Major Culprit behind Horrible Steep Rise of Global Heat Contents and Temperature since 1973 and its Reversal Strategy.

by

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Abstract: The Global Heat Contents and Temperature (GHT) have taken terrible steep upward turn since 1973 at an alarming speed and so did all its followers. The diagnostic analysis of almost all its 16 observations clearly guided to the role of Indus Basin Water Treaty 1960 (IBWT) as its prime contributor, elaborating its difference in India and Pakistan. This analysis is given in this work along with the estimate of contribution of its other various bilateral and unilateral contributors. It is estimated that with respect to rate of rise of Global Heat Contents claimed to be more correct, the contribution of its all other major contributors is 20%, while the running rough estimate of IBWT within its main jurisdictions is 55%. It is evident that with more realistic assumption and thorough estimate, it may become 75-80%. All this IBWT contribution is by the obstruction of most important water feed to a complete **Global Heat export** system with its all mutually compatible components; mainly, water feed through Southern Pakistan to water evaporation and precipitation cycle (WEPC) of Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar deserts generated westward rolling Air Wheels, their track on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans passing over northern Africa, and Southern Ocean passing over the Indian Ocean, their carriers easterlies and on another wind patterns. The rolling of these air wheels multiplies their heat export capability by at least 117 on Sahara desert track and 127 times on Indian Ocean track. The UNO, USA and all the stakeholders are urged to immediately reverse this treaty overruling all the bindings, concerns and National interests for **Global Environmental Safety**, before it is too late.

Keywords: Blocking of Global heating; Evaporation; Precipitation; Persian Air Wheel Heat Pump; Storms and Hurricanes Tribe; Sun strokes, Summer Winter follower gaps, Air wheel Quenching.

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Stands for		Abbreviations	Stands for
IBWT	Indus Basin Water Treaty		MAF	Millions Acre Foot volume of water
RCT	Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar			
GHT	Global Heat Contents and Temperature		WEPC	Water Evaporation & Precipitation Cycle
GHG	Green House Gasses		PAWHP	Persian Air Wheel Heat Pump

1. Introduction:

The Global Heat Contents (Figs. 1-4) [1-4], average Global Temperature (Figs. 5-6) [5-6] and Average Oceanic surface level [7] are all increasing since the start of industrialization in the 20th century in spite of their continuous natural resettlement processes. Since then all these were rising slowly, but excluding the average oceanic levels, all other have taken an extraordinary and extremely steep upward turn in between 1960-73. The Fig. 1 shows the total heat content of the oceans and the sum of land, atmosphere and ice with extremely steep growth after 1973. Although surface area of all the oceans, sea and lakes is only 2.7 times larger than that of land, but heat contents of sea is much more (13.6 times) than this ratio. This is due to

large heat capacitance and deep penetration of sun heat rays whereas land lags in these all processes. The rate of Global heat contents rise since 1973 is estimated to be 7.1 ZJ (10^{21}Joules = Zeta Joules) per year. Fig. 2 shows steep upward rise of heat contents of all the components & hence the total and this is almost 0.05 ZJ per year before 1973, but 8.75 ZJ thereafter. Fig. 3 shows the variation of heat contents of Upper Oceans, Deep Oceans, Ice, land and atmosphere. The average rate of Global heat contents after 1960 is 10.1 ZJ per year. Fig. 4 shows the heat contents of different depths of oceans and is stated to be more correct. It has taken an upward turn by 1971 with a remarkable unilateral cooling caused by volcanoes forced water evaporation and precipitation cycle (WEPC) as discussed below. The rate of Global heat content rise per year is about 16.48 ZJ, in which only 1.15 ZJ is contribution of land and its atmosphere. Fig. 5 shows the Sea and Earth surface temperatures, their smoothing and trends before and after 1973. The trend of both before 1973 is shown by blue dotted line, while their surface and lowest smoothing and trend after 1973 are shown distinctly. The abrupt continuous rise after 1973 at different rate for land and sea is remarkable. Fig. 6 shows the global temperature fluctuations from 1850 to 2011. Response of North American Wild fires of 1889, 94, 1902, 03, 08, 10 and 11 to Global temperature is quite evident. Also the response of two World Wars, the turmoil and conflicts in between these two and nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; Korean, Vietnam and Gulf wars on the Global temperature graph are quite prominent. The contribution and response of all these are time bound and the global temperature goes up due to these events and then comes down due to departure of their major part of heat to outer space, through water evaporation and precipitation cycle (WEPC) boasted by abrupt temperature rise within a limited area. Hence, generally a net small amount of heat and hence a small temperature growth is imparted to the Globe. But the behaviors of the two eras here from 1955 to 1973 and after 1973 are prominently different from the rest. The first three bulges before 1951 have falls, showing their settling down, but rise after 1973 has no such indication of any decline.

2. Diagnostic Analysis:

The figure 6 is divided into 7 distinct particular regions/eras marked with number in circle for analysis. Here in heating and then the subsequent cooling with small ultimate temperature rise response shown for different eras of major wildfires events may be observed that these all wildfire events are mostly that of North America, while a very few are from rest of the world. First region/bulge/era corresponds to a wildfire event in 1850, 2nd for eight fire events in 1868-1894 (on average 0.308/yr), 3rd with six events in 1898-1911 (0.429/yr). All these are with subsequent cooling, while 4th one corresponds to World War I. The 5tha region/bulge corresponds to nine wildfire events in 1918-1939 (0.75/yr), but here the subsequent possible cooling is interrupted by 2nd World War and nuclear bombing of Japan, which pushed it further up to very high peak. Then this high temperature status is handed over to 5thb era with 14 wildfire events in 1940-1954 (1.0/yr), which resulted to subsequent cooling up to 1955. The 6th bulge/era has 9 wildfire events in 1955-1972 (0.5/yr), but subsequent cooling is slowed down heavily not only by interruption of Vietnam War, but by some other highly powerful activity. The 7th region is 46 year long with only steeply rising portion inspite of 98 severs wildfire events in 1973-2018 on average at the extremely alarming rate of 2.18 wildfire events per year. In this era, small clinks for the huge wildfires of China-1987 and Indonesia-1997, the wars of Gulf, Middle East and Afghanistan, too many huge Atlantic hurricanes and European heat wave on 10 year average Global temperature curve with subsequent minute cooling stature is quite evident in comparison to

and over and above the large and continuous rising Global temperature baseline. These events ultimately payback a small amount of heat to raise the GHT too and thus they have Mutual Bilateral Cross Firing support as these are well supported by GHT in turn as well as their preceding facilitations and initiations. The rise, fall and their rates in Temperature graphs matches completely with the start, end and quantities of heat inputs by these large group of events as marked in this figure. The response of two consecutive nuclear bombings of Japan and Wildfires of China-1987 and Indonesia-1997 followed by its child (perhaps) el Nino-1998 are quite prominent in annual temperature graph. **The time versus comparison of el Ninos and Wildfire events shows that most of the el Niños follow the Wildfire events and a few vice versa too**. The fluctuation superimposed in this last era pertain to Gulf War 1 and 2, resulting into heat wave in Europe and then a small cooling down as a result of thus developed tens of hurricanes, the majors of which are Katrina, Rita, Wilma and Comely in succession.

From the above it has been observed that the rise in Global Heat Contents and Temperature (GHT) however, has taken a highly horrible, steep upward turn by about 1973 and is continuously building up, rather galloping up and up as can be observed from Figs. 1-4 and 5-6 respectively for Global Heat Contents and Temperature. While, in average sea levels rise, no such abrupt or extraordinary turn is observed. This extraordinary and continues increase, at almost same rate in GHT are extremely critical, mainly resulting into number of global problems and hazardous events. This extremely critical GHT is also assisting the Global hazard events leading to huge disaster over the entire globe, over and above the local problems and hazards, perhaps extremely more than the local. A recent example of this is the three, rather four rounds of disaster hurled by California Jungle Fire (2017-2018) [8] and fallen on Philippine, Europe, China, USA itself, India and Pakistan boosted by already high level of GHT status and that of Hawaii volcano eruption (2018) on China and Japan through extraordinary rains. The USA, Canada, Europe, India, Pakistan and Japan have faced extraordinary heat waves, snow storm and extremely hard weather, setting new records of low temperature in the northern Hemisphere and high temperature, heat waves and wildfires on the Southern Hemisphere at the beginning of 2019 is one more aftermath of California wildfire-2017/18 triggered by GHT explosive depot. This may be continuing its attack for some times on the above stated and other various parts of the world as 5^{th} and 6^{th} rounds. The calamity faced by these countries due to these mishaps is more than a full fledge war attack by a superpower. At the top of hit list of this extraordinary steep rise of GHT are USA and Caribbean countries in form of raised frequencies, intensities and ruthlessness of extraordinary wind, hails and snow storms, hurricanes, tornados, heavy rains, floods and heat waves along with the other number of global events. The Global extreme Temperature rise, often called the silent killer, is a serious health threat for many countries. Major heat waves in Australia have caused more deaths than that combined by all the cyclones, earthquakes, jungle fires, floods, severe storms and tsunamis (DIT 2013; Coates et al. 2014) since 1890 [9]. The Longer, hotter and more intense heat waves in Australia, Africa and Indian subcontinent are all being driven by the climate changes, especially by the GHT extraordinary buildup. The Sun strokes have hit hundreds of deaths in Pakistan in the last few years. **This steep rise in the GHT is either due to some huge continuous heat input or some blockage of its huge persistent outflow**. Obviously, a major double action continuous and persisting factor directly adding to heat input and indirectly blocking its outflow through soot, pollutions and Green House Gasses (GHG) actions is the explosive use in Warfare either used by (i) USA herself or sponsored by its supporters and opponents along with (ii) huge rise in Fossil fuel

