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(i) INTRODUCTION:-

After the independence, both India and Pakistan, have had a long and relationship, especially over the Kashmir issue. Again both nations have become heated up, after recent attacks on tourists in Pahalgam, a town in Indian illegal occupied Kashmir. India blamed Pakistan for the incident as it did in past, historically. Using this narrative, India has with drawn from the Indus Water Treaty that was signed in 1960. This sudden move has created serious concerns for peace in region. Therefore, this reaction of India has distressed Pakistan to protect its water security and national interests.

(ii) CRITICAL : EVALUATION OF SITUATION

1. INDIA'S ACCUSATION:

India has history of blaming Pakistan for various incidents and conflicts without sufficient evidences. India again accused Pakistan for this Pahalgam attacks without any proper investigation. The focus on blaming Pakistan can be seen as a way of avoiding addressing root causes of conflicts, especially in Kashmir, where serious human rights abusive have been reported. This diverts attention from domestic discontent in the region.

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2. INDIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM INDUS WATER TREATY:

The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960, regarding water distribution, brokered by the World Bank, between Pakistan and India. In this treaty, ~~Pakistan~~ ^{India} took right on eastern rivers (the Beas, Ravi and Satluj) and Pakistan controlled western rivers (Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum). This treaty has survived during multiple wars and conflicts between two nations. However, India's unilateral ~~with~~ withdrawal from this treaty, pressurized Pakistan over Kashmir issue.

3. STRATEGIC IMPLICATION FOR PAKISTAN

(A) WATER SECURITY THREATS:

According to World Resource Institute's 2023 report, Pakistan is the 4th most water stressed country. Therefore, India seems to be using water as a tool to pressure Pakistan. Pakistan is an agriculture country, contributing 24% of its GDP. India seeks to exploit Pakistan's vulnerability in economic development through this water war.

(B) DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION:-

India's diplomatic influence could also isolate Pakistan globally. India has consistently accused Pakistan of supporting and exporting

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terrorism. Additionally, the USA and other western countries have shifted their strategic focus to India, viewing India as a key partner in the region. Therefore, it may contribute to India's efforts to isolate Pakistan.

ii) POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAKISTAN:

In this tense situation between two Nuclear States, Pakistan must such policies, get rid of this situation ^{adopt}.

1. PERSUASION

2. PURSUE LEGAL MEASURES:

Pakistan must engaged legal bodies such as United Nation, World Bank, the International Court of Justice and Court of Arbitration to challenge India's ^{Permanent} suspension of the Indus Water Treaty and seek enforcement of treaty obligation.

2. STRENGTHEN WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Pakistan must improve its water management system. According to Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resource Report: that ^{the} country stores only 30 days worth of water, and its water availability per person is decreasing. Therefore, Pakistan should shift less-water consuming crops, update the new agricultural techniques for water conservation.

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Use deep migration as well as build new roads. This will reduce Pakistan's dependence on India's actions.

3. PROMOTE CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES.

Despite hostility, space should be remain for dialogues, Pakistan must welcome and propose dialogues with India. For the settlement of disputes. These steps can help to avoid misinformations and misunderstandings and build some trust between two nations. Formal along with informal dialogues between like officials and experts of both nations like Meemans, and Others Dialogues.

4. SHARE POSITIVE IMAGE GLOBALLY

Pakistan should present positive image in ^{world} world. The world must release past Pakistan want peace through internal media, summits, conferences. Pakistan represents all ~~from~~ reports over all false evidences balanced by India highlighting how India's actions affects Pakistan's security as well as peace in region.

5. STRENGTH INTERNAL SECURITY:-

Pakistan must strength its internal security. Nation must adopt zero-tolerance policies towards militant and terrorist elements. That threaten peace internally. The country

must ^{ensure} ~~enhance~~ border integrity. Enhanced surveillance, intelligence coordination and strict enforcement can prevent incidents that give India a pretext for accusation.

6. FORM REGIONAL COALITION:

Pakistan should form alliances with other regional countries to resolve ^{mutually} issues and disputes mutually. Through SAARC and SCO organization, both nations blearily discuss their disputes, and ^{can} make policies for their national interests as well as regional peace.

(iv) CONCLUSION:-

Pakistan and India have always long-term strategic challenges. The unilateral revocation of the Indus Water Treaty by India due to 'recent Palkigam's attacks' mark a dangerous escalation in bilateral tensions, posing ~~Pakistan~~ severe risks and tensions to Pakistan's water security, economic instability, and regional peace. Given India's increasing Geo-political leverage and Pakistan's domestic vulnerabilities, nation must adopt a multi-dimensional strategy combining legal, diplomatic, economic, and infrastructural measures to mitigate the crisis.