

How Taliban’s plan to dam Kabul-Kunar basin will squeeze water-stressed Pakistan further



Following the Taliban’s return to power, Pakistan-Afghanistan relations spiralled downwards. Despite news of some active backchanneling, Pakistan’s Defence Minister Khawaja Asif publicly lashed out at the Afghan Taliban for what he described as their ingratitude, accusing them of repaying Pakistan’s decades of shelter and support with hostility.

Roughly 15 major border clashes have been recorded between the two countries so far. The latest round of cross-border fighting and airstrikes, which began on October 9, 2025, has pushed bilateral ties to a new low. Multiple rounds of peace talks—facilitated by Turkey and Qatar—have failed to bring lasting peace. Tensions have now spilt over into the realm of water resources, after Taliban supreme leader Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada ordered the construction of dams on the Kunar River.

Neither is this the first time Afghanistan has shown interest in constructing dams on the Kunar River, nor is it the first time such plans have raised alarms in Pakistan. What is different now is that the intention coincides with an ongoing cycle of border tensions.

The Afghan Taliban, once regarded as an ally, was seen in Islamabad as a partner with whom the establishment could eventually conclude a long-pending agreement on sharing common rivers. Alas, that prospect now appears distant, and the Kunar River could be the first in line from Afghanistan’s side to further squeeze Pakistan’s already stressed water resources. Pakistan’s mismanagement and use of terrorism as a foreign policy tool against India has cost Islamabad the suspension of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT).

Kunar has an interesting geography. Technically part of the Indus river system, it nevertheless lies outside the framework of the IWT. The river originates as the Chitral, rising near the Chiantar glacier close to the Gilgit-Chitral border. It flows through Pakistan as the Chitral River before crossing into Afghanistan, where it is known as the Kunar, and then joins the Kabul River in Nangarhar. The combined flow subsequently re-enters Pakistan and eventually merges with the Indus near Attock.

During the winter months, when Indus River levels decline, the Chitral–Kunar–Kabul network becomes

crucial for Pakistan’s irrigation, hydropower generation, and drinking water across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. By contrast, Afghanistan’s current consumptive use of these waters remains relatively low compared to its potential, as many planned dams and irrigation projects are either incomplete or still only on paper.

Estimates suggest that the construction of dams on the Kunar could reduce these flows by roughly 16 per cent, directly affecting early cropping, water storage, and energy generation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and downstream Punjab. This is a significant figure for a country whose agriculture is highly water-intensive.

And while this may seem unfair, Pakistan’s water predicament is also self-inflicted. First, its long-standing use of terrorism as an instrument of policy has frayed relations with both Afghanistan and India, with whom it shares river systems. Second, structural water mismanagement has gone largely unaddressed. From being a water-abundant state in 1951, Pakistan has become water-scarce and is now heading towards conditions of

absolute scarcity; annual water availability has fallen below 1,000 cubic metres per person—and may already be well past this threshold—with serious implications for food production.

The population is growing at roughly 2.5–2.6 per cent annually, even as water storage capacity and governance reforms have lagged behind. The Water and Power Development Authority has long been perceived as a corrupt institution, frequently accused of diverting water in favour of Punjab at the expense of other provinces. Unsurprisingly, this has fuelled water conflicts across Pakistan, with frequent and bitter inter-provincial clashes over water sharing, particularly between Sindh and Punjab. Climate change compounds this risk. Glacial melt in the western Himalayas and Hindu Kush has become less predictable; snowmelt patterns are shifting; extreme events are more frequent. Together, these trends create rising potential for hydropolitical tension and environmental insecurity in a basin that still lacks any formal water-sharing framework between Kabul and Islamabad.

Earlier, both Pakistan and Afghanistan discussed joint management of common rivers. The first serious conversation focused on a 1,500 MW hydropower project on the Kunar River—a major tributary of Kabul. In 2013, the two sides even talked about establishing a Kabul River Basin Management Commission to coordinate data-sharing, flows and development. However, the opportunity was allowed to slip away. Pakistan now finds itself caught in a dual chokehold. In April 2025, India suspended the 1960 IWT, the only long-standing negotiated framework between upper and lower riparians in South Asia. Soon thereafter, plans to divert the Chenab through new inter-basin canals were announced. At the same time, Afghanistan—unbound by any treaty—declared that it would dam the Kunar River before it returns to Pakistani territory.

