

Subjective Part - Part - I

Q4.

1. Introduction

Indus water Treaty is more than a half decade long treaty that survived almost three wars. However, after Pahalgam attack in 2025 on Indian tourists, India suspended the treaty. The unilateral suspension of the treaty is illegal and against the agreement. Pakistan has repeatedly condemned at international platforms against India's decision. On the other hand, China has supported Pakistan and being an upper riparian state, China has now decided to construct larger dam at Bhaxam-putra. This China's decision is repeatedly condemned by India. Additionally, India can't unilaterally suspend IWT if it has to raise concerns against China. Hence, Pakistan is at benefit both in legal arena and Chinese decision of dam construction.

2. Indus Water Treaty: Historical Background

Indus water treaty was signed in 1960 during Ayub Khan's era. Back in

1947, when boundaries were demarcated between India and Pakistan, Sir Stamford Redcliffe did some injustices giving ^{some} muslim majority areas to India. In this way, India got hold over Kashmir and became upper riparian. In 1948, when India stopped water which resulted in 1948 war between both nations. After that in 1960, a formal treaty was signed called Indus water treaty (IWT). According to this, 3 rivers from eastern side were given to India (Ravi, Bias and Sutlej) while three western rivers given to Pakistan (Indus, Chenab and Jhelum).

(a) Indus Water treaty survived three wars

1965 war, 1971 war and 1998 wars were fought between India and Pakistan, and IWT successfully survived all of them. Hence, it was considered one of the most successful treaties in the world.

3. Pahalgam Attack and water politics by India

On 22-April-2005, terrorists attacked on tourists in Pahalgam region of India.

Without investigation, India declared Pakistan responsible for the attack and took regressive decisions. One of the decision was suspension of IWT.

(i) India's proposals for treaty amendments before Pahalgam attack

A year back, India had sent proposals for to change of proposals of the treaty because of demographic changes, climate changes and water scarcity. Additionally, India has started construction of Kishanganga dam and violated treaty's clauses. According to the treaty, India can't divert or stop the flow of water in western rivers. Hence, after Pahalgam attack and India's war monging attitude gave this issue an international recognition.

(ii) Unilateral suspension of the treaty ; Violation of the mutual agreement

According to the treaty, it can be suspended through mutual agreement. As it was signed with international organizations like World health organization (WHO) and

United States. Hence, Pakistan raised this issue repeatedly at international platforms like UN. Additionally, Pakistan has declared water stoppage as an 'act of war'. Recent decision by Hague's court was also against India's illegal act. However, India has not accepted that decision uptill now. Indus water commission (IWC) has given decision in favor of Pakistan that India can't unilaterally stop flowing of water.

4. Chinese decision of dam construction: A challenge for India

As Pakistan is lower riparian and India being its upper riparian that controls flow of water, Likewise, China is upper riparian country and India is its lower riparian state. Water flows from Bramputra river from Chinese regions into India. Hence, China can pressurize India on water politics. China has repeatedly supported Pakistan in this regional rivalry, and calls it self as all-time friend of Pakistan.

1. China called for talks between India-Pakistan over water dispute

China called for discussions over water dispute but Pakistan refused to participate. Being an upper riparian, China would hold decision in favour of upper riparian state i.e. India for Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan should not participate and continue its international diplomatic efforts to pressurize India over this issue.

5. Recommendations Opportunities for Pakistan;

Pakistan should increase its potential of water storage through dams construction and endeavor to increase utilization of water. Additionally, Pakistan should focus to reduce wastage of water and introduce water conservation strategies. Law enforcement agencies should be strengthened to hold people accountable for huge water loss in agricultural practices. In addition to these steps, Pakistan should continue its diplomatic efforts to safeguard treaty's original clauses and prevent India's water politics.

6. Conclusion

India's water politics mainly began

after Pahalgarh attack when it blamed Pakistan for terrorist attack in India and unilaterally suspended IWT. Pakistan has repeatedly declared this act illegal and against the agreement. On the other hand, Chinese construction of Buxhampta dam is condemned by India. Now, India is in a perplexed position between China and Pakistan. In this conflict, Pakistan should increase its potential of water storage, and simultaneously make diplomatic efforts at international arena to prevent India's unilateral decision.

1. Introduction

Pakistan has a long history of floods especially floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025. It is one of the worst hit countries in the world. Main reasons behind these frequent and intense floods is disruption of natural earth's ecosystem through industrialization, deforestation, combustion of fossil fuels, and global warming. Additionally, in Pakistan there is reactive approach not pro-active approach that results in huge damages.

- Also poor drainage system and mismanagement worsens the situation. To cope with this situation, Pakistan should improve drainage infrastructure. There should be active warning systems, evacuation of threatened places. Additionally, Pakistan should construct dams to store large quantities of water. To restore climate change, there should be reforestation, afforestation, shift from non-renewable to clean energy, so that climate change is mitigated and natural ecosystem restored back.