use (Fig. 7) [10], (iii) numerous jungle fires and (iv) volcanic eruptions. But none of these all and even combined together have abruptly and continuously gained the change since 1973. The Comparison of the time versus graphs of North American wildfire events, their burned jungle area and wildfire events of the rest of the worlds shown in Fig. 2 of reference [8] with the figures 1-6 clearly show that there is **2-3 years time lag** of all the curves of Fig. 2 of reference [8] and although the North American wildfire events growth **follow the trend of GHT** growth**. This concludes that growth of these all wildfire events is *matching follower* of the rise in GHT and hence is surely aftermath of extremely high Global Temperature.** The trend of Fossil fuel use rise (Fig. 7) [10] is somewhat exponential, but its average annual heat input till 2017 is about 0.579 ZJ and this has no match with GHT buildup, which is 16.48 ZJ per annum i. e. Fossil fuel contribution at the most is about 4%. The wildfire, explosive use in warfare and volcanic eruption may at the most be 6% and the obstruction to the heat out flow through soot, pollution and GHG by all these four may be another 10%, i. e. the maximum possible contribution by the major three contributors may not be more than 20%. **Thus non alone or all combined together out of the possible contributors are responsible for this rise of GHT in last two eras.**

Then let us analyze the available information in these fields to reach to some more concrete conclusion and uncover any hidden monster culprit behind the safe and comfortable existence of life on the Earth Globe.

3. Global Heating Trend Analysis:

Figure 5 is pointing out towards operation of some extraordinary and continuous activity started before 1973, which has put Temperature of both land and Oceans at much steeper track. The Fig. 6 shows the global temperature change of large era along with major heat related Global events and these are showing **some very interesting results**. The time period, its start, its end and magnitude of variation of first five major fluctuations\bulges is quite matching with the timings and magnitude of interactive Heat Intensive Global Events of North American Wildfires, World Wars1st and 2nd, other wars and turmoil in between the two world wars including nuclear bombing of Japan. These graphs, particularly, the 1 year averages clearly indicates the tragic response of Nuclear Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Wildfires of Indonesian-1997 and China's-1987, European heat wave of 2003, tens of Atlantic hurricanes in 2005; Katrina, Rita, Wilma and Comely etc. The cooling down in between 1945-1960 pertains to post World War II era with fluctuations indicating the heat and GHG input from North American Wildfires, Korean and Vietnam wars etc and hence the subsequent cooling with small residual heat and temperature. All these time bound activities are followed by a fall in global temperature and Heat Contents with small overall temperature rise as can be observed from these graphs. This is due to local concentration of heat and temperature resulting into promotion of large heat out flow through extraordinary WEPC in addition to its routine circulation [12]. This extraordinary large and inappropriate WEPC is accompanied by number of disastrous hazards as pointed out for victims of California Wildfires (2017-2018) and Hawaii volcanic eruption (2018) [8]. Some of the above stated activities are also pointed out on these graphs too. The 6th bulge/era (Fig. 6) has 9 wildfire events in 1955-1972 (0.5/yr), but here subsequent cooling is slowed down heavily, perhaps not only by interruption of Vietnam War, but also by some other powerful activity. The 7th major and **continuous temperature** (hence Global Heat Contents) **growth** starting from 1973 with almost **no significant downfall or decline** except a few minor fluctuations pertaining to some proactive major global events (some pointed out in this figures) show the further uninterrupted

continuation of the activity referred to in previous era. Thus, the last two eras indicate about the said activity that

i. **It is not a time bounded rather unlimited and continuous activity.**
ii. **Trend of aftermath of this activity, the GHT could not be changed much by all other cooling activities in these eras.**
iii. **It has extremely high rate of GHT overall growth as compared with the response of other major groups of events.**
iv. **The effect of this activity is not local, rather widespread over the Globe.**
v. **It has not changed the temperature abruptly to motivate such abrupt WEPC and PAWHP that may produce comparatively sizeable cooling.**
vi. **It has started around 1960 with increasing pace.**
vii. **It came into its full swing by around 1973**.
viii. **It seems that in place of heat addition to heighten the local temperature which agitates the WEPC and hence subsequent cooling, it is an obstruction of its outflow from the widespread settled environment, so no boast in temperature and hence no abrupt agitation of WEPC and no subsequent cooling.**

The Fig. 8 [4] is guiding further to some more facts of this issue, again within the last two eras. This figure is showing the time versus growth of Oceanic Heat Contents of different Oceans. Here major wildfire events (with burned jungle area in million acres are shown in red digits) and the other Global cooling and heating activist showing their presences in these graphs are indicated versus time. As per figure 4 [4], the revised estimates of total OHC increase from 1971 to 2015 is 66 × 10^{22} J=660 ZJ (15.35 ZJ/yr). The mutual relative distribution between different oceans is; 17% (2.61 ZJ/yr) stored in the Pacific Ocean, 24% (3.684 ZJ/yr) in the Indian Ocean (30°S northward), 31% (4.758 ZJ/yr) in the Atlantic Ocean, and 28% (4.2977 ZJ/yr) in the southern oceans (south of 30°S). It is evident that all six ocean basins (Fig. 8) and main four stated above have experienced significant warming and it is obvious from it that

i. **They all have taken the upward turn around 1971.**
ii. **They all have continuous steep growth in their heat contents.**
iii. **Northern side of Oceans is dominant** over the southern in heat content.
iv. **The Indian Ocean has grown from bottom in the list to top at the end.**
v. **Tropical portion of Oceans (both Atlantic and Pacific) show the dominant status in heat content growth over their northern and southern portions.**
vi. **The Northern Tropical Dominancy has been overruled by Indian Ocean, which is 80% in the Southern Hemisphere.**
vii. **There are two distinct turning points in graphs of Fig. 8, 5 and 6 at 1960 and 1973.**
viii. **The Pacific Ocean, although of largest volume and largest surface area, but receives only 17% heat, while Atlantic receives 31% and Indian Ocean 24%. Thus Atlantic is at the top of hit list of the responsible activity, Southern Ocean is 2nd one with 28% score and Indian is the 3rd one.**

All the above stated 16 observations (8 from Figure 6 and 8 from Figure 8) are pointing to some particular and special event. It means that some activity in the tropical zone of Northern Hemisphere, far away from both the Pacific Ocean and North Pole, which was cooling them all as per their location

has started reversing its action by 1960 and particularly by 1973 it has full fledge role in action with its particular role for Indian Ocean which is 80% in the Southern Hemisphere. **This localized, extraordinary persisting and large scale Global heating activity started by 1960 and grown up to full scale by 1973 in the Northern Tropical Region in the vicinity of Indian Ocean, hence most probably is no other than in India and Pakistan. Matching with almost all the above stated 16 illuminations is no other than Indus Basin Water Treaty 1960 (IBWT) resulting into diversion of 39 MAF water from Pakistan to India. This diversion of water of three rivers; Ravi, Bias and Sutlej started progressively from zero in 1960 to maximum by 1971/73 and had its full grip thereof. Thus natural air conditioning of the Globe by WEPC was interrupted through blocking the flow of its coolant, the water by human activity through IBWT which resulted into huge catastrophe over the entire Globe.**

The question is that about 39 MAF water evaporation will absorb the global heat and transport it to the Outer Universe, may that be from Pakistan or from India, all from the Earth Globe, then what makes the difference in between the two?

This is due to absolute difference in number of parameters of role of two locations with respect to global heat transport to outer space as elaborated below in Table 1.

The area of Southern Pakistan naturally irrigated by the said three rivers is at the neck of highly heated Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar (RCT) deserts generating westward rolling air wheels (no desert for Indian role) and hence, there and then blended thoroughly with water vapors during their formation. The heat transmission efficiency of water vapors blended air wheel is 100% while that of dry is 11.76% [11]. These air wheels are directed by Baluchistan's mountains to the ideally supported by the two main routes of wind out of which one repeats its 100% efficiency 117 times and the second 127 times with 25% efficiency as elaborated below. Thus on first route its performance is 100*117=11,700 and on 2nd 25*127=3,175 i. e. total 14,875 if fully blended and if not then 11.76*117=1376 and 25*11.76*127=373.4 i. e. total 1749.4. Thus water blending role is 8.5 times as compared to dry air wheel. Pakistan has this **most suitable** and **unique natural system** for Global Heat export **with all the components mutually compatible** perhaps particularly designed and created for the said goal with due human attention for its safe and optimum running.

India **lags completely in these all, even the basic system and has no comparison at all,** rather facilitates Global disasters with IBWT operation by reducing Pakistan's performance from 11,700 to 1376 and 3175 to 373.4, i. e. from 100% to 11.76%, thus enforcing loss of 88.24%. As indicated in this table the global heat export gained with this tragic move of IBWT is 430 while loss is 91,410 in certain common units (i.e. loss 213 times as compared to gain; net loss about 91,000).

