

What is the Indus Waters Treaty?

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About Indus Waters Treaty:

- It was **signed in September 1960 between India and Pakistan.**
- The treaty was **brokered by the World Bank**, which, too is a **signatory to the treaty.**
- **Provisions:**
 - The treaty **fixed and delimited the rights** and obligations **of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River** system.
 - It **gives control over the waters of the three “eastern rivers”** — the Beas, Ravi, and Sutlej — **to India, while control over the waters of the three “western rivers”** — the Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum — **to Pakistan.**
 - The Treaty **allows India to use the western river waters for limited irrigation use** and unlimited non-consumptive use for such applications as power generation, navigation, floating of property, fish culture, etc.
 - It lays down **detailed regulations for India in building projects over the western rivers.**
 - The Treaty **sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange** between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers, **known as the Permanent Indus Commission**, which **has a Commissioner from each country.**

Q1) Which are the main tributaries of the Indus River?

Its principal left-bank tributaries include the Zaskar River, Suru River, Soan River, Jhelum River, Chenab River, Ravi River, Beas River, Satluj River, and Panjnad River. Its principal right-bank tributaries include the Shyok River, Gilgit River, Hunza River, Swat River, Kunnar River, Kurram River, Gomal River, and Kabul River.

Source: [India's call for dialogue: Exploring the potential renegotiation of the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan](#)

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/what-is-the-indus-waters-treaty/>

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