In fact, the Taliban first talked about building dams in January 2024, when the Taliban government first announced the construction of a dam on the Kunar; some Pakistani officials publicly described the move as a “hostile act against Pakistan”. Later that year, a Taliban official went further, speaking of plans to construct three dams on the river, reportedly with investment from a Chinese firm—striking, given that China is also one of Pakistan’s closest security and economic partners. That particular proposal appears to have stalled, with little visible follow-through. India’s role adds a sharper geopolitical edge. New Delhi has consistently aided Afghanistan in building dams and storage on the Kabul system—most notably the Salma (Afghan–India Friendship) Dam in Herat and the Shahtoot Dam on the Maidan River, a tributary of the Kabul, a \$236 million project designed to supply water to around two million residents of Kabul. Indian technical and financial involvement in the proposed Kunar-Panjshir and other Kabul basin projects effectively turns the Kabul River into an extension of South Asia’s broader water competition. India publicly presents these projects as people-centric development, but Pakistan reads them as strategic envelopment.

Historically, Islamabad comforted itself with two assumptions: that terrorism could remain a plausible tool of policy, and that water would remain insulated from geopolitics. The IWT with India and the absence of a formal pact with Afghanistan were treated as shields—one legal, the other geographic. Those assumptions have now

been broken from both directions. From the east, an agreement that survived wars and repeated crises has been put in abeyance, signalling that New Delhi no longer sees water as permanently fenced off from security decisions. Official Pakistani data now point to a sharp drop in Indus basin flows in the wake of India’s move, with releases from key dams reportedly down by about 15 per cent compared to the same period the previous year. Major reservoirs have edged closer to their dead storage levels, sparking alarm ahead of a critical Kharif season. Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s post-attack declaration that “blood and water cannot flow together” is not mere rhetoric; it has become a guiding principle. From the west, Afghanistan’s planned dams on the Kunar, combined with India’s deepening role in Afghan hydel infrastructure, threaten to constrict the water supply to Pakistan.

Unsurprisingly, this dual squeeze and growing closeness of the Afghan Taliban with India has triggered anxious debate in Pakistan’s strategic community, producing dangerously simplistic ideas. One recurring proposal is to exploit Pakistan’s status as an upper riparian on the Chitral segment by diverting or storing water before it crosses into Afghanistan and becomes the Kunar. However, the reality is far more sobering. Technically and economically, Pakistan’s capacity to divert or store significant volumes upstream is limited. The Chitral Valley is mountainous and seismically sensitive; large-scale diversion or storage would be enormously expensive, environmentally

risky and logistically complex. Infrastructure of that magnitude would take time and money that Pakistan does not have, especially under current fiscal stress. Multiple rounds of peace talks—facilitated by Turkey and Qatar—have failed to bring lasting peace. Tensions have now spilt over into the realm of water resources, after Taliban supreme leader Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada ordered the construction of dams on the Kunar River.

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long-pending agreement on sharing common rivers. Alas, that prospect now appears distant, and the Kunar River

could be the first in line from Afghanistan’s side to further squeeze Pakistan’s already stressed water resources.



Toll Free (India): 1800-102-9408, 1800-425-1809 (BSNL),
E-mail: customer@siib.bank.in CIN: L65191KL1929PLC001017
www.southindianbank.bank.in

Auction of Bank's Vehicle

Bank proposes to sell the following vehicle in "as is where is", "as is what is" and "whatever there is" basis.