Table 1. Parametric Comparison of India and Pakistan in Role of Indus Basin Water Treaty with respect to Global Heating.

S/No.	Parameter	Pakistan	India	Remarks
1	Air wheels generating, highly heated Deserts on the eastern side of irrigated area. **{all these 4 elements must be mutually linked and compatable }**	Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar (RCT). **{yes, all 4 before IBWT and 4th crippled after it}**	None. **{Non at all}**	**India lags absolutely in all these 4 parameters. Basic requirement is missing in India.**
2	Air wheel generation, water vapors blending.	Yes, mutually compatible wide areas, both for	None at all	2 parameters of Pakistan are ideal but none for India.

		generation and water blending.		
3	Routes of air wheels and their repeated cycles.	Two most favorable routes; a. Northern Africa & b. Eastern Africa and western Indian ocean.	None at all.	-do-
4	Air wheels repeated cycles.	a. 117 times (Sahara). b. 127 times on Eastern Africa /Indian ocean	None at all.	-do-
5	Working time gap.	3-4 months Gap in sea to land and land to sea winds **compatible** with the rest of the system.	No system, no gap and hence no compatibility.	-do-
6	Facilitators in performance.	1. IBWT full reversion 2. Easterlies 3. African both coastal winds. 4. high temperature on both tracks. 5. Most of the Global winds in distribution	None; Missing Basic system for India.	-do-
7	Natural Guiders and director of air wheels for GHT control.	1. Southern Baluchistan's Mountains. 2. Corollary effect.	None.	Missing Basic system for India.
8	Basic Heat resources for fueling the heat pumping air wheels system.	Huge heat sources 1. Three deserts 2. Southern India 3.Heat discharge by South-Indian Industry.	None; Missing Basic system for India	-do-
9	Water availability	Back reversion of 39 MAF of 3 rivers.	None; Missing Basic system for India.	**Without this 39 MAF, India has =1440 MAF (rivers flow) & (rain fall)1520 MAF, Total=2960 MAF** **Pakistan 142 MAF & 40 MAF rain Fall); Total =182 MAF.** **Water available Per unit irrigate-able area;** India: Pakistan =1091:416 Acre foot. Indian 2.62 times more than Pakistan.
10	Global heat export contribution by IBWT implementation.	117x88.24x7.31+ 127x88.24x5.69x0.25 =91,410 **reduced/loss**	1.5x100x13x 0.25=430 added	213 times loss to all the Globe & its inhabitants; **net Heat Export loss 91,000**
11	Air wheels role with IBWT	Smoothing of GHT, by 11.76% of possible Global Heat Export	None	Still smoothing + 11.76% export of GHT is role of Pakistan

4. Calamity of Indus Basin Water Treaty:

In India Global Heat pumping role of water diverted by IBWT is through ordinary WEPC, while in Pakistan this water (without IBWT) is a huge Global Heat exporter to outer space through WEPC extremely boasted by

PAWHP rolling cycles on its all the extremely long routes. There is no highly heated desert on the eastern side of Indian irrigated area, while in South Eastern Pakistan, Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar (RCT) develop westward rolling air wheels [11] through the summer follower gape of sea to land and Land to sea breeze from 15th July to 15th October (Fig. 9). These heated westward rolling air wheels on their way to west absorb water vapors from irrigated area of South Eastern Pakistan, which before 1960 used to receive 39 MAF water of said three rivers for irrigation and thus finally pushed 13 MAF to feed air wheels for most important Global role. In other words in these air wheel, component of air heat transport is 11.76% and that of water vapors is 88.24% including 24% component of latent heat of evaporation. Thus heat transportability of dry air wheel is 11.76 as compared to 100 for that of saturated air wheels. Fig. 10 [13] shows the air movement on September-2 over the globe (a sample of about three months from 15 July to 15 October), with Southern Pakistan as the centre of main activities highlighted by initiation of various lines (representing air movements routes) with reference to Pakistan, and arrowheads indicating their direction of movement. These air movements guide and boast the above stated air wheels further. Hence, as estimated below, these RCT generated air wheels acting as PAWHP repeat the process some 117 to 127 times as compared to 1.6 for India. The graphs (Fig. 5, 6 & 8) clearly indicate correlation of the water (coolant of huge natural Global air conditioner) obstruction rate by IBWT both after and before 1973 to GHT pileup. Now with IBWT going on with annual obstruction of all 39 MAF flow from Pakistan and thus depriving RCT deserts developed PAWHP of its all feed, the World has to face continuous escalation of all the related disasters and problems till the complete reversion of IBWT.

The countries with the major role in this water obstruction operation are facing major problems thus generated in particular and the whole world in general. USA is facing raised frequencies and intensities of extraordinary storms, (category 4 and 5) hurricanes, tornados, heavy rains, floods, snow storms and Heat Strokes along with too frequent jungle fires; Europe with escalated temperature, heavy rain, snow and wind storms; Australia facing the high temperature, the silent killer along with frequent jungle fire etc whereas Philippine, Japan, China, India and Pakistan bearing various calamities.

4.1 Site and Situation of Air Wheels Generation:

The world's **most powerful and unique** air wheels are generated in Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar (RCT) deserts and find the opportunity during the 3-4 months (July-November) gap between reversal of sea to land breeze following the summer in this area to roll westward to Middle East, Africa and then to Atlantic and Pacific and a part also to South western Indian Ocean and over the African eastern coastal areas with the help of easterly Global Wind Fig. 10 [13]. The gap following winter do not have these wheel generated due to prevailing cold environment as the remains of preceding winter. Outside the summer follower gap (Fig. 9), the dominating land to sea and sea to land breeze do not let the air form the wheel and roll westward, as these winds drag it along with them to south or north as the case may be. In the next month after the above stated 3 month of summer follower gap, the land to sea wind will carry along with it all the remnant air wheels till their further formation is smashed by its forceful movement. This differentiates the role of 39 MAF water evaporation, all once in a year in India, but in Pakistan once in a year during 8 months, but during the rest 4 months, their role of heat transport is repeated again and again by PAWHP operation in every air wheel, almost more than 117 (northern African part)/127(Indian Oceans and eastern African part) times each, as estimated below. Indian irrigation system does not have any desert on its east within or near the tropical region to facilitate air wheel formation and water vapor blending by this 39 MAF water or other

their 2960 MAF (3242 Indian subcontinent - Pakistan's 143+39=2960 MAF; 1440 MAF river flow and 1520 MAF direct rains) flow [14], whereas Pakistan has this opportunity through RCT deserts and its water blending by irrigation of southern Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan, both eastern and southern. This addition of 39 MAF water of IBWT feed to irrigation in India over and above 1440 MAF flow of other Indian rivers and additional 1520 MAF of direct monsoon rain, all combined may somewhat reduce these air wheels generation by reducing temperature of Rajasthan by water vapors flying over the western coastal mountain hedge. Moreover, it is almost peak Global Wind pattern to provide an easy transportation of air wheels to Global Main Heat and Temperature centre, the Sahara desert to defuse its heat to outer Universe amicably, if well blended with water and if not, then to transport it to various Oceans to provide emergency temperature relief. PAWHP generated in RCT deserts are fed with water vapors only in southern Pakistan and thus 39 MAF water evaporation in northern India has no positive role in feeding water vapors to the RCT deserts generated PAWHP, rather negative. In short, the centre of main activity of PAWHP has two components; RCT deserts and profound irrigation of southern Pakistan. Unfortunately, IBWT has crippled it, rather reversed the process (heating in place of cooling) by obstructing the water vapors fed through obstructing irrigation of southern Pakistan.

4.2 Global Heat and Persian Air Wheels heat Pump (PAWHP):

It should be clear that the PAWHP, if not blended with water, not only it could not transport the large quantity of Global heat (dry wheel 11.76% in place 100% wet wheel [11]) from its tracks to the Upper Atmosphere, but it will transport Sahara desert heat to the Oceans to heat them, which would otherwise have gone to upper atmosphere through earth radiations and hence further promoting GHT buildup in place of its reduction through its pumpout. The dry air wheels however, help in emergency relief of temperature by transporting the land atmospheric heat to Oceans.

Fig. 10 [13] explains the extraordinary GHT rise after 1973 as a result of obstruction of water vapors feed to air wheels by continuous IBWT operation tragedy. The relatively less temperature rise and its fluctuations in between 1960-1973 corresponds to increasing obstruction in flow by IBWT till its maximum by 1973 and thereafter complete diversion throughout the time passed. The rise after 1973 is almost at constant high rate with minor fluctuations as a result of some local or global events like 2010 extraordinary flood in Pakistan reduced global temperature and heat contents through a short water feed to PAWHP for its positive role, another proof of PAWHP prompt response. During formation of these air wheels at RCT, water vapor blending is more prominent and complete than their short flight over the Gulf. The said air wheels are active for about three month per year and they carry on their journey over Iran, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan etc and then to the western coast of Africa absorbing the heat from these areas, gaining their speed, volume, heat contents and temperature. A part of this heat is transmitted to upper space and the rest retained in air wheels, but if these are well blended with water vapors in Pakistan, they will constantly carry on gaining large quantity of heat from the air layers close to the earth surface and transport it to troposphere, thanks to the large evaporation latent heat, reflection of sun radiations by clouds, absorption of sun and earth radiations by water vapors and clouds and then off-loading these all to the Upper space by PAWHP through precipitation. Hence at the exit from Africa, these air wheels may be of energy intensive if not

blended with water vapors in Pakistan. These energy intensive air wheels will hand over a major part of heat to the Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific Oceans and the retained part, partly in the water vapors in form of latent heat and partly kinetic energy of the storm and hurricanes. The first one transported to upper cold atmosphere during precipitation and the later one in destruction at the earth surface, again within Globe.

