

Water security in South Asia has become increasingly precarious due to rising population, climate change, and political tensions. At the heart of this climate challenge is the Indus water treaty (IWT) — a landmark agreement signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan under the mediation of the World Bank. Despite wars and crises, the IWT has endured as a rare model of successful conflict resolution. However, the current deterioration in bilateral relations, dispute over hydropower projects, and recent from India to renegotiate or modify the treaty have raised concerns over its future. Any suspension or abeyance of the treaty could destabilize the region with serious socio-economic and geopolitical consequences.

Avoid cutting

Major Contours of the Indus Waters Treaty.

1. Division of Rivers

The treaty divided the Indus River System (six rivers) as follows:

Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) allocated to India.
Western Rivers (Indira, Jhelum, Chenab) allocated to Pakistan, though India retain

2. India's Rights and limitations
India may use western rivers for:
- Run-of-the-river hydro projects.
 - Agriculture (limited irrigation) **Add map**
 - Domestic and non-consumptive uses that harm Pakistan's share

3. Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)
A bilateral Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) was established to:

- Facilitate data exchange and inspections.
- Hold annual meetings
- Provide a technical platform to resolve disputes.

4. Dispute Resolution Mechanism.

The IWT outlines a three-stage mechanism for resolving disputes:

1. Indus Commission discussions
2. Appointment of Neutral Expert (by the WB)
3. Referral to the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) for legal issues (WB 2018).

5. Role of the ~~World~~ World Bank

The world Bank acts as a facilitator and guarantor of the treaty, helping resolve disputes and overseeing the appointment of neutral experts and arbitrators when needed.

Financial and Technical Provisions.
India and the World Bank funded ~~infus infrastructure~~ infrastructure projects in Pakistan — such as link canals and dams — to offset the loss of Eastern river flows (GOP-WAPDA, 1965)

Ramification if the Treaty is held in Abeyance

1. Water insecurity in Pakistan

90% of Pakistan's agriculture relies on the Indus Basin (FAO, 2022)

- Abeyance could cause:
- Food ~~shoo~~ Shortages
- livelihood disruption
- Agrarian unrest, especially in Sindh and Punjab.

2. Diplomatic fallout for India

Terminating or freezing a legally binding international treaty would violate global norms such as the UN ~~Water-cour~~ Watercourses Convention (1997).

- It could hurt India's ~~go~~ global image and undermine trust in international agreements.

3. Risk of Armed Escalation
Water is an existential matter for Pakistan and pre perceived threats to it water flow could.

- Increase military tensions
- Push Pakistan to internationalize the dispute
- Further derail peace efforts.

4. Weaponization of water

If india attempts to use water as leverage it may lead to

Regional infrastructure races.

Possible attacks on dams or ~~de~~ diversions

Unpredictable hydro-conflict escalation

5. Ecological Disaster

Unilateral water control could ~~dis~~rupt:

Flood and drought cycles.

Delta ~~ecoyste~~ ecosystem, particularly the Indus Delta.

Re Riverine biodiversity and wetland habitats.

6. Internal Political Pressure

In India, Punjab and Haryana may

- May demand large control over Eastern rivers waters.
 - In Pakistan, Inter-Provincial disputes may intensify in the absence of stable water flow, especially between Punjab and Sindh.
- Good Analysis

Case Studies and Precedents

- Kishanganga Dam Dispute: ~~It~~ Settled by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in 2013, which prepermitted India's project with modifications (PCA 2013)
- Baglihar Dam Dispute: Resolved in 2007 by a Neutral Expert, who upheld India's design with minor changes.
- Rattle Project: Remains a point of contention leading to India's notice for treaty modification.

Conclusion

The Indus Water Treaty has served as a vital confidence-building measure between India and Pakistan for over six decades. While current ~~envi~~ environmental pressures challenges its effectiveness, ~~abeyance~~ would be a aggressive move. it would trigger water ~~insecurity~~, diplomatic fallout, and possibly even military conflict.

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Introduction

The socio-political fabric of the Indian Subcontinent during the medieval and early modern periods was marked by the decline of a centralized Muslim power, the rise of syncretic religious trends, internal moral decay, and increasing Hindu influence, particularly in the administrative and cultural spheres. In such critical times, the Muslim community found itself in a state of confusion and ideological drift. It was within this context that Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah emerged as leading reformers. Their ideological and religious revival movements not only preserved Islamic identity in India but also laid the intellectual foundation for future Muslim political awakening and resistance against both internal corruption and external domination.

Socio - Political Circumstances of the Subcontinent.

Decline of Mughal Authority: By the late 16th and early 18th centuries, the Mughal Empire was weakening due to administrative inefficiency, succession

disputes and corruption.

Rise of Syncretism: Under Emperor Akbar's rule, policies such as Din-illahi and excessive tolerance towards non-Islamic practices diluted Islamic values and created confusion among Muslims.