Sl. No.	Vehicle No.	Model	Engine No.	Kms. Run.	Reserve Price
1.	GJ 01 HW 4867	MARUTI SUZUKI CIAZ ALPHA	K14BN7207304	133996 Kms	Rs. 3,33,000/-

Interested bidders shall participate in the Auction by submitting EMD of Rs. 10,000.00 (Rupees Ten thousand only) for vehicle by way of Demand Draft payable at Ahmedabad, favouring "THE SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD" to under mentioned address. Sealed tenders also invited along with auction sale. The top of the cover containing sealed tenders should be super scribed as "Sealed Tender for the purchase of (Vehicle Regn. No & Model)" accompanied with EMD to be submitted on or before 30-12-2025 by 11:00 AM

The South Indian Bank Ltd.,
Shop no. 417, 4 th Floor, Sakar 7, Nehru Bridge Junction, Ashram Road, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad -380009. Phone: 079-26585600 E-mail: r01018@siib.bank.in

Auction Date & Time : 30/12/2025, Tuesday at 11:30 AM

The transfer should be completed within 5 working days from the date of sale and only after transfer of ownership & production of proof, vehicle will be given for delivery After transfer of ownership of the vehicle, copy of registration certificate should be submitted along with the original registration certificate for verification. Interested parties shall submit a copy of AADHAAR/Driving License as proof for their ID/residence. Bank reserves the right to accept/reject any or all offers without assigning any reason thereof.

Date: 22.12.2025
Place: AHMEDABAD

Authorised Officer,
The South Indian Bank Ltd



PIRAMAL FINANCE LIMITED
Registered Office Address: Unit No.601, 6th Floor Piramala Amiti Building ,Piramal Agastya Corporate Park , Kamani Junction, Opp Fire Station, LBS Marg, Kurla (West), Mumbai- 400 070.
CIN: L65910MH1984PLC032639, Website:www.piramalfinance.com

DEMAND NOTICE

Under Section 13(2) of the Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with Rule 3 (1) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002. The undersigned is the Authorised Officer of Piramal Finance Limited (PFL) (Formerly Piramal Capital & Housing Finance Ltd.) under Securitisation And Reconstruction Of Financial Assets And Enforcement Of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the said Act), in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(12) of the said Act read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002, the Authorised Officer has issued Demand Notices under Section 13(2) of the said Act, calling upon the following Borrower(s) (the "said Borrower(s)"), to repay the amounts mentioned in the respective Demand Notice(s) issued to them that are also given below, in connection with above, notice is hereby given, once again, to the said Borrower(s) to pay to PFL, within 60 days from the publication of this Notice, the amounts indicated herein below, together with further interest as detailed in the said Demand Notice(s), from the date(s) mentioned below till the date of payment and/or realization, payable under the loan agreement read with other documents/writings, if any executed by the said Borrower(s). As security for due repayment of the loan, the following assets have been mortgaged to PFL by the said Borrower(s) respectively.

Name of the Borrower(s)/ Guarantor(s)/ Loan Code	Demand Notice Date and Amount With NPA Date	Property address
LC No. HLSA00052794 of Morbi Branch) Chauhan Harsukhuhai (Borrower) Chauhan Ashishbhai (Co Borrower 1)	05-12-2025 /₹ 2019409 / (₹ Twenty lakh Nineteen Thousand Four Hundred Nine Only) NPA (04-07-2025)	All the Part and Parcel of the A Property of One Residential Open Land of Plot No.28 P, Part no.8 sq.mts 61-27, of N.A Land Survey No.18 P1 Converted in Residential Use, Known as Sidhdi Vinayak Park-2 Located at Village Nani Vavdi Tal & Dist Morbi in the State of Gujarat.
LC No. HLSA00052794TU of Morbi Branch) Chauhan Harsukhuhai (Borrower) Chauhan Ashishbhai (Co Borrower 1)	05-12-2025 /₹ 234113 / (₹ Two lakh Thirty Four Thousand One Hundred Thirteen Only) NPA (04-07-2025)	All the Part and Parcel of the A Property of One Residential Open Land of Plot No.28 P, Part no.8 sq.mts 61-27, of N.A Land Survey No.18 P1 Converted in Residential Use, Known as Sidhdi Vinayak Park-2 Located at Village Nani Vavdi Tal & Dist Morbi in the State of Gujarat.

