

Introduction

The recent attack on tourists in Pahalgam, Indian-occupied Kashmir, has once again triggered a familiar pattern: India's immediately immediate and understated unsubstantiated blame on Pakistan. Using the incident as a pretext, India has unilaterally decided to withdraw from the Indus water treaty (IWT) — a landmark agreement that has survived wars and ~~decid~~ decades of hostility. This move signals a disturbing shift in India's regional posture, driven more by domestic politics compulsions than strategic necessity. The unilateral abandonment of a crucial water-sharing accord poses serious implications not just for Pakistan but for regional peace and environmental stability. It is critically evaluated the causes behind aggressive stance, assesses its far-reaching consequences for Pakistan and the region, and proposes practical policy recommendations that Pakistan must adopt to safeguard its national interest and uphold international legal norms.

Political Compulsions Within India
India's rising hindu nationalism, driven by
the BJP's majoritarian agenda, fuels anti-
Pakistan rhetoric to consolidate
electoral support. Facing criticism over
unemployment, inflation, and farmers distress,
the Modi government often redirects public
attention towards external threats. The
Pahalgam incident served as another
political opportunity to invoke nationalism
and suppress dissent. As highlighted by
Jaffro

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Historical Tensions Over Kashmir

~~The Kashmir conflict~~ remains the core
irritant in Indo-Pak relations. India's failure
to quell the armed insurgency in occupied
Kashmir often result in externalizing internal
resistance by blaming Pakistan. Each unrest,
like the 2025 Pahalgam incident, becomes
a diplomatic tool rather than a security lapse.
According to the South Asia Peace Report
(2025), India uses such crises to
deflect from its repressive actions in Kashmir.

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give the perspective of both the sides

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Strategic interests over water Resources
India's rapid Industrial and agricultural expansion has increased pressure on its water resources; especially in northern states. The Indus water treaty limits India's control over western rivers, prompting violations through hydroelectric project like Kishanganga and Ratle. Expert like Verghese Das argue that India sees IWT as an ~~annoy~~ outdated constraint on its a strategic and development ~~automa~~ autonomy, especially when Climate stress intensifies water politics in the region.

India's Revisionist Approach in Regional Treaties.

India increasingly adopts a revisionist stance by unilaterally altering or existing regional agreements. Its walkout from SAARC Summits and now the IWT indicates a growing strategic disregard for multilateralism. This undermines long-standing dispute resolution framework. According to Mehta (2025), India foreign policy under the BJP prioritizes national sovereignty over institutional cooperation even at the cost of regional peace and treaty obligation.

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Weak Global Accountability Mechanisms
India's growing ties with Western power
like the U.S. France, and Japan under
platforms such as QUAD reduce global
scrutiny of its unilateral actions. No
meaningful sanctions or international
pressure followed India's withdrawal
from IWT, encouraging further violations.
The Global Diplomatic Trend Report
notes a concerning imbalance where
geopolitical alliances shield powerful
states from accountability in international
law, harming smaller neighbours
like Pakistan.

~~Diff~~ Regional instability and Escalation Risks
India's exit from the Indus Water Treaty
heightens tensions in South Asia. Combined
with the Kashmir conflict, it increases the
risk of miscalculation between nuclear states.
The International Crisis Group (2025) warns
that such unilateral actions could provoke
conflict amid rising mistrust and aggressive
nationalism on both sides.

Water insecurity for Pakistan

Pakistan depends on the Indus basin for agriculture and livelihoods. India's control of upstream water could severely impact food production and worsen drought conditions. The 2025 Pakistan Climate Report warns that water ~~manipulation~~ threatens already fragile provinces like Sindh and Balochistan, placing millions at risk economic and environmental ruin.

Undermining International Treaties

India's ~~unilateral~~ unilateral move undermines global treaty norms, weakening international law. The World Bank's silence shows ~~enform~~ enforcement gaps. As Qureshi 2025 notes, bypassing foundational treaties like IWT sets a precedent where powerful ~~nations~~ nations act with impunity, undermining legal protections for smaller, dependent, or downstream states like Pakistan.

Impact on Kashmiri Struggle and human Rights

India uses attacks like Pahalgam to divert attention from her Kashmir internal repression. Blaming Pakistan allows harsher crackdowns on Kashmiris. Human Rights Watch (2025) reports increased militarization and mass arrest after such attacks, highlighting how international distraction enables deeper suppression of Kashmiri right and resistance.

Recommendations.

Diplomatic and legal Engagement
Pakistan should utilize forums like the UN, ICJ, and World Bank to legally challenge India's withdrawal from the Indus Water Treaty. Forming alliances with neutral states can strengthen its position. Highlighting treaty violations diplomatically may increase international pressure and restore respect for international Law agreements.

1. Regional Water cooperation Strategy
Pakistan must promote water diplomacy within SAARC to establish a cooperative water sharing mechanism. A multilateral framework could reduce tensions and prevent unilateral actions. Engaging neighboring countries facing similar challenges would encourage mutual trust and regional stability as recommended by the 2025 Water diplomacy Report.