5. Pakistan's Persian Air Wheels Unique in the world in Global Heat Pumping:

The 39 MAF water evaporation in southern Pakistan, quantity wise has no match with Global water evaporation and precipitation cycle [12], but its location in the Globe;

1. at the edge of tropical zone,
2. at the western side of PAWHP generating RCT deserts,
3. Guiding pattern of Baluchistan's Mountains,
4. long long route on Africa, perhaps Northern Africa east-west elongated naturally perhaps for this purpose,
5. Huge solar heat container, the Sahara, desert on route,
6. long long Southern African coast for powerful southern coastal wind Blast, perhaps Southern Africa north-South elongated naturally for this purpose
7. Matching of the timings of the two winds for wide Atlantic Ocean role,
8. long track of its carrier, the easterly over Atlantic and Pacific,
9. a large pass between western mountain ridges of both north and south American Continents for easterlies over the central America,
10. eastern side of western mountain ridges patterns of both north and south American Continents,

and many other facilitators of its role, both in and out of the season (to be elaborated in separate work) make it extremely unique over all the Globe.

6. Indus Basin Water Treaty Role in GHT Buildup:

As discussed above the air wheel generated in RCT deserts in July to October carry on rolling and slipping to the western coast of Africa. If these air wheels are well blended with water from the properly irrigated areas of southern Pakistan with IBWT reversion, they will transport the huge quantity of Global Heat to the Upper Cold Space through PAWHP action throughout their journey, thus blocking the terrible growth in GHT. If they move dry, they will not pump out the large part of heat energy to Upper Space, only 11.76% in place of 100% [11] and are bound to carry most of it along with themselves and thus, are energy intensive depending upon the Temperature of African Sahara desert. The energy thus gained on the way, mainly the desert, will be transported partly to Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific Oceans, i. e. GHT and rest to the energy intensive hurricanes and storms bound for USA(to be elaborated in the next work). Thus as a result of IBWT implementation, the GHT is boasted by IBWT through importing the heat for its distributed settlement in the Globe and through stopping a large quantity of Global Heat export to the outer space by its natural PAWHP operation.

7. History of Attacks on Air wheel Quenching Area of Pakistan:

The obstruction of 39 MAF water from the Southern Pakistan by IBWT is not the first, rather 3rd and most sever attack on this area and more on the whole Globe. One such setback to this issue

of immense Global environmental concern has been received some 4000 years ago by reversion of river Sarasvati [15] to India, and another, the 2nd one, a few hundred years ago by barraging and reversion of rivers Ghaghar-Hakra-Nara [16] again to India which were irrigating Chulistan, Southern Punjab, Sindh and Thar up to Run of Kach and water thus evaporated from these areas might have been raining in Iran, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan till western coast of Africa. This part of water vapors feed to the system has already dried and thus raining due to this in above stated areas is all, a forgotten story. The Old Civilization in Oman, Yemen, Rub-ul-Khali and Madain-e- Saleh of Saudi Arabia has perhaps become target of 4000 year ago reversion of river Sarasvati along with other global implications. The IBWT is the 3rd major and sever attack on safe Global Environment in series. This is the **most dangerous and disastrous attack,** because the other two being in the pre-industrialization era were not of much significance in Global heating, but this one is of much significance for hard season promotion on its track and in turn that of whole the Globe, which is already under sever attack from human so many inappropriate and disastrous activities, like huge quantity of explosive use in warfare; extremely huge quantity of fossil fuel use in industry, transport, power generation and domestic uses which has jumped to 550 % higher than it was in 1950 (Fig.7) [10], just in 68 years i. e. average 8% per year; frequent huge Jungle fires; all pushing the Globe to early complete disaster.

8. Pakistani WEPC/PAWHP Capability of Heat Transport to Outer Space:

As per global energy budget [17], the capabilities of main heat transporting components of saturated and semi precipitated Pakistani PAWHP evaluated with respect to assumed 100 units of Sun radiation and 24% of Latent heat of evaporation as 75% over and above the dry one[11]. **Thus total heat Emission as compared to latent heat of evaporation =75/24= 3.125 times.**

It is assumed that

1. Three month in a year have the opportunity to allow air wheel to proceed mainly to Africa and partly to Indian Ocean and fourth month totally to Indian Ocean by the push of land to sea breeze. Thus dealing with 39*3/12=9.75 MAF flows of three month; 7.31 MAF to Africa and 2.44 MAF to Indian Ocean, while in the fourth month (15 October to 15 November) the entire monthly flow i. e. 3.25 MAF is towards Indian Ocean dragged by land to sea wind for the activity under study and hence 5.69 MAF is the share of Indian Ocean.
2. African part is to travel 11,000 km till mid of Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean part is to travel 12,000 km up till the southern westerly route for their heat transmission activity.
3. Rolling speed of air wheels is 1/2 of the slipping or 1/3 of the total speed and distance covered by PAWHP.
4. Indian Ocean part heat transport efficiency is 25% as compared to African part, being on the water surface with low temperature environment than the African desert with high temperature environment.
5. Diameter D of the air wheel=height of cold layer/troposphere=10 Km.
6. The slipping part role is neglected to cover up any deficiency in rolling part of air wheels.

Thus in annual irrigation supply of 39 MAF Water
African part of 3 month gains =7.31 MAF
Indian Ocean part of 4 month gains =2.44+3.25=5.69 MAF.
Total contributing part of supply to PAWHP=7.31+5.69=13.00 MAF.
Circumference of air wheel=π*D=π*10=31.42 Km

8.1 Heat Export Capability of PAWHP-African (Water Vapors part only):

Weight of 7.31 MAF=7.31*1233.482x10^6 M^3= 9016.75 x10^6 M^3=9.017*10^{12} KG
Latent heat of water/KG = 2265 KJ/Kg
Total Latent heat of 7.31 MAF= 20.42*10^{18} **J**
Total heat transported per wheel turn =20.42x75/24=63.81*10^{18} **J**
Total heat transported per wheel turn/MAF =63.81*10^{18} **J/7.31=8.729***10^{18} **J**
Track over Africa and Middle of Atlantic =11000 Km
Track traced by air wheels through rolling=11000/3=3667 Km
Number of cycles/turns of air wheel in traversing the whole track=3667/31.42 =117 (times heat transport capability as compared to local WEPC)
Thus heat transferred to space=**63.81***10^{18} x117=**7.447 ZJ**

8.2 Heat Export Capability of PAWHP-Indian Ocean (water vapors part only):

Total heat transported per wheel turn with 25% efficiency =8.729*5.69*0.25 =12.417*10^{18} J
Track over Africa eastern coast and Indian Ocean =12000 Km
Track traced by air wheels=12000/3=4000 Km
Number of cycles/turns of air wheel in traversing the track=127 (times heat transport capability as compared to local WEPC)
Thus heat transferred to space=12.417*10^{18} *127=**1.577 ZJ**
Thus, IBWT Total Obstruction of Global Heat Out Flow=7.447+1.577=9.024 ZJ.
Thus Indian Ocean alone has been deprived of removing 1.577 ZJ, while the rest of world by 7.447 ZJ.

9. IBWT Role Analysis:

The average distance traveled by vapors of PAWHP for 39 MAF in India and Pakistan on plan area is nearly 0-300 Km, i. e. average 150 Km and it may have rolls 150/31.42/3=1.6 cycles. Excluding the 4 month of RCT generated air wheels the role of IBWT water is almost same both in India or Pakistan. Difference is only in the four months (between Julys -November) as given below.

Heat Pumping Potential of IBWT transferred 13 MAF in 4 months per year to India=8.729*10^{18} **J** *13*1.6=**0.1816 ZJ**
As estimated above, net obstruction to Global heat outflow in yearly 4 month =**9.024** ZJ.
Thus on only 4 active months' bases IBWT reversal is **50** times heat export contributive to GHT than India with very effective controllability of Atlantic hurricanes Tribe as compared to IBWT present operation. However, if compared on the overall annual bases it is = (**9.024+2*0.1816)/(3*0.1816)** =17.23 times than India.
Thus annual contribution to Global heat transport by IBWT reversion =**9.024+2*0.1816=9.387 ZJ.**
As compared Global heat rise rate 16.48 ZJ per annum, the estimate of 9.024 or 9.387 ZJ by IBWT is comparable and almost more than 55%. If estimated on more detailed and accurate parametric values, it may be 75-80%.

10. Conclusions: From the above discussion it can be concluded that

1. Indus basin water treaty 1960 is the major culprit (55-80%) behind the entire continuous horrible rise in GHT and most of the disaster events over the entire world through blocking the flow of coolant (the water) in Natural Global Air Conditioner by its leakage to India.