If the said Borrowers shall fail to make payment to PFL as aforesaid, PFL shall proceed against the above secured assets under Section 13(4) of the Act and the applicable Rules, entirely at the risks of the said Borrowers as to the costs and consequences. The said Borrowers are prohibited under the Act from transferring the aforesaid assets, whether by way of sale, lease or otherwise without the prior written consent of PFL. Any person who contravenes or abets contravention of the provisions of the said Act or Rules made there under, shall be liable for imprisonment and/or

Date : 22-12-2025 Place : Gujarat

Sd/- (Authorised Officer)
Piramal Finance Limited



TRUHOME FINANCE LIMITED (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Ltd.)
Head Office: Level -3, Wockhardt Towers, East Wing C-2, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051;
Tel: 1800 102 4345 | **Website:** <http://www.truhomefinance.in>
Reg.Off.: Srinivasa Tower, 1st Floor, Door No.5, Old No.11, 2nd Lane, Cenatoph Road, Alwarpet, Teynampet, Chennai-600018

APPENDIX-IV-A [SEE PROVISION TO RULE 8(6)] SALE NOTICE FOR SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Immovable Assets under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 read with provision to Rule 8(6) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002.

Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower/s and Guarantor/s that the below described immovable properties mortgaged/ charged to Truhome Finance Limited (formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited), the Possession of which have been taken by the Authorized Officer of Truhome Finance Limited, will be sold on "As is where is", "As is what is" and "Whatever there is" basis for recovery of the balance due to Truhome Finance Limited from the Borrowers And Guarantors, as mentioned in the table.

Details of Borrowers and Guarantors, amount due, Short Description of the immovable property, reserve price and earnest money deposit and date of inspection are also given as:

Name of Borrowers/ Co-Borrowers/ Guarantors/Mortgaggers	Amount of Recovery and date of Demand Notice	Reserve Price (Rs.) & Bid Increment	Date & Time of Auction	Contact Person Details – (AO and Disposal team)
1). Thakor Prakash Dashrathi Occupation Address :-@ Narbheram Tea Stole & Parlour, Behind Tirupati Market, S.K.Bhawan, Bagwada Road, Patan-384265. Also :-1.2). Thakor Prakash Dashrathi, Property Address: House No.4/13/81,Patolavala ni sheri, Salvi Vado, Nr. M. N. High School, Patan-384265 2). Thakor Manishaben Prakashji, Present Address: Patolavala ni sheri, Salvi Vado, Patan-384265 Also :-2.1). Thakor Manishaben Prakashji, Property Address: House No.4/13/81,Patolavala ni sheri, Salvi Vado, Nr. M. N. High School, Patan-384265 Loan Account No. SLPHPTAN0000024	Rs.16,48,103/- (Rupees Sixteen Lakh Forty Eight Thousand One Hundred Three Only) as on 09-04-2025 under reference of Loan Account No. SLPHTAN0000024 with further interest and other costs, charges and expenses	Rs.21,52,000/- (Rupees Twenty One Lakh Fifty Two Thousand Only) Bid Increment: Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) and in such multiples. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) (Rs.) Rs.2,15,200/- (Rupees Two Lakh Fifteen Thousand Two Hundred Only) Last date for submission of EMD : 29th January 2026, Time 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.	30- JAN- 2026 Auction Time: 11.00 A.M. to 01.00 p.m.	Ashfaq Patka 9819415477 Debiyoti Roy 9874702021 Dharmendrasinh Chauhan-76007 62777 Property inspection Date. 3rd January-2026 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.
Date of Possession & Type 25.10.2025 and Physical Possession				
Encumbrances known	Not known			

Description of Property

All that piece and parcel of property consisting residential house constructed in residential property at Patan City, Tika No. 2/3, C.S. No. 281, Sq. Mtr. 31.49.42 & C.S. No. 282, Sq. Mtr. 32.98.07, Total Sq. Mtr. 64.47.49, Municipal Session No. 4/13,81, G.F. & F.F. Total built up area is 88.94.98 Sq. Mtr. Salviwada, Trishriyru, Patan, Ta. & Dist. Patan in the state of Gujarat within jurisdiction of the sub-registrar Patan together with the building sheds standing thereon.

