



# WILL WORLD WAR III BE FOUGHT OVER WATER?

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## Introduction-

Water is one of the introductory requirements and is needed by all life on earth. It dominates a maturity of the space on our earth, covering about 71 of the total face area of Earth. Hydrology is the study of the distribution, vacuity, consumption, and movement of ground water. Water exists in all three of its countries, videlicet, solid(ice), liquid, and gas(sluice) - explaining the significance of understanding the wisdom and structure of water. It's a transparent tintless chemical substance with one oxygen snippet covalently clicked to two hydrogen tittles. Water is cycled continuously on Earth through evaporation, transpiration, condensation, rush, and other means. Water consumption and use is defined as the water that's drawn continuously from face or ground and that's employed in such a way that it's no longer available for farther use. numerous artificial processes, similar as power generation, irrigation, mining, bleaching, paper and pulp product, cloth manufacturing, and food processing, bear water as one of the main ingredients of the process.

## Scarcity of water resources-

Water failure, inadequate brackish coffers to meet the mortal and environmental demands of given area. Water failure is inextricably linked to mortal rights, and adequate access to safe drinking water is precedence for global development. Still, given the challenges of population growth, spendthrift use, growing pollution, and changes in rainfall patterns due to global warming, numerous countries, and major metropolises worldwide, both fat and poor, faced adding water failure in the 21st century. Even in countries with acceptable water coffers, water failure isn't uncommon. Although this may be due to a number of factors - collapsed structure and distribution systems, impurity, conflict, or poor operation of water coffers it's clear that climate change, as well as mortal factors, are decreasingly denying children their right to safe water and sanitation. Water failure limits access to safe water for drinking and for exercising introductory hygiene at home, in seminaries and in healthcare installations. When water is scarce, sewage systems can fail and the trouble of constricting conditions like cholera surges. Scarce water also becomes more precious.

## Growing demand for water-

Over the once 100 times, global water use has increased nearly eight times. This is due to a combination of population growth, profitable development, and changing consumption patterns. It's estimated that water demand will continue to rise and this will present important challenges for the future. Freshwater is essential for healthy lives and a healthy terrain. Ecosystems depend on the vacuity and quality of water to thrive. We humans also depend on water for the food we eat, the energy we induce, the goods we produce and, of course, our drinking, cuisine and cleanliness. This makes the security of our water coffers, critical for our well-being and our earth. Only about 0.3 of our freshwaters is set up in fluently accessible lakes, gutters, and wetlands. Of the freshwater that's available, it's estimated that we formerly use further than half of this.

## Potential conflicts over water-

Water conflict generally refers to violence or controversies associated with access to, or control of, water coffers, or the use of water or water systems as munitions or casualties of conflicts. The term water war is colloquially used in media for some controversies over water, and frequently is more limited to describing a conflict between countries, countries, or groups over the rights to pierce water resources. Water conflicts can do on the intrastate and interstate situations. There's a growing number of water conflicts that go undetermined, largely at the sub-national position, and these will come more dangerous as water becomes scarcer, climate changes alter original hydrology, and global population increases.

## Impacts of a water war-

One billion people don't have access to safe water - a problem that will probably increase as the world population grows from 6.8 billion people now to about 9.0 billion by 2050.

This problem probably will come especially severe in countries with high population growth rates that partake a major source of brackish with other countries. Conflicts over water, both within countries and between countries, are sprucely adding. Still, many of these conflicts have led to violence. Major beginning reasons for these conflicts include low downfall, shy water force, and reliance on one major water source high population growth and rapid-fire urbanization; modernization and industrialization; and a history of fortified combat and poor relations between countries and among groups within countries. Violent conflict over water, like other fortified conflict, can have disastrous health consequences for individualizes and populations, including not only death, injury, illness, and long-term physical and internal impairment, but also destruction of the health-supporting structure of society, including systems that give freshwater; forced migration, which generally decreases access to freshwater; and diversion of mortal and fiscal coffers, including coffers to maintain and ameliorate access to freshwater

## Preventing Conflicts Over Water-

Several possible approaches can help conflicts over water. One set of approaches consists of measures to increase the vacuity of water, including reducing use of water, similar as by dwindling extravagant uses and adding effective uses; adding vacuity of clean water, similar as by reducing artificial pollution and sewage impurity of water, perfecting sewage and wastewater treatment, and perfecting watershed operation; establishing and maintaining new groundwater wells; designing and enforcing bettered styles of desalinization; and expanding use of greywater (wastewater from domestic conditioning that can be reclaimed for some uses)

Another set of approaches aims to resolve conflicts over water before they boil over - that is, before they come violent or have other serious consequences.

Similar preventative measures include laws and regulations at the original, state or parochial, public, or transnational position; visionary cooperation among nations or among countries or businesses within nations; and agreement and arbitration. Internationally, there have been further than 3800 unilateral, bilateral, or multinational affirmations or conventions concerning water, including 286 treaties. Visionary cooperation can help resolve conflicts over water and help maintain public health, food security, and social, environmental, and profitable stability. It can also help violent conflict over water and help make sustainable peace.

## ADDITION READINGS

### Introduction of the first water conservation treaty

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) was adopted in 1992 and entered into force in 1996. It brings together almost all countries sharing transboundary waters in the pan-European region, and is expected to achieve broader participation with its global opening to all United Nations Member States. This Guide constitutes a commentary to the Convention's provisions, providing explanations of the legal, procedural, administrative, technical and practical aspects of the Convention's requirements for appropriate implementation. It aims to strengthen the understanding of the Convention among current and future Parties, international partners, non-governmental organizations and academia.

## URI CASTS SHADOW ON INDUS TREATY

The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, explained

**1 What is the treaty?**  
The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, is a water sharing pact between India and Pakistan that covers six rivers beginning in India and flowing into Pakistan. The treaty was signed on September 19, 1960.

**2 What is the foundation of the treaty?**  
The preamble to the treaty aims at satisfactory utilisation of the Indus system of rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) based on the goodwill between the two countries. It was essentially a confidence building measure between the two neighbours.

**3 What are the Indian and Pakistani shares in the Indus rivers system?**  
The treaty divides the Indus system into two segments: Eastern Rivers - Sutlej, Beas and Ravi and Western rivers - Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. India gets right of unrestricted use over the Eastern rivers. Pakistan is entitled to "unrestricted" use of the Western rivers. India is under obligation to let flow the western rivers unrestricted.

**4 What are the limits in using the treaty?**  
Both India and Pakistan have the right to non-consumptive use. However, both sides have the rights of drainage issues and river conservation aspects. Both sides are mandated to prevent pollution of the rivers. As responsible partners, both sides are expected to create permanent Indus Commissions with Commissioners in charge.

**5 What is the dispute resolution mechanism mentioned in the treaty?**  
Any dispute will have to be examined by the Commissioners. Under Article 8 of the treaty, both sides are expected to meet at least once a year to discuss bilateral problems. However, after the Uri attack, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has decided to suspend talks between the Commissioners, and has stopped short of reviewing the treaty.

**6 Can India abrogate or withdraw from the treaty?**  
Experts suggest that India can exercise the sovereign right of a state under Article 64 of the "Vienna Convention" to withdraw from any international treaty. Article 64 provides for sovereign states to withdraw from international treaties.

**Why is the treaty vital for Pakistan?**  
The water of the Indus system flowing into Pakistan helps irrigate about 110,000 square kilometres and supports its agriculture belt in Punjab and Sindh.

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