2. The reversion back to Pakistan of 39 MAF water flow, diverted to India by IBWT-1960 will stop further buildup of the Global Heat Contents, Temperature and Hazards with its additional heat transportability of 9.024 ZJ to space or at least will slow it much down to sizeable extent.
3. IBWT reversal will apply break to GHT fast growth, but is unable to show it a down track. To drag GHT to 1960 status, additional unique capabilities available within Pakistan (to be presented in a separate work) would be needed to be mobilized.
4. The fossil fuel (Fig. 7) [10] contributes to GHT is about 0.579 ZJ per year during 1960-2017.
5. The present contribution to GHT by all other human beings activities (like fossil fuel, explosive use and wildfires) and hence generated soot, pollution and GHG all combined is at the most 20%.

11. Recommendations:

It is recommended that

1. **Indus Basin Water Treaty of 1960 must be immediately reverted.**
2. **Immediate and Strict Control on all the following 3 huge and critical heat, GHG and pollution feeders must be implemented.**
   (i) **Fossil Fuels production and Use.**
   (ii) **Explosive production and use in warfare.**
   (iii) **Jungle fires**.
3. In view of extremely immense International concern, all political, social, territorial, cultural, civilizations, business interests and religious bindings and obstructions in mobilization activities needed for the above Serial 1 should be overruled at all cost.
4. The slow and persistent poisoning of petroleum and coal industries should also be controlled; particularly the power plants based on these fuels should be curtailed and shifted to heat and pollution free power generation i. e. shifted to hydro, wind, solar panels, oceans currents and tides resources etc. Such new plants must be discouraged severely, particularly where other resources could be brought in use.
5. For continuous and systematic supply of full water made available to Pakistan by IBWT reversal, the Jamrao Dam, its feeding Channels, remodeled irrigation and drainage system development will be needed.

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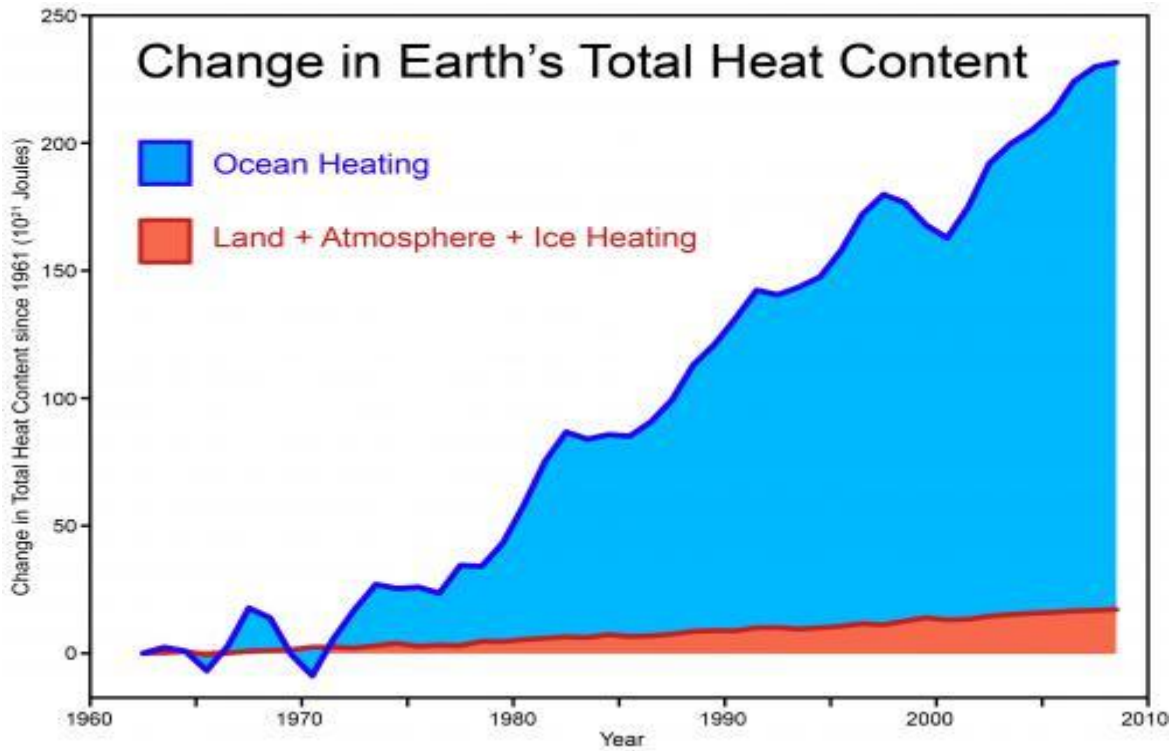

Fig. 1. Global heat Contents rise=(231+17)/(2008-1973)=7.1 ZJ

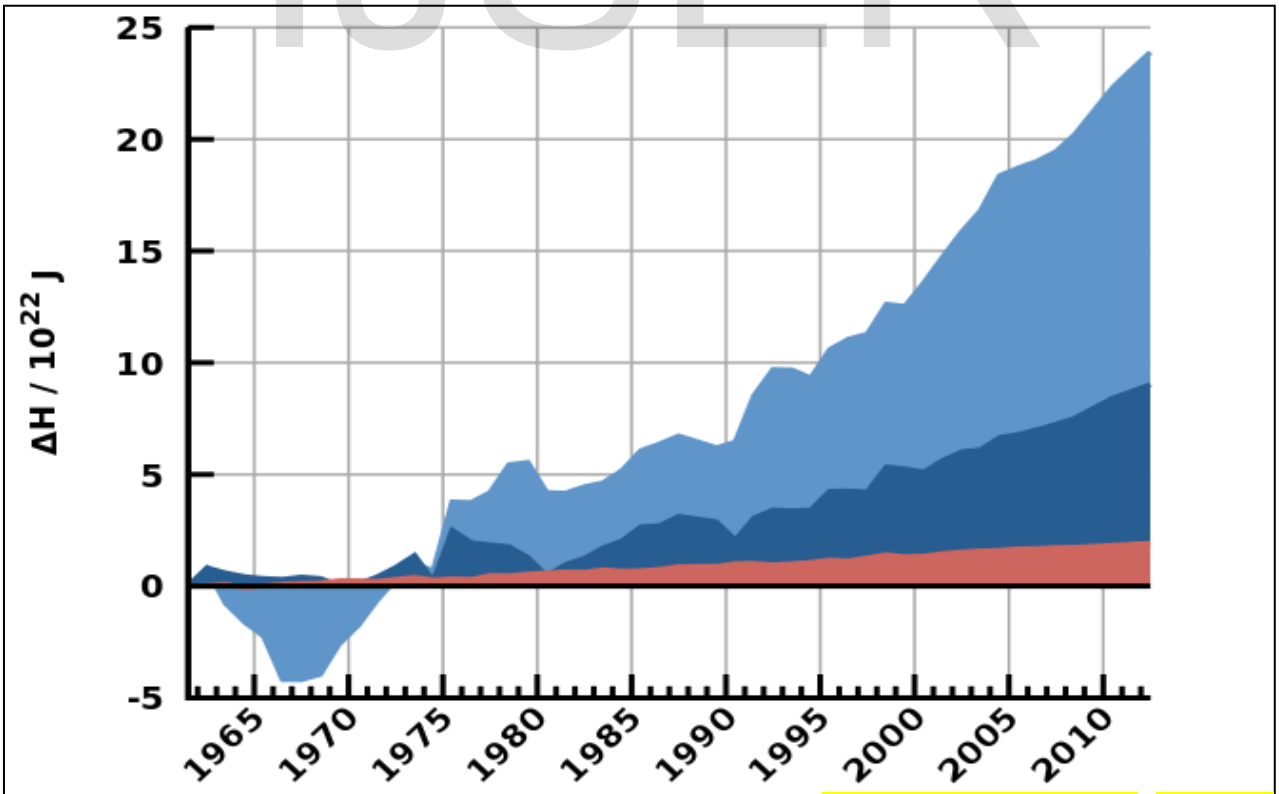

Fig. 2. The Average Annual of Global heat contents variation; Sea (0-700M) Light blue, Sea (700-2000M) dark blue and earth/land surface, ice and environment red. Steep upward rise of all the components & hence the total is evident, almost from 0.05 ZJ before to 8.75 ZJ per year after 1973. Average Annual rate of over all Global heat increase after 1973 =(240+90+20)/(2012-1972)=8.75 ZJ.

