

Introduction

The recent attack on tourists in Pahalgam, Indian-occupied Kashmir, has once again triggered a familiar pattern: India's immediately immediate and unilaterally 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 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 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

No need to elaborate the history part

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 results in externalizing internal resistance by blaming Pakistan. Each unrest, like the 2005 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.

Kindly add heading of critical evaluation and give the perspective of both the sides

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 Expert like Verghese daas argue that India sees IWT as an ~~annoying~~ outdated constraint on its a strategic and development autonomy, especially when Climate stress intensifies water politics in the region.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's foreign policy under the BJP prioritizes national sovereignty over institutional cooperation even at the cost of regional peace and treaty obligation.

Weak Global Accountability Mechanisms

India's growing ties with Western powers 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 neighbors
- neighbors 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 (ICG) 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 scarcity manipulation threatens already fragile provinces like Sindh and Balochistan, placing millions at risk economic and environmental ruin.

Undermining International Treaties

India's unilateral move undermines global treaty norms, weakening international law. The World Bank's silence shows enforcement gaps. As Qureshi 2025 notes bypassing foundational treaties like IWT sets a precedent where powerful 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 Pulwama to divert attention from J&K 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, IJC, 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 sustainable development.

Improve evaluation part

Switch main heading with different pen

Add more facts

Increase recommendations

Q3

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 the country.

Add manifestations heading

Withdrawal of U.S forces from Afghanistan

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

According to ~~the~~ the 2021 UN Security Council report, TTP increased cross-border border attacks post-withdrawal. The security vacuum empowered TTP's resurgence.

Failure of Peace Talks and ~~Negotiations~~

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

Date
M T W T F S S

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 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 ~~at~~ alone, according to the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA, 2025).

Undermining Economic stability and
foreign 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 feed
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 & civilian operations and modern
surveillance tools are required. According
to NACTA's 2028 Strategy Paper,
decentralization of intelligence sharing
has improved threat response time by 30%.

An ad 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 border peace and reduces militant infiltration.

Legal and Judicial Reforms.

Strengthening anti-terror laws is crucial.

Pakistan Bar Council (2025) urges specialized 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 impacts 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.

Q:5

Donald Trump's aggressive trade policies

particularly the imposition of steep tariffs

on Chinese goods have initiated what

Important Note: Many consider the most consequential

Marks would be given on the following

parameters Trade war of the 21 century. This

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject

specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

of trade war on the United States,

Add 12-13 headings in each question China, and the global political economy

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has

equal weightage so discuss all equally

drawing upon recent data and

academic research.

Give examples from present events to justify

answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

Economic Contraction and Employment losses.

always give headings from the question

statement... take words from the statement

The US economy has experienced

Significant strain due to the trade war.

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

Imports have disrupted supply chains,

leading to increased costs for

businesses and consumers. The

Good Luck