2. Reasons behind Devastating Floods In Pakistan

(i) Pakistan is a worst-hit country

Despite Pakistan's contribution to the global emissions is less than 1%, Pakistan is a ~~2~~ second worst hit country in the Global Risk Index report. It has faced severe floods in 2010, 2009 and in 2005. 2002 floods resulted in death of 1700 people, 33 million people were displaced, almost 32 billion dollars loss faced by Pakistan - Almost 500 bridges were destroyed, and it gave a major blow to fragile economy of Pakistan. Currently, Pakistan is facing devastating floods in Gilgit, KPK and Punjab that has claimed ^{lives of} more than 500 people.

(ii) Rapid industrialization

Industrialization began in Europe back in 19th century. Today, Europe is the developed part of world and least impacted by climate change. On the other hand, it has impacted Pakistan unprecedentedly.

(iii) Burning of fossile fuels; Fossil fuels

(coal, petroleum and natural gas) are widely combusted across the world. They are responsible for **96% of world emissions** according to report by inter-governmental panel on climate change (IPCC). These emissions damage ozone layer and simultaneously increase concentration of green house gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, which results in enhanced green global warming house effect and global warming.

(iv) Global warming and its impacts on frequency of floods

Global warming is the increase of earth's temperature. This results in extreme temperatures, heat waves and frequent disasters, such as extreme rainfall and hence flooding.

(v) Melting of glaciers due to global warming - leads to flash floods

According to NASA Report, Pakistani glaciers are melting at fastest speed than any other glaciers across the world. This excessive melting is responsible for episodes severe and devastating floods in the country.

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(vi) Rapid Deforestation - A cause of climate change and severe flooding

In Pakistan forest cover is less than 5% area as compared to UN recommended percentage of 25% forest area in the country. Despite such low forest area, due to weak law and order timber mafias are cutting trees at high level reducing carbon sink. Hence, contributing to the climate change and frequent disasters like floods.

(vii) Lack of Dams, proper water ^{storage} capacity in Pakistan

Despite a worst hit country, Pakistan has not taken major steps regarding the issue. It lacks major dams that can store huge amount of water. Additionally, Pakistan has not developed proper water reservoirs to prevent urban flooding. It also lacks major infrastructure and drainage system in metropolitan cities to ~~avoid~~ ^{mitigate} effects of devastating floods.

3. Policy recommendations for the nation

(i) Adaptation of proactive approach rather reactive

Currently, it is a fact that Pakistan will face devastating floods as it is facing nowadays. Hence, immediate step should be adaptation of pro-active approach: there should be proper weather forecasting, advance evacuations of threatened areas, preparedness in flood-hit areas to prevent major loss. Additionally, there should be active early warning systems to mitigate devastating effects of floods on human lives and ~~per~~ livestock.

(ii) Enhancing water storage potential

Pakistani government should take steps to enhance water storage capacity. It should build dams, water reservoirs to store huge amount of water. It should do rain-water harvesting to utilize this water in water-scarcity durations. In addition to this, government should build advance drainage infrastructure to prevent urban flooding in major cities like Karachi, Lahore etc.

(iii) Shift from non-renewable energy to clean energy

As fossil fuels combustion is major cause of global emissions. Hence, ~~the~~ nations should shift to ~~new~~ clean energy and reduce global emissions. Additionally, there should be strict laws against use of old engines in transport vehicles. Government should incentivize new engine usages.

(iv) Reforestation and Afforestation should be promoted to mitigate climate change and frequency of floods

There should be reforestation in those areas where major trees have been cut. Programs like Billion Tree Tsunami, Ten Trillion Tree projects are laudable. Tree would be natural carbon sinks and greatly reduce harmful gases that are contributing to the climate change.

(v) Raise 'Climate change issue at international platforms to encourage countries to shift to clean energy

Pakistan should raise issue of

of climate change as a serious concern. Countries should be encouraged to shift transition to clean energy so that greenhouse gases are reduced. These steps would help Pakistan in adapting and mitigation of climate change to cope with devastating floods.

4. Conclusion

The destructive floods in Pakistan are a serious concern. The reasons behind such frequent disaster are climate change, global warming, unpreparedness of the nation, weak authorities and lack of infrastructure. Policy recommendation for the issue include building capacity to store and manage huge water, ~~pr~~ early warning system and preparedness to cope with the challenges. Additionally, there should be steps taken to encourage clean energy and reduce emissions, so that country frequent disasters are reduced.

Q7.

1. Introduction

Pakistan's economy is currently embroiled in debt cycle under loans of IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and international lenders. For economic revival, structural reforms are required. Such reforms include increasing tax base by formalizing grey economy, providing a suitable environment to trade and business and ensuring policy continuity through political stability. Additionally, Pakistan should introduce urban and rural land reforms to change culture of feudalism. Simultaneously, Pakistan should work to become an export-oriented economy, a self-reliant nation to revive economic condition.