Boundaries of the property:- East : C.S.No.283, West : C.S.No. 281, North : C.S.No. 312, South : Public Road

Name of Borrowers/ Co-Borrowers/ Guarantors/Mortgaggers	Amount of Recovery and date of Demand Notice	Reserve Price (Rs.) & Bid Increment	Date & Time of Auction	Contact Person Details – (AO and Disposal team)
1). Vijendrakumar Bachubhai Thakor, Present Address:-99/6, CH-Type, Thermal Power Station, Sector-16, Gandhinagar -382041 Also :-1.1). Vijendrakumar Bachubhai Thakor, Permanent Address :-Block No.E-39/2, E-Type,GE8 Colony, Thermal Power Station,Sector-30, Gandhinagar-382041 Also :-1.2). Vijendrakumar Bachubhai Thakor, Occupation Address :-@ Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited., Block No.1, 1st Floor, Karamyogi Bhavan,Sector-10/A, Gandhinagar-382010 Also :-1.3). Vijendrakumar Bachubhai Thakor, Property Address :-Flat No.A/5/501, 5th Floor, Priyanka Gold Coin, Gandhinagar Mahudi Road,Ambod, Sector-7, Gandhinagar-382007 2). Nikulba Vijendrakumar Thakor, Present Address:-99/6, CH-Type, Thermal Power Station,Sector-16, Gandhinagar-382041 Also :-2.1). Nikulba Vijendrakumar Thakor, Permanent Address :-Block No.E-39/2, E-Type,GE8 Colony, Thermal Power Station,Sector-30, Gandhinagar-382041 Also :-2.2). Nikulba Vijendrakumar Thakor, Property Address :-Flat No.A/5/501, 5th Floor, Priyanka Gold Coin, Gandhinagar Mahudi Road,Ambod, Sector-7, Gandhinagar-382007 Loan Account No. SHLHAHMD0002319	Rs.14,20,573/- (Rupees Fourteen Lakh Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Seventy Three Only) under reference of Loan Account No. SHLHAHMD0002319 with further interest and other costs, charges and expenses. 13(2) demand notice dated.20.03.2025	Rs.14,60,000/- (Rupees Fourteen Lakh Sixty Thousand Only) Bid Increment: Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) and in such multiples. Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) (Rs.) Rs.1,46,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Forty Six Thousand Only) Last date for submission of EMD : 29th January 2026, Time 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.	30- JAN- 2026 Auction Time: 11.00 A.M. to 01.00 p.m.	Ashfaq Patka 9819415477 Debiyoti Roy 9874702021 Dharmendrasinh Chauhan-76007 62777 Property inspection Date. 3rd January-2026 Time: 10.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.
Date of Possession & Type 23.11.2025 and Physical Possession				
Encumbrances known	Not known			

Description of Property

All that right, title and interest of Property bearing Flat No.A-5/501 in block No.A-5, on 5th Floor, admeasuring about 100.37 Sq.Mtrs. Construction area and 100.37 Sq.Mtrs. open Terrace and undivided share 44.40 Sq.Mtrs. in the scheme known as "Priyanka Gold Coin", situated at Mouje : Ambod, Ta.Mansa, District : Gandhinagar on land bearing survey no.545(old survey no.286/1), in Registration Sub District of Mansa and District of Gandhinagar.

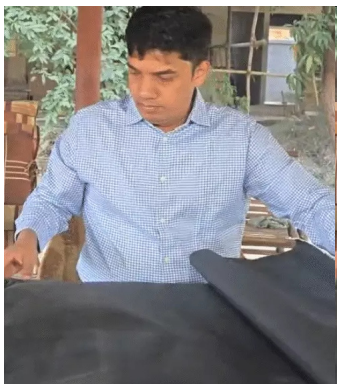
Boundaries of the Property :- (As per documents) : East - Open Space, West - Flat No.A/5-504 , North : Block No.A-4 , South : Flat No.A/5-502