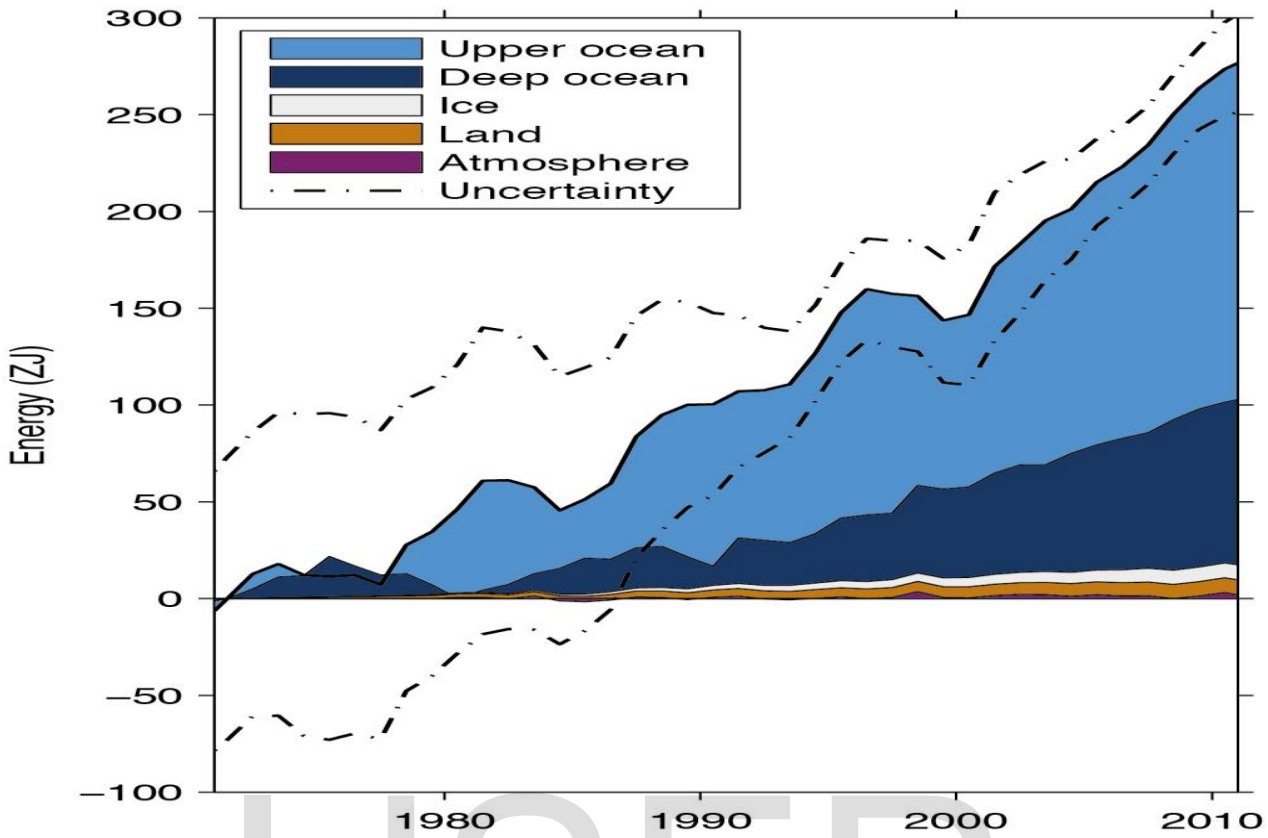

Fig. 3. Annual Global heat rise rate=(275+104+18+12.5+4)/41=10.1 ZJ

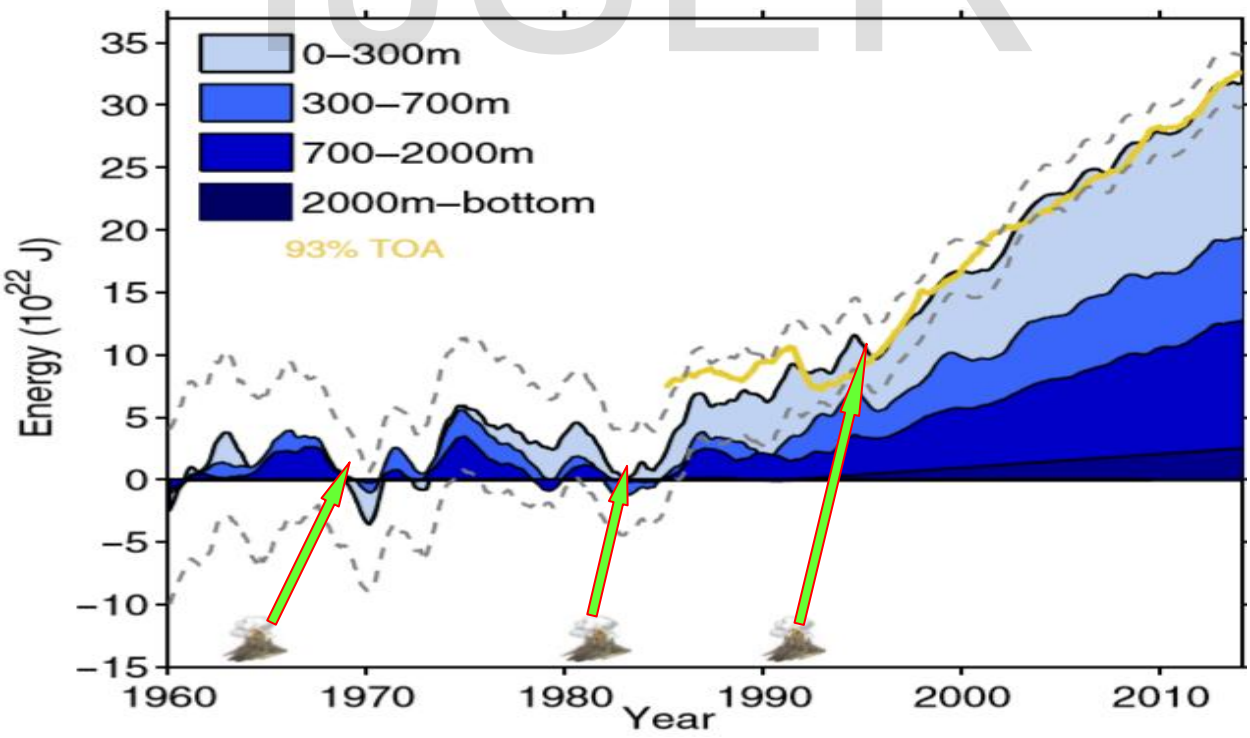

Fig. 4 The above graphs show the Estimate of the ocean energy budget relative to 1958–1962 base period, and is claimed to be more realistic. The three major volcanic eruptions are also shown and their ultimate cooling effect as indicated may clearly be observed. The oceanic total heat is 93% the total Global heat contents and only 7% is the total heat energy of land + ice + atmosphere.

The annual rate of total Oceanic heat rise=10*(31.8+19.15+12.75+2.3)/(2014-1971)=15.33ZJ

The annual rate of total global heat rise=10*(31.8+19.1+12.7+2.3+4.96)/(2014-1971)=16.48 ZJ

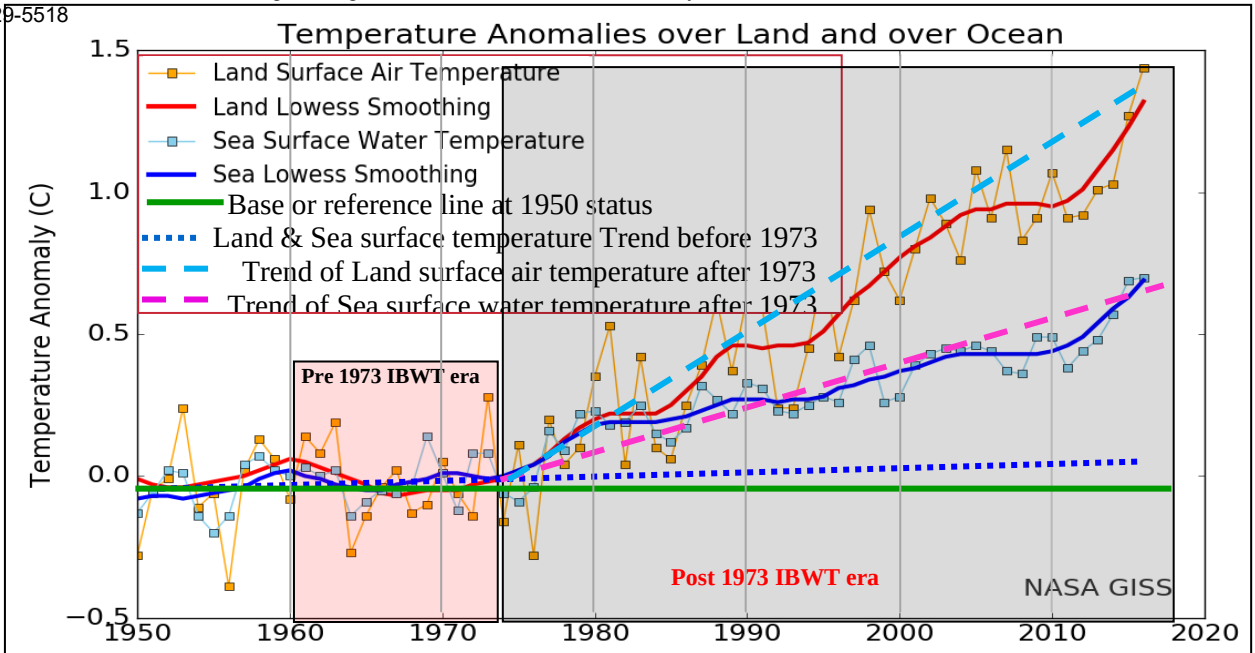

Fig.5. Sea and earth surface temperatures, their smoothing and trends before and after 1973.

