• Narmada River – Sardar Sarovar Dam
• Sindh Water Treaty - WB
• RIP - Arjan Singh – 1964 War Hero
Narmada river

Source: Narmada Kund, Amarkantak Plateau

Arabian Sea: Gulf of Khambhat

The Narmada basin: between Vindya and Satpura ranges

- The Narmada, also called the Rewa.
- This is the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent.
- It is the third longest river that flows entirely within India, after the Godavari, and the Krishna.
- It is also known as "Life Line of Madhya Pradesh".
- It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India.
- Flows westwards over a length of 1,312 km (815.2 mi).
- Draining through the "Gulf of Khambhat" into "the Arabian Sea" @ Bharuch city of Gujarat.

Tributaries (Left bank):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burhner River</th>
<th>Banjar river</th>
<th>Sher River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shakkar River</td>
<td>Dudhi River</td>
<td>Tawa River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganjal River</td>
<td>Chhota River</td>
<td>Kaveri River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kundi River</td>
<td>Goi River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tributaries (Right bank):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tendoni River</th>
<th>Man River</th>
<th>Orsang River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choral River</td>
<td>Uri River</td>
<td>Hiran River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolar River</td>
<td>Hatni River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Dams:

- Sardar Sarovar dam
- Indira Sagar dam

Sardar Sarovar Dam

The Sardar Sarovar Dam (Malva Plateau) is the biggest dam of India and the largest dam in the world. Sardar Sarovar dam is dream of Sardar Patel. It took 56 years to complete and inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 17 September 2017.
• It is a part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi-purpose dams on the Narmada river.
• The spillway discharging capacity, at 3,070,000 cu ft/s (87,000 m³/s), is the **third highest in the world**.

![](image1.png)

• The Narmada Main Canal is the largest irrigation canal in the world.
• Height: 138.68 meters
• Height (foundation): 163 m (535 ft)

• The Prime Minister will attend the closing ceremony of the Narmada Mahotsav, and address the gathering at Dabhoi. He will lay the foundation stone for the National Tribal Freedom Fighters’ Museum during the event.

**Indira Sagar Dam**

• The **Indira Sagar Dam** is a multipurpose project of Madhya Pradesh on the Narmada River at Narmada Nagar, Mundi.
• The downstream projects of ISP are **Omkareshwar, Maheshwar,** and **Sardar Sarovar Project**.
• In terms of storage of water, it withholds the **largest reservoir in India**, followed by Nagarjuna Sagar.
Sindh Water Treaty – World Bank

For 56 years, both India and Pakistan are peacefully sharing the water of Indus and its tributaries, thanks to The Indus Water Treaty. It may be noted that both India and Pakistan are still at loggerheads over various issues since Partition, but there has been no fight over water after the Treaty was ratified.

I. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960 by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistan's President Ayub Khan.

II. It was mediated by the World Bank.

III. The treaty administers how river Indus and its tributaries that flow in both the countries will be utilised.

IV. According to the treaty,
   - Beas, Ravi and Sutlej are to be governed by India.
   - Indus, Chenab and Jhelum are to be taken care by Pakistan.

V. However, since Indus flows from India, the country is allowed to use 20% of its water for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes.

VI. A Permanent Indus Commission was set up as a bilateral commission to implement and manage the Treaty to solve disputes with a prescribed mechanism.
VII. Though Indus originates from Tibet, China has been kept out of the Treaty.  
   - If China decides to stop or change the flow of the river, it will affect both India and Pakistan.

VIII. Climate change is causing melting of ice in Tibetan plateau, which scientists believe will affect the river in future.

Recent Issues:

The design of two hydro-electric power plants (Kishenganga and Ratle) on the tributaries of the Jhelum and Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir created a deadlock.

Pakistan, however, alleged that India had violated the treaty by unrestricted use of the waters of the two western rivers, questioning if the technical design features of the two hydroelectric plants contravened the agreement.

- The meeting conducted by the world bank, between India and Pakistan for bilateral ties, had failed to break the deadlock.

**RIP - Martial ARJAN SINGH**

War hero Marshal Arjan Singh, famous for spearheading the Indian Air Force during the 1965 India-Pakistan conflict, passed away.

- The fighter pilot was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian honour, in 1965.

**INDO-Pak War 1964**

The 1965 war between India and Pakistan was the second conflict between the two countries over the status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

- The clash did not resolve this dispute both sides accepted the Soviet Union as a third-party mediator.