

Subjective Part: 02

Question No: 01

I. Introduction:

Pakistan and India have long been in a constant tug of war. Recently, India has unilaterally suspended the long-standing Indus Water Treaty in the back drop of the Peshawar attack. This aggressive stance has potential to cast ripple effects regionally and globally. It is a watershed moment in hydro-politics. India has violated international laws and also denied water management framework. Moreover, it can set precedent for upper riparian to take similar steps to unilaterally stop water. This can push two nuclear arm states into a catastrophic war. Therefore, Pakistan needs to internationalize the issue, sought help from PS states, and raise issue in UN and the Court of Arbitration. Otherwise, Indian hegemonic mindset can engulf peace in South Asia.

II. Understanding the background:

After partition India and Pakistan had to face myriad

of challenges.

Timeline:

- India Stopped water in 1950
- World Bank mediated issue in 1960
- November 1960 established IWT
- Distribution:
 - Eastern: Ravi, Sutlej, Beas to India
 - Western: Indus, Chenab, Jhelum to Pak
- 1990s issues emerged:
 - Indian Baglihar Dam
- 2010-2017
 - Uri attack, Kishanganga & Raithe Dam
 - Pulwama attack 2019 & threats of water Terrorism
- 2024-2025 notice for negotiations
- Pehlgaon attack 2025 Suspended IWT

III Evaluation of Impact of this Pernicious Stance

(a)

Implications for India of this grave step

(1) India speed up Dam projects:

under the guise of this suspension India has started new hydro-projects. It has also speed up existing projects.

Evidence:

Completion of Kishanganga and Uri dams have been speed up after suspension of treaty.

(2) India lost reputation and credibility:

By suspending Treaty unilaterally India has lost credibility globally.

Evidence:

It is against Vienna Convention to suspend treaty unilaterally without consent of other party.

(3) India uses it as a tool for spreading terrorism:

Hydropolitics have taken a new shape after this suspension.

India uses this abeyance to spread water terrorism.

(b)

Implications for Pakistan:

(i) Grave threats to agriculture:

Pakistan's 80% reliance on Indus water shows the intensity of impacts of such grave violation of water laws.

(ii) Ramifications for energy sector:

Pakistan's energy sector can also be affected if such steps are materialised.

Example:

Pakistan hydro projects such as Tarbela and Mangla are on Indus and Jhelum river can be massively affected.

(iii) Devastation of Indus Basin:

Any diversion or hinderance may cause dilapidation of mangroves & can severely impact basins near Indus.

(iv) War Flashpoint: An act of war:

"Any action to sabotage natural flow of water be taken as an act of war."

Sartaj Aziz

Pakistan can give befitting reply and India's aggressive display can draw the region to the brink of war.

(1)

Repercussions for South Asia

(i) Embolden China to take unilateral steps:

India can set a precedent of obstructing natural flow for upper riparian states.

Evidence:

China has decided to establish a megadam on Brahmaputra. This will affect both the:

China → India - Pakistan



This geographical proximity can become a cause for lower riparian

IV. Policy options Pakistan can opt for to deter India:

(a)

Permanent Indus commission
should be the instrument
to resolve dispute:

Date: _____

Day: _____

Pakistan must not prevent diplomatic channels the IWT endorses through its Permanent Indus Commission. This will give Pakistan leverage to legitimate the IWT as a peaceful & legal tool to resolve issues.

Evidence:

The IWT clause XVII and three tier dispute resolution mechanism prove a viable option rather than avoiding it.

(b)

Sought help from the
World Bank and Court
of Arbitration.

Legal channels such as the WB and CoA are legitimate channel to put an end to Indian austerinity.

Evidence:

The Court of Arbitration has asked India to restraint from any illegal act in silos.

(C)
Internationalization of
the issue:

Pakistan should use its diplomatic leverage and present case at various global forum, sought diplomatic assistance from P5 states, SCO, & OIC.