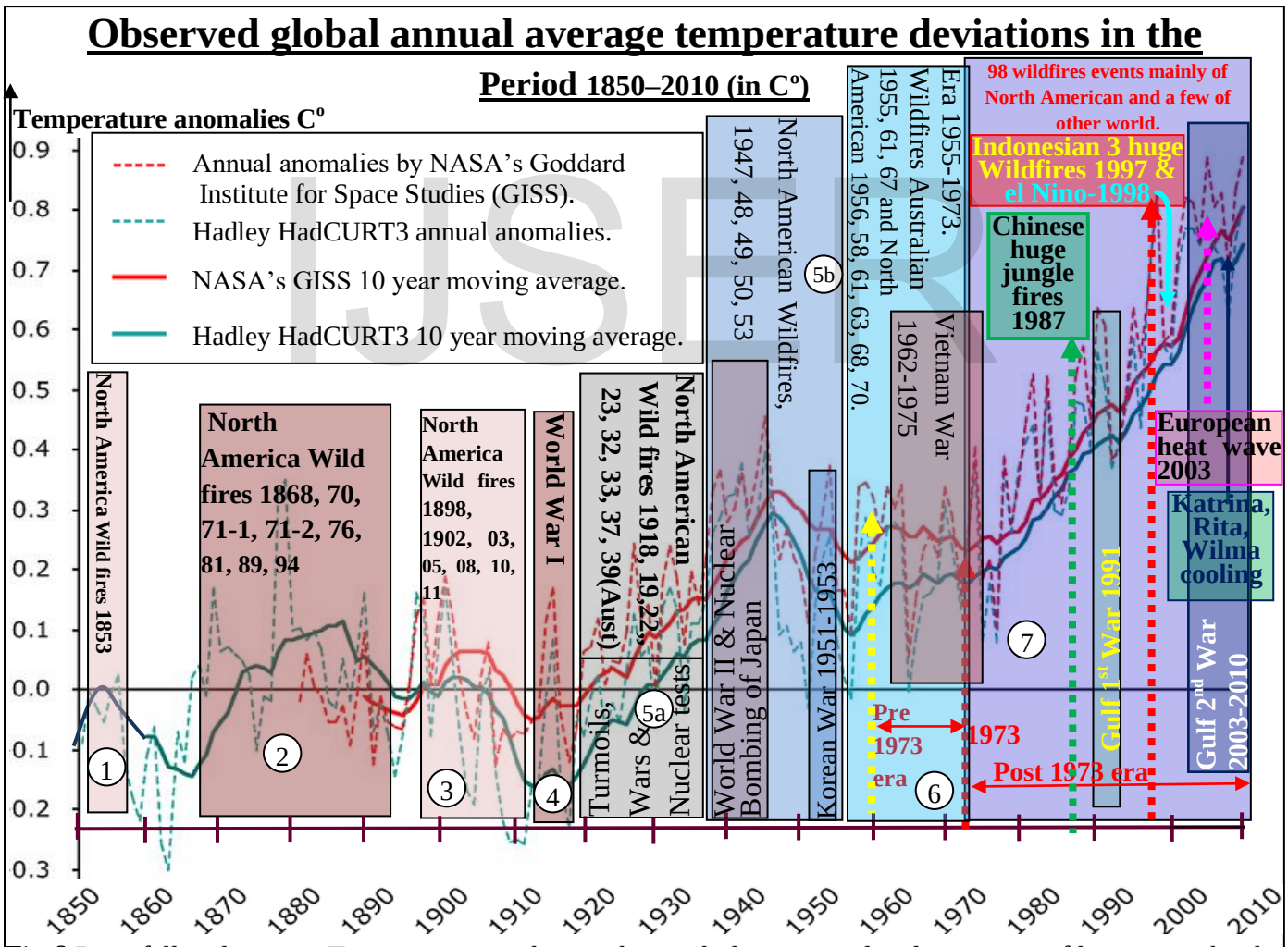

Fig.6 Rise, fall and rates in Temperature graphs matches with the start, end and quantities of heat inputs by the large events marked above. Cooling after the event catered by water evaporation and precipitation cycle with heat export and cold fresh water and ice import is forced by local high temperature in eras marked 1- 5b for the group of events shown above. The continuous steep rise of temperature after 1960 (era 6 and 7) is attributed to some particularly extraordinary event overruling and dominating cooling routine at the end of all other events.

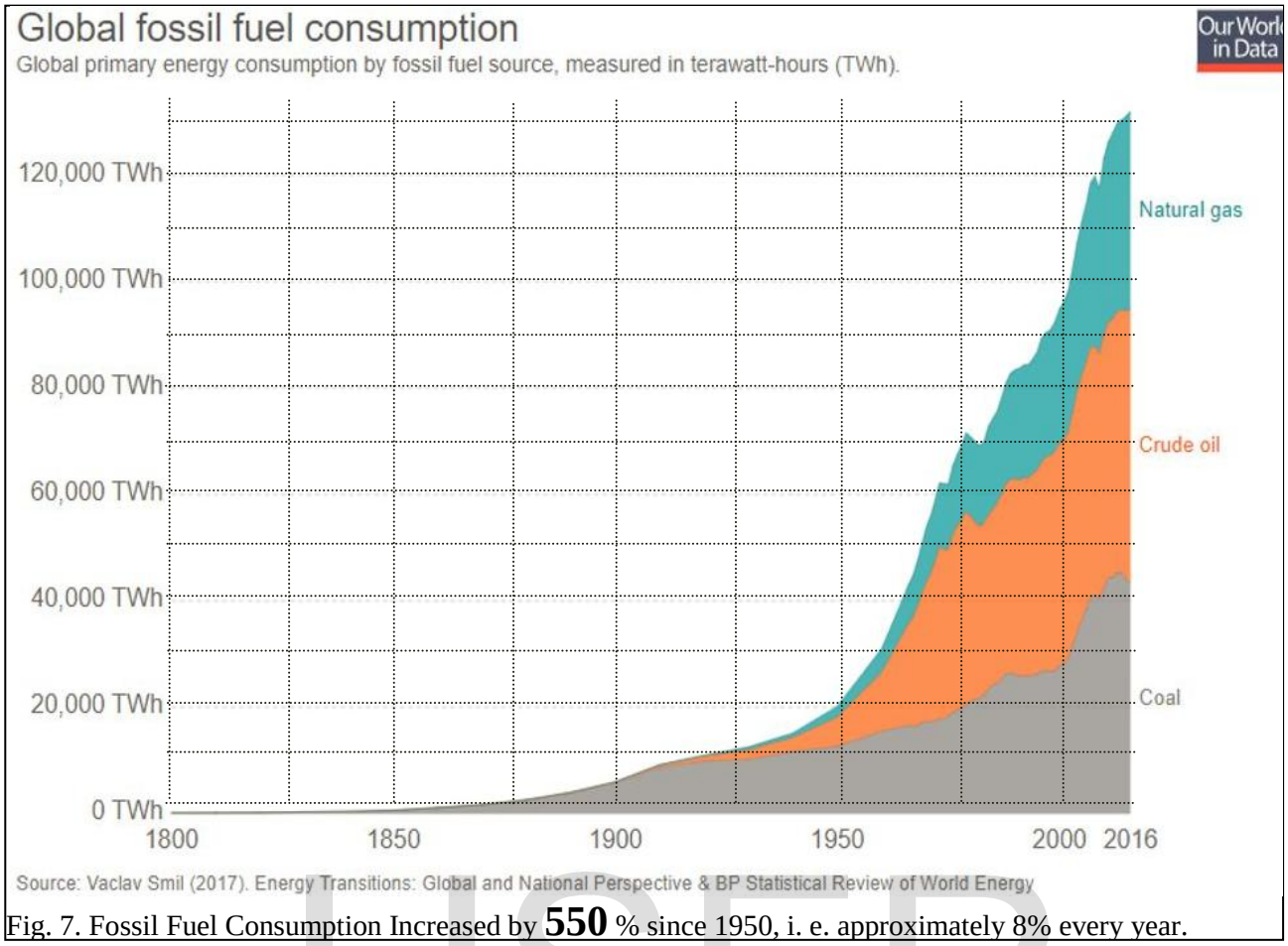

Fig. 7. Fossil Fuel Consumption Increased by **550** % since 1950, i. e. approximately 8% every year.