2. Economic Condition of Pakistan

In 2025, Pakistan's economy is improving but it is not the real growth. The reason behind such statement is that it has reduced development expenditure.

At the expense of public sector development, reduction

and ^{receiving} loan from Internationally ~~Moner~~ Monetary funds, Pakistan has stabilized its economy. This revival is temporary and short-term. For long-term economic revival, the country requires comprehensive reforms to bring stability to the economy. Addition, Pakistan is under a severe debt trap. According to a reports, total current debt on Pakistan is almost \$ 237 billion dollars. Hence, structural reforms is a current need of the country for future ~~prop~~ prosperity.

3. Structural Reforms for economic Revival

(i) Formalize grey economy and increase tax base to enhance revenue collection

Grey economy include those businesses and trade that are either undocumented or less-documented with major portion hidden. Such businesses include real estate, industries, small businesses, medium and small enterprises, surgeons, wood timbers etc. These all trade and businesses should be include in the tax base, which will reduce burden from the working class and increase revenue collection as well.

(ii) Bring political stability in the country to ensure policy continuity and revive economy

Pakistan's history is full of political chaos and instability where no Prime minister has completed his five-year tenure. This instability compromises policies and businesses. Hence, for economic revival, political stability is necessary, so that foreign investments are attracted and bring developmental change.

(iii) Privatize large-enterprises to reduce burden on the economy

Pakistan should privatize large enterprises such as Pakistan steel mills (PSM), and Railways. History is the example of Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) which was privatized in 1990s and in this year it contributed 29 billion rupees tax to the economy of Pakistan. Most of the enterprises are subsidised which pose a huge burden on economy of Pakistan.

(iv) Diversify the economy from traditional to exports

Pakistan's exports mainly consist of textiles, apparels, sports industry, leather, etc. However, it should diversify ~~and~~ to other value-bound sources such as IT industry, engineering good and manufacturing. India earned billion dollars from IT last year as compared to Pakistan. Hence, it would contribute to economic growth and revival.

(v) Shift from import-oriented to export-oriented economy

Pakistan should reduce its expenditure by cutting down expenses on luxury items. Additionally, instead of imports the country should shift towards self-oriented economy. China's success story is a case in point. China transitioned from agrarian to industrialized nation and it became a self-sustained nation that started exporting instead of imports which revived its economy in unprecedented way.

(vi) Promoting tourism to contribute towards economic revival

Pakistan has a huge potential of tourism sites. It contains architectural sites like Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, sea coast, religious sites like Kartarpur for Sikh community, rich culture, food, and desserts. It should utilize these sites and promote soft image of Pakistan for to stabilize economy of the country.

(vii) Reduce Red-tapism and improve security in the country to promote Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Pakistan should improve law and order situation and strengthen security situation of Pakistan. It should control militancy by addressing socio-economic crisis of marginalized community. Additionally, One window operation introduced under EATF would also help reduce red tapism to enhance foreign direct investment in the country. These investments would contribute for future growth and economic revival.

4. Conclusion

Pakistan's economic stability requires structural reforms to increase revenue collection, diversifying exports and utilize youth potential in IT and engineering goods. Additionally, the country should improve security situation to attract foreign investments. Other factors include promoting tourism, reducing luxury expenditure and becoming an import-oriented and self-reliant nation to revive real economic growth and prosperity.

Q8.

1. Introduction

United States during its policy overhaul imposed tariffs on many countries. Major countries were China, India and Brazil that faced higher tariffs. Due to Russian oil ~~import~~ ^{export} and denial of entry to the American goods in Indian agriculture, United States imposed 50% tariffs on India. This has created a vacuum for Pakistan to integrate in U.S market and utilize this opportunity. Additionally, China and India inclined towards each other after severe tariffs on both countries shifting the dynamics ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ global power politics.

2. Double tariffs imposed on Indian goods - A policy overhaul by United States

Due to ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, U.S ^{has} imposed sanctions on Russian oil. Despite sanctions, India continued to import Russian oil at cheap prices. Due to relentless attitude of Indian government, America

recently imposed 50% tariffs on Indian goods comparatively larger as compared to Pakistan which is 19%.

3. Impact of tariffs on regional power politics

Due to heavy tariffs on India, a vacuum is created in American market for Pakistan. Pakistan should seize this opportunity and start exporting goods.

4. Impact of heavy tariffs on global power politics - opening door for China

India has been an all time ally of America that is utilized in South China Sea against China. However, after tariffs on Indian goods, Chinese foreign minister visited India that indicate a tilt of India towards peaceful attitude of China. Hence, tariffs on India indirectly shifts the tilt of India towards China in global power politics.