(d)
Multilateral engagement
with India by including
China in Indus water
Treaty:

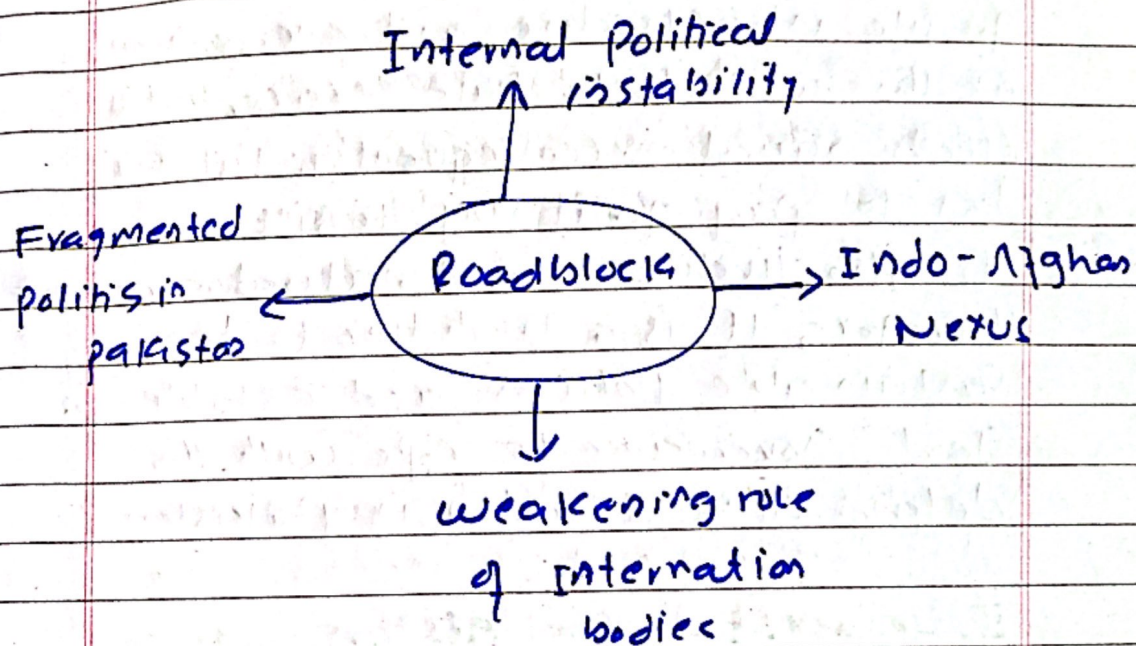
Indus originates from Tibetan region of China and crosses Indian illegal occupied Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan.

If Pakistan adds China in the loop, this will give a strategic balance and a comprehensive water management framework.

(e)
Diplomatic pressure
can also help Pakistan
to deter India:

(f)
Social media and
mainstream media
campaigns:

v. Challenges & Roadblocks
to deter India:



vi. Conclusion:

By suspending long-standing treaty, India has ignited chances of a massive conflict, which can pose threat globally as both states have nuclear nukes. Therefore, diplomacy must play its part but not war. China, US, and Russia should play their part. Similarly, Pakistan should also put its house in order to mitigate threats forthcoming.

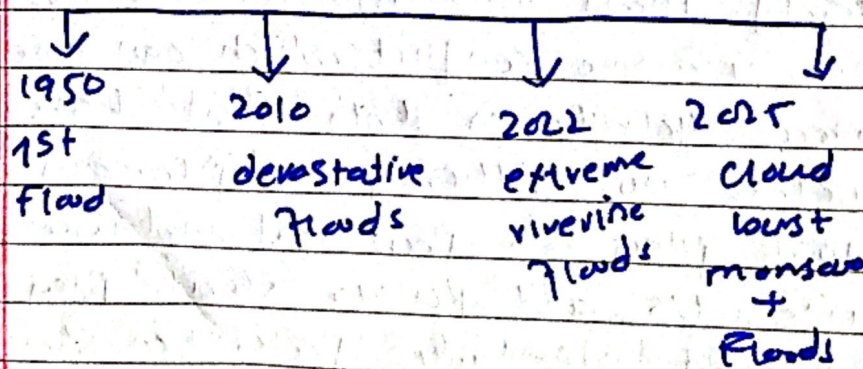
Question No: 3

I. Introduction:

The floods have become a recurring issue and a new normal for Pakistan. It is not novel phenomenon. In Pakistan, climate-induced changes, poor policies, fragile infrastructure, and encroachment on the water beds have exacerbated floods situation. Consequently, Pakistan has to pay for it by losing economic strength, livelihoods, and natural resources. Therefore, it is a high time to design sustainable policies and establish good governance to cope with the deteriorating situation in Pakistan.

II. Understanding Historical Background of Flood Events:

Floods have been a consistent phenomenon.



III. Enumerating Pernicious causes of Floods in Pakistan:

There are multifaceted causes of floods such as:

(a)

Climate-change has become an existential threat for Pakistan.

Climate-induced changes are increasingly becoming a grave threat for Pakistan.