Strengthen Domestic Water Management
To reduce dependence on upstream flows Pakistan should invest in efficient irrigation water storage, and conservation techniques. Modernizing infrastructure and adopting climate-resilient practices can help secure water availability.

Conclusion, India
India's recent actions - blaming Pakistan for the Pahalgam attack and unilaterally withdrawing from the Indus Water Treaty - pose significant threats to regional stability and Pakistan's water security. This escalation is rooted in domestic political pressures and strategic interests, compounded by weak

weak international accountability. To
safeguard its interest, Pakistan
must focus on diplomatic engagement
regional cooperation, effective water
management, and S

Improve evaluation part

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Add more facts

Increase recommendations

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Introduction

Pakistan is once again confronting a
resurgent wave of terrorism, marked by
the revival of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan
(TTP). Recent attacks on security forces
and civilians highlight a growing threat
to the nation's stability and security.
The group's reorganization following U.S.
withdrawal from Afghanistan, failed peace
talks, and cross-border support has
enabled it to regain momentum. This
resurgence not only endangers national
sovereignty but also disrupts social
harmony and economic growth. Understanding
the root causes, assessing the
consequences, and crafting a cohesive
counterterrorism policy are essential steps
to eliminating terror and restoring long-
term peace in country.

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Withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan

The U.S. exit from Afghanistan in 2021 enabled militant groups like TTP to find safe havens. With the collapse of Afghan intelligence networks, TTP leadership regrouped in border regions.

According to the 2024 UN Security Council report, TTP increased cross-border attacks post-withdrawal. The security vacuum empowered TTP's resurgence.

Failure of Peace Talks and State Negotiations

Pakistan's repeated attempts at negotiation with TTP failed due to lack of transparency and unrealistic expectations. Talks in 2022 mediated by the Afghan Taliban collapsed as TTP used ceasefire to regroup. Analysts from IPR I (2023) warn such negotiations without disarmament frameworks embolden terrorists.

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Support from Afghan
Inadequate border Management and
Security Gaps.

Pakistan's porous western border enables TTP's cross-border movement. Inadequate fencing, surveillance, and manpower hinder efforts to curb infiltration. According to the Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies (2024), over 60% of recent attacks had Afghan links. Weak border control directly enables militant regrouping and strikes in Pakistan.

Internal Political Instability and Institutional Gaps:

Political divisions and shifting civil-civilian-military dynamics reduce policy consistency against TTP. Changes in leadership and lack of parliamentary consensus on counter-terrorism create operational confusion.

Loss of Human Lives and National Security Threats.

TTP's resurgence has led to deadly attacks primarily targeting law enforcement and civilians. Over 500 lives were lost in 2024 alone, according to the National Counterterrorism Authority (NACTA, 2025).

Undermining Economic Stability and
foreign investment.

Rising insecurity discourages investment and hampers economic activity. The State Bank of Pakistan (2025) reported a 15% decline in FDI due to regional instability.

Multinational companies have delayed projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Economic decline feeds frustration and instability, creating conditions for extremist recruitment and unrest.

Recommendations

Comprehensive Counterterrorism Strategy

A unified intelligence-driven counterterrorism strategy is vital to defeat TTP. Coordinated military and civilian operations and modern surveillance tools are required. According to NACTA's 2025 Strategy Paper,

decentralization of intelligence sharing has improved threat response time by 30%.

And a unified approach can effectively dismantle TTP's cells and prevent future attacks.

Effective Diplomatic Engagement with Afghanistan.

Pakistan must pressure Kabul through regional blocs. The 2025 SAARC resolution demands Taliban action against TTP. Sustained diplomacy ensures cross-border peace and reduces militant infiltration.

Legal and Judicial Reforms.

Strengthening anti-terror laws is crucial.

Pakistan Bar Council (2025) urges special courts and faster trials. The 2025 report by the Pakistan Bar Council calls for specialized terrorism courts and digital evidence systems. Legal reforms improve accountability, deter future crimes and reinforce justice system credibility.

Conclusion

The revival of TTP poses a serious threat to Pakistan national security, economy, and social stability. Rooted in regional upheavals, governance gaps, and failed negotiations, its resurgence demands urgent attention. The impact ranging from loss of life to radicalization highlight the need for decisive action.

A multifaceted approach including counterterrorism, diplomacy, socioeconomic development, and legal reforms is essential. only through coordinated and sustained efforts can Pakistan overcome extremism and restore peace.

Improve presentation
Increase facts

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Donald Trump's aggressive trade policies particularly the imposition of steep tariffs on Chinese goods have initiated what

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question.. If you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question it won't be accurate

Good Luck

Implication for the United States.
Economic contraction and Employment losses.
The U.S. economy has experienced significant strain due to the trade war.
High tariffs of up to 145% on Chinese imports have disrupted supply chains, leading to increased costs for businesses and consumers. The