Hindu Ascendancy: Increasing appointment of Hindus to powerful administrative posts under Mughal rule led to socio-political anxiety among Muslims.

British and Maratha Threats: The external threats posed by the British and Marathas further destabilized the Muslim position in the subcontinent.

Role of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (1564-1624)

- **Opposition to Akbar's Religious Policies:** Sirhindi strongly opposed Din-i-Ilahi and syncretic practices, calling them deviations from Islamic ~~monotheism~~ monotheism.

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• Revival of Sunni Islam: Through his writings and teachings, particularly his letters (Maktubat), he emphasized the importance of Shariah, purification of soul (Tazkiyah), and the revival of orthodox Islam beliefs.

Title of Mujaddid Alf Sani: He was given the title "Renewer of the Second Millennium" for his efforts to rejuvenate Islam in the subcontinent.

Spiritual influence: His Naqshbandi Sufi order helped spread his reformist messages across India and reoriented Sufism towards orthodoxy.

Role of Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762)

Religious Reforms: Shah Wali Ullah translated the holy Quran into Persian to make it accessible to the general public and stressed the need to return to the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah.

Socio - Political Unity: He urged Muslim rulers to unite against common threats, particularly the rising Maratha and Sikh powers.

Invitation to Ahmad Shah Abdali: He invited Afghan ruler to intervene in India to curb the Maratha threat, leading to the Third Battle of Panipat (1761), which temporarily restored Muslim political dominance.

Intellectual legacy: His works on Islamic jurisprudence, Hadith, and Philosophy, along with his emphasis on Ijtihad (Independent reasoning), helped shape later reformist and revivalist movements.

Impact and legacy

Both reformers laid the foundation for Islamic revivalism and Muslims identity in the Subcontinent.

Explain this point properly

They inspired later reformers and thinkers such as Sye Syed Ahmed Shaheed, Allama Iqbal, and even the ideological base of the Pakistan Movement.

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Their emphasis on Islamic unity, education and moral rectitude still resonates in South Asian Muslim through.

Conclusion

In conclusion, both Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah played transformative roles in preserving and revitalizing Islamic values during time of socio-political decay in the subcontinent. While Sirhindi's efforts were rooted in spiritual purification and opposition to syncretism, Waliullah emphasized socio-religious reforms and political unity. Their enduring influence not only strengthened the Muslim identity in the region but also served as precursor to the later movements for political awakening and independence. Their legacy remains integral to understand the evolution of Muslim thoughts and resistance in the subcontinent's complex historical narrative.

Concise your conclusion

Q:8

Introduction

Pakistan's current economic distress is not an isolated and recent phenomenon. Rather, it is the culmination of decades of inconsistent economic policies, political instability, overreliance on external aid, and structural imbalances in the economy. From the early years— independence to the 2025 IMF negotiations, Pakistan's economy has repeatedly faced crisis— not due to unforeseen shocks alone but as predictable outcome of flawed policy decisions and lack of long-term planning.

Historical Overview and Policy Failures

1. Overdependence on foreign Aid and loans:

From the 1950s, Pakistan leaned heavily on foreign aid, especially from the United States and later from multilateral institutions like the IMF and World Bank. According to S. Akbar Zaidi (2015), aid dependency distorted policy priorities and encouraged short-term fiscal relief over structural reforms. As of 2025, Pakistan has entered over 23 IMF programs, indicating chronic macroeconomic instability.

and Benazir income support Programme (BISP), through well-intentioned, lacked long-term strategy or follow-through.

Attach pages properly

5. Structural Reforms Deferred

Land reforms were either reserved or not implemented effectively. Similarly, reforms in public sector enterprise (like PIA, Pakistan Railways) were delayed due to political resistance. According to Dr. Hafiz Pasha (2022) nearly Rs 1.5 trillion is annually lost due to inefficient SOEs.

6. Debt Trap and Currency Devaluation.

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~~Land~~ By 2025, Pakistan's external debt has crossed 130 billion (Ministry of Finance 2025), with a large portion used for debt servicing rather than development. Devaluation of the rupee, especially post-2018 and during 2023-2024, pushed inflation to historic highs, eroding purchasing power.

Comparative Perspective
Countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam, once at par or behind Pakistan in the 1970s, adopted export-led growth and human capital development strategies. In contrast, Pakistan's lag in education, particularly female literacy, and poor governance models have widened the development gap. According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2024), Pakistan ranks 161st behind regional peers.

Conclusion

The economic turmoil faced by Pakistan in 2025 is not merely the result of external shocks or misfortunes. It reflects the cumulative outcome of decades-long policy neglect, shortsighted decision making and institutional decay. Without fundamental reforms in taxation, governance, education, and export diversification, Pakistan risks continuing this cycle of economic crises.