- For detailed terms and conditions of the sale, please refer the website of Truhome Finance Limited (Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited) website.
- The intending bidders have to submit their EMD amount to be deposited by way of RTGS/NEFT to the account details mentioned herein below: BANK NAME: AXIS BANK LIMITED BRANCH: BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, MUMBAI BANK ACCOUNT NO. Current Account No. 911020045677633 IFSC CODE: UTIB0000230.
- The mortgagors/borrowers are given a last chance to pay the total dues with further interest before auction, failing which secured assets will be sold as per above schedule.
- The mortgagors/borrowers are requested to collect your all remaining movable items within period of 7 days without damages of the property. If you fail to take movable assets, then it would be deemed that you have no claim and no interest in taking back such items. In case you still prefer to ignore this notice, we shall be constrained to treat them as unclaimed and waste materials and shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever to such articles and also may sell all movable items and adjust the amount against outstanding dues of your loan account. It will be also deemed that you have no claim and interest in taking back such items and also have no objection, if such items are disposed-off or sold by us as items are having negligible substantial value. Also note that by not taking the items within specified time, you will also relinquish any right or claim over such items in future.
- NB: Please note that the secured creditor is going to issue the sale notice to all the Borrowers/ Guarantors/ Mortgagors by speed/ registered post. In case the same is not received by any of the parties, then this publication of sale notice may be treated as a substituted mode of service.

Place : Patan & Mansa(Gandhinagar)
Date : 22-12-2025

Sd/- Authorised Officer- Truhome Finance Limited
(Formerly Shriram Housing Finance Limited)

Surti engineer's new invention to stop animal slaughter



Surat
Raviraj Desai, a 34-year-old civil engineer and MBA degree holder from Surat, has invented a unique 'Vegan Leather' inspired by the principles of 'Ahimsa' and 'Jivadaya' of Jainism and Swaminarayan Sampradaya. The engineer has prepared the best quality 'Apple Leather' from 50 to 80 tons of apple waste thrown away in juice factories. This leather, which is 75% cheaper than traditional leather and has a lifespan of 15-17 years, has given the leather industry a non-violent alternative to stop animal slaughter.

Surti engineer Raviraj has presented a business model by combining religious values ??with technology.

If we talk about this innovation of Surti engineer Raviraj, then his family and religious traditions have a major contribution behind this idea. In today's modern era, where millions of animals are sacrificed for fashion, he has presented a non-violent business model to the world by combining the basic values ??of religion with technology.

Nonviolent business

model presented to the world

Raviraj Desai, who originally hails from Surat, has set up his processing plant in Himachal Pradesh. The main reason for this is the easy availability of raw materials. Apples are produced in abundance in Himachal Pradesh and the waste from juice factories is easily available there. Using Surat's business acumen and business vision, Raviraj has turned this waste from the hill state into a valuable resource. It took one and a half to two years of hard work to prepare leather from waste apples. Usually the apples we eat on the dining table are of high quality, but about 50% of the apples are those that have been eaten by birds or have fallen naturally and become spoiled. About 50 to 80 tons of such waste was thrown away every month. Raviraj has been working hard for the last one and a half to two years on the process of collecting these waste apples and making leather from them. This process is completely eco-friendly, an application has also been filed with the Government of India for its trademark.

Despite being cheap, vegan leather has the same look as luxury fashion. Compared to the animal leather available in the market, vegan leather is also very affordable. If the price of genuine leather in the market is 100, this Apple leather is prepared for only 25. Thus, despite being cheap, it gives the same look

and feel as luxury fashion, which makes it an attractive leather for both common people and big brands.

The lifespan of vegan leather is approximately 15 to 17 years. According to Surti engineer Raviraj, the lifespan of this Apple leather is approximately 15 to 17 years. Currently, laboratory testing is showing good results in terms of its life and strength. Compared to normal vegan leather (which is plastic or synthetic), this is a natural product, so it does not harm the environment and lasts for a long time. Being a natural product, it does not harm the environment. Along with food, now there is a vegan option in clothing as well. Raviraj Desai's main objective is to popularize the 'vegan concept' worldwide. Just as people are becoming vegan in food today, it is necessary to bring about a change in clothing as well. He aims to collect apple waste from the entire Himachal Pradesh and produce it on a large scale. This effort will stop animal slaughter and establish a new and non-violent identity in the Indian leather industry.

This project will also provide employment to locals. Raviraj Desai said, "There are two types of apples. One is the table variety that we eat, but 50% of the apples are those that have been pecked by birds, damaged or fallen naturally. These apples go to waste. We collect 50 to 80 tons of such waste every month. In the coming time, we aim to collect apple waste from the entire Himachal Pradesh and convert it into 'Apple Spirit' and 'Apple Leather'. This project is also providing employment to the locals.