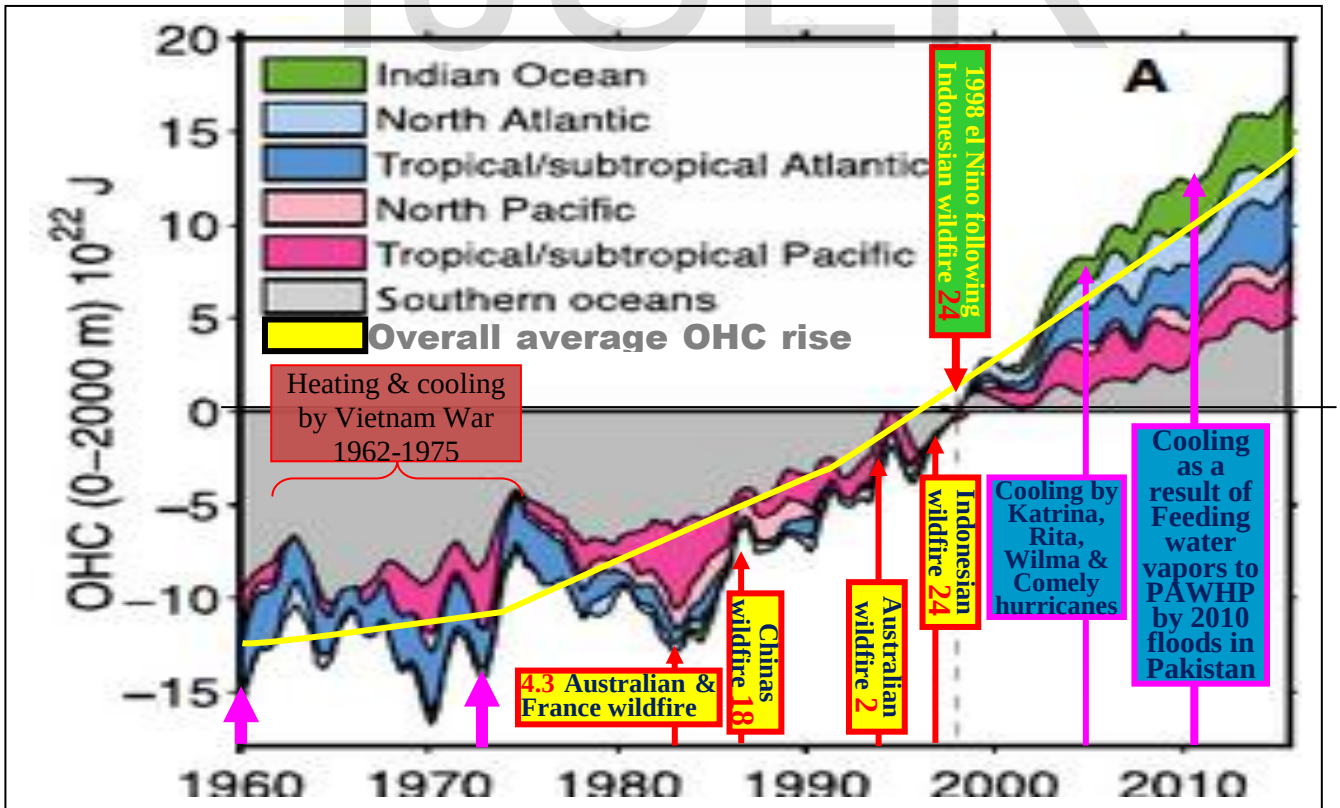

Fig. 8 Ocean Heat Contents changes in different ocean basins for 0-2000 M from 1960 to 2015 relative to the 1997-1999 base period. Trend of Change in heat contents after 1973 is extremely alarming and is indicative of some particular and continuously persisting event in the vicinity of Indian Ocean and that is in its North. Courtesy of authors and *Science Advances*

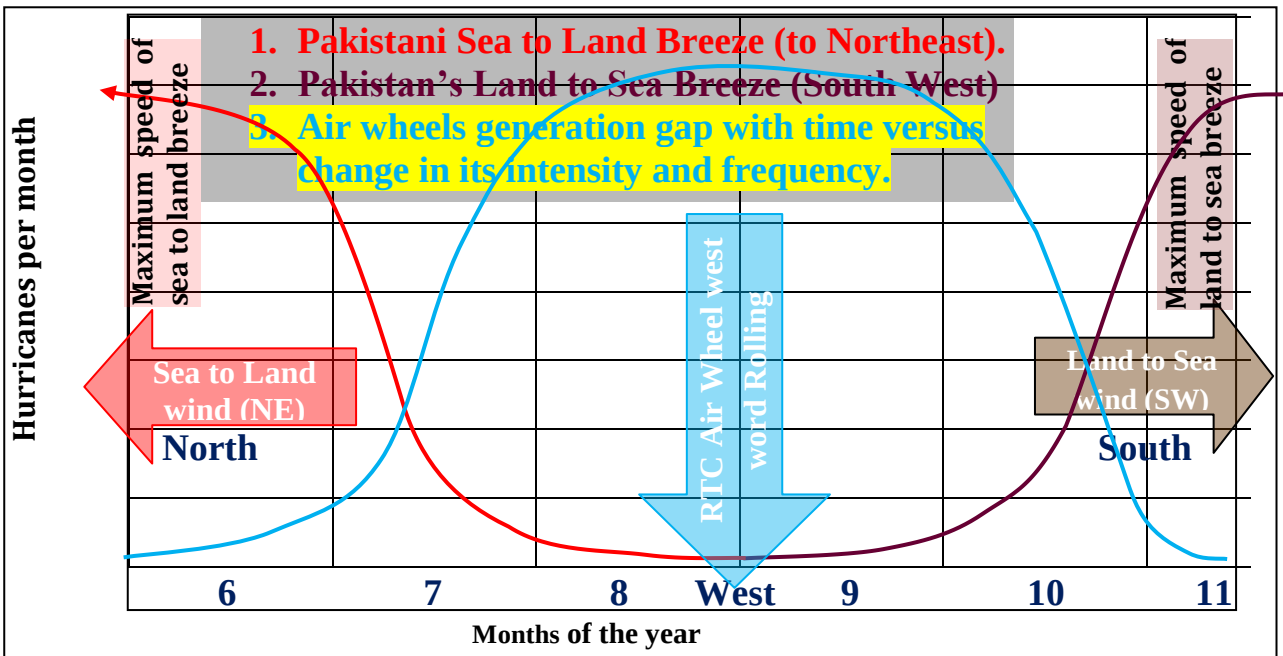

Fig. 9 The above graphs show the 4 month (July, August, September and October) gap between sea to land and land to sea breeze in southern Pakistan and Rajasthan. **The Red graph show the sea to land wind drops after about 15th July** and then **the land to sea wind (chocolate color graph) gains speed after 15th October**. The **gap of 3-4 month in between the two is the gateway for air wheels of Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar deserts responsible for Pumping the Global Heat to Space, if blended with water vapors in Southern Pakistan**.

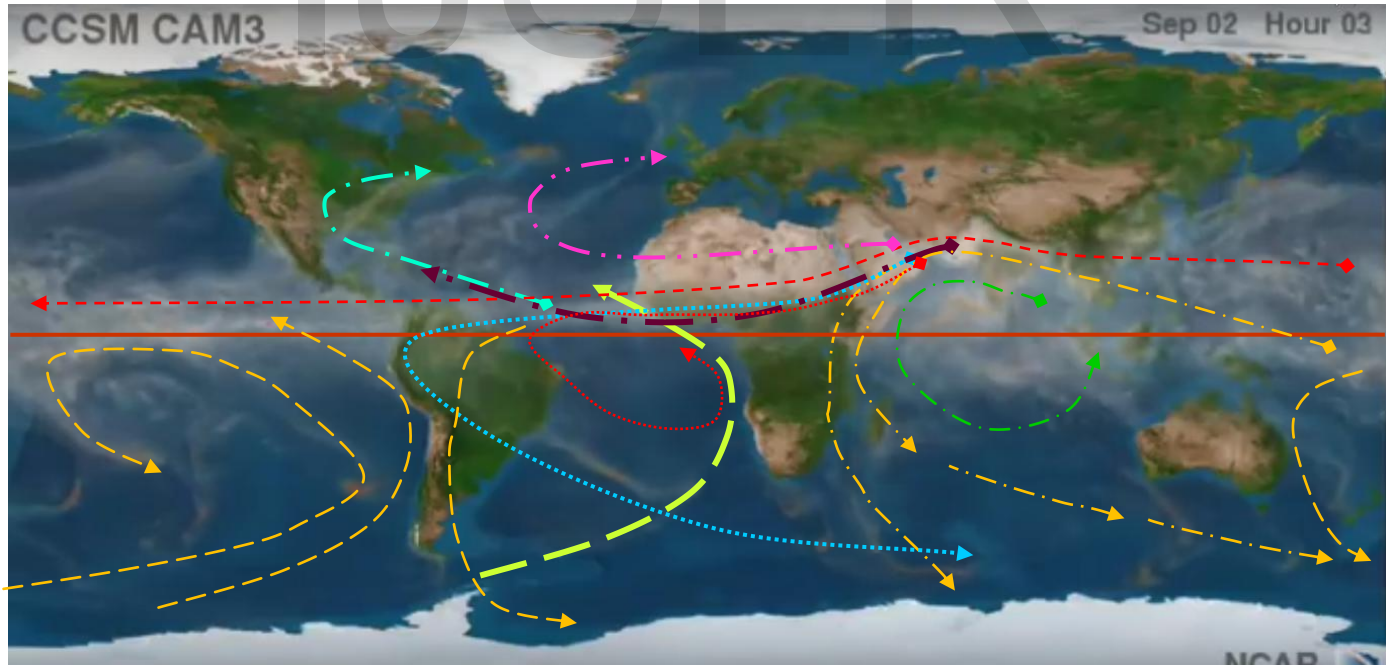

Fig. 10. Global circulation status on o2 September showing Global atmospheric flow with Pakistan's southern area as the centre of main activity of global flow at monsoon end boasted by India, particularly by the heat and temperature of its Rajasthan, Chulistan and Thar deserts. Green movement heating the Indian ocean; yellow heating Indian Ocean and then southern Oceans; Northern Atlantic heated by red (dots and dashes), cyan, dark chocolate, & Pink; North Pacific by red(dashed); USA and Caribbean countries facing severe storms and hurricanes shown by dark chocolate initiated at Indian heated ground as westward rolling air wheels, grownup in Africa by further heat collection, equipped with water vapors and toppled by Southern wind (**green yellow**) to anticlockwise hurricane, tornados, storms at the eastern Part of Atlantic all in colorless operation (dark chocolate) and then in attack shown by **Dark turquoise** color; Europe hit by Pink movement.