations as well as on Pakistani agriculture	PAK	101	67.3	31	20.7	18	12.0
		IND	42	28.0	23	15.3	85	56.7
Q5	Issue of Water Resources is the major hindrance in the way of good relations between Pakistan and India.	PAK	74	49.3	32	21.3	44	29.3
		IND	39	26.0	54	36.0	57	38.0
Q6	Bad relations of both countries leave effect on economy of Pakistan or India.	PAK	83	55.3	34	22.7	33	22.0
		IND	45	30.0	56	37.3	49	32.7
Q7	If Pakistan and India solve all the issue, what you think then both countries will have good relations in future.	PAK	78	52.0	33	22.0	39	26.0
		IND	65	43.3	48	32.0	37	24.7
Q8	Leaderships in both the countries are capable enough to resolve their outstanding issues.	PAK	38	25.3	32	21.3	80	53.3
		IND	58	38.7	43	28.7	49	32.7
Q9	As per conclusion what you think the current situation between Pakistan and India is friendly or positive?	PAK	19	12.7	54	36.0	77	51.3
		IND	41	27.3	64	42.7	45	30.0

Source: Calculated by the author based on the questionnaire data of this study. Survey reports, Total numbers of respondents are 150+150=300 (Pakistan and India)

The number of people who were disagreeing was high like 53.3 percent from Pakistan and 32.7 percent from India. The People gave the answer in the favor of neutral side having 21.3 percent and 28.7 percent. From both side response, we can say public of both countries have a same type of thinking for the Politian of both countries. They People thought that Government of both countries is not capable to solve the issues of both sides or maybe they are not willing to do so. Disagree rate from Pakistan is high about X8 question as compare to India. About the X9 question (As per conclusion what you think the current situation between Pakistan and India is friendly or positive?) About this question the respondent rate of the agree people from Pakistan was 12.7% and from India was 27.3 percent which was higher as compare to Pakistan. Disagree rate from Pakistan was higher 51.3 percent and Indian were 30.0 percent agree which was also a little higher. So we can say that maximum respondents were in the favor that the current situation between both countries is not friendly or positive.

Table 2 shows the respond of all respondent about the X10 question (Arrange the following outstanding issues between Pakistan and India from most serious to least serious: Kashmir, Sir Creek, Siachen, Water Resources and Terrorism). In the study we added the answer which was on high priority by public point of view.

In this table we can see 48.0 percent people from Pakistan were in the favor that Kashmir is the basic issue

between both countries and from Indian side 59.3 percent were in the favor of Kashmir.

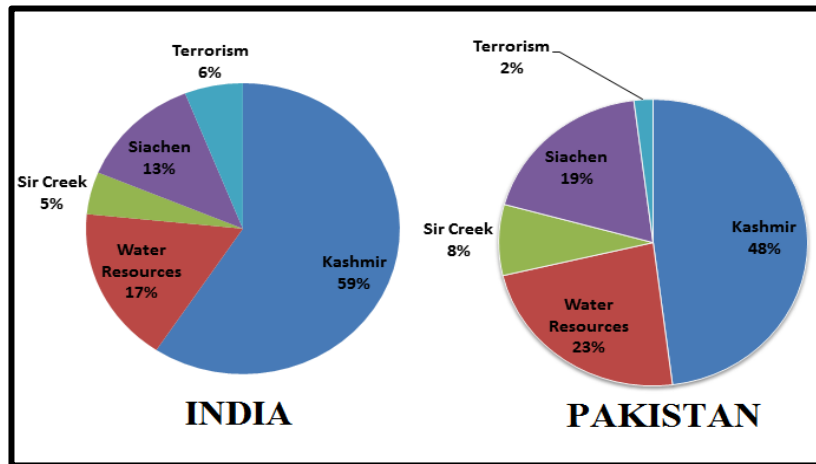
**Table 2:** Arrange the following outstanding issues between Pakistan and India from most serious to least serious: Kashmir, Sir Creek, Siachen, Water Resources and Terrorism.

Sr. No.	Category	Country	f	%
1	Kashmir	PAK	72	48.0
		IND	89	59.3
2	Water Resources	PAK	35	23.3
		IND	26	17.3
3	Sir Creek	PAK	12	8.0
		IND	7	4.7
4	Siachen	PAK	28	18.7
		IND	19	12.7
5	Terrorism	PAK	3	2.0
		IND	9	6.0

Source: Calculated by the author based on the questionnaire data of this study. Survey reports, Total numbers of respondents are 150+150=300 (Pakistan and India)

From Pakistan 23.3 percent people said water resources is the main issue but 17.3 percent Indian was in the favor of Water resources. About Sir Creek 8.0 percent Pakistani and 4.7 percent Indian said it is a main issue. In the favor of Siachen 18.7 percent were Pakistani and 12.7 percent was

Indian. Terrorism got the lowest number in the favor of main issue from both sides.



Source: Draw by the author based on the questionnaire data of this study

## CONCLUSION

Pakistan geographically is a low stream country; all rivers are coming from Jammu and Kashmir, which is the disputed area between Pakistan and India. From the day of independence both country had some kind of issues with each other, some had been solved, but some still exist. Water issues is the one of those issues, when this issue raised both country with the help of World Bank signed a treaty. Indus Water Treaty 1960 was the best example to solve the water issue, but after some time India made some kind of dams on the Western Rivers. It was the start of water clashes between both countries. As this paper discussed some historical issues and some interviewed also included in this study. As per interview people do not have confirmatory trust on the both Government that they will solve the issue. To solve the all issue is very important for the both countries as well as for region. People of both countries thought that historical issue also leave impact on the current relation, according to the respondent the current relation of the both countries also not so good or friendly. Governments of both countries are required to solve the all issue for to overcome the public thinking and behaviour about the mutual understanding and relation. India-Pakistan relations always continue a matter of anxiety and continuous discourse among researchers, political leaders as well as the general public globally and especially in Asia region. As per my present study I can put the following suggestions:

1. There is a lack of Confidence between both Governments and the public, so build a Indo-Pak Confidence measures are mandatory to fill the trust gap
2. As all rivers are coming from Indian side so India should be more open in the aspect of share information with Pakistan especially about the Western Rivers. If India will share all kind of information as per also

3. Media in Pakistan and India is free, because both Governments believe on media freedom, so Media of both countries should take some positive steps to eliminate the misunderstanding between both countries.
4. In some extent IWT also need to be revise in some aspect to bring it more in line with the current international water course law and developing concerns with water quality, environment concerns, climate change and principal of equitable sharing.
5. There is a need to develop positive thinking in the behaviour of both countries nations. The people of both countries had a long experience to live with each other, in some aspect they also have a same kind of cultural values, so we should develop friendly and cooperative atmosphere through some kind of exchange program, conference, media and education.
6. As history told us about the all over the world that such kind of clashes and war leave impact on the overall situation of both countries, so it's same for Indo-Pak, so to remove the negative atmosphere and create a positive atmosphere is need of the time among politician and public.

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