Analysis:

Pakistan contribute meager, 0.9% of total global emission, yet has to face brunts of extreme heat-waves, droughts, floods and cyclone

Cloud burst:

This cloud burst phenomenon has become a dangerous inflection point, hammering Pakistan.

(b)

Excessive Deforestation has seriously contributed to floods:

Trees play key role in preventing

Date: _____

Day: _____

Soil erosion and excessive flooding
However, in Pakistan deforestation
has made floods a formidable challenge.

Evidence:

Total forest cover lies at 4.2%
lowest in region. Similarly, timber
mafia has badly impacted forest
covers.

→ Bani has faced intense
flood events due to deforestation

(c)

Poor governance and Fragile policy implementation:

— Floods in Pakistan are man-made.
State machinery is more reactive
than proactive or preventive.

— Despite consistent floods events
no permanent policies execution.

(d)

Lack of preparedness is also a cause of flood-related devastation.

Floods are God's acts, but flood
related destruction is man's acts.
It is because no early warnings

no prior preparations and slumber behavior have caused floods to be that fatal.

(e)

India's water terrorism
and IWT Suspension have
added fuel to the fire.

India ^{has} unilaterally suspended the Indus water Treaty and stopped water in Ravi river.

Consequences:

- No real time data availability has left Pakistan in limbo.
- Excessive water volume from India struck Pakistan badly.

(f)

Center-province fragile
link and inter-province
distortion in relations have
exacerbated it:

Lack of co-operation and dearth of agility between center and provinces have created a policy void and resulted flood vulnerability.

Examples

No direct cooperation between

Date: _____

Day: _____

NDMA and PDMA before any disaster.

Similarly, tug of war within provinces have also contributed to the miseries.

Case:

Sit-canal controversy between Punjab and Sindh has also made situation worse.

(g)

Paucity of water
reservoirs in Pakistan
to store extra water:

Pakistan lacks mega dam to store water. Pakistan acquires water from five rivers but has only a few storing bodies. It has elevated floods related damage.

(h)

Other - causes:

- ① Poor infrastructure
- Sediment issue
- Urbanization & Poor urban planning
- ② Encroachment on water beds

IV. Practical Steps needed to curb menace of Floods:

(a)

Good governance is essential for disaster management:

It is crucial to have a sustainable governance set-up to manage disasters by spending and executing funds wisely.

Similarly, manage housing and urban cities and make laws to avoid encroachments.

(b)

Reforestation ~~is~~ a national urgency:

Deforestation has excessively dented natural ecosystem. It is imperative to plant trees to enhance forest cover.

Evidence:

Government needs to streamline campaigns to plant trees such as Billion Tree Tsunami

(c)
Early preparedness and
proactive and preventive
approach:

It is significantly important to act proactively than reactively. Early warnings and preparations should be prioritized.

Model:

Japan faces the worst disasters. However, early warnings and preparedness help minimum loss.

(d)
Regional and global
co-operation to develop
climate resilient
infrastructure:

Pakistan alone cannot tackle the menace of climate change. Therefore, expanding diplomatic influence to draw help to develop infrastructure and streamline development.

For instance,

Benefitting from loss and damage funds

(e)
integration of advanced
technology to boost
defense against natural
disasters:

AI-driven drones, GPS device, remote sensing, and other tools can help in early preparation, and predict the disasters' likelihood.

case Study:

Early warning by the Met by using technological devices has prevented damage due to the Biparjay cyclone.

(f)
Strong diplomatic
Strategies against India
to curb water terrorism:

Floods in Lahore has proved that India is deliberately utilizing water as a weapon. Therefore, Pakistan should streamline an assertive foreign policy to deter India.

case:

Indus water Treaty's restoration and strengthening permanent Indus water commission is important.

(9)
Role of media from
hysteric to source
of information:

media's role from merely a tool of entertainment and meaningless headlines can be elevated to a tool to:

- make people aware
- spread knowledge about disaster
- Educate masses about climate change

(h)
Women empowerment
& protection:

Role of women is being neglected. However, women played positive role amid floods to reduce impacts. Therefore, by empowering women post-flood devastation can be controlled.

(i)
Mobilization of communities
and local populace to
halt flood-related issues:

Local communities and people can be empowered to meet the threats and can be educated to minimize climate change.

v. Conclusion:

Climate change, weak governance and dearth of participation of people have made floods an inevitable norm. It is imperative to opt for robust and inclusive policies to prevent climate related disaster. However, rhetoric and platitudes can no longer endorse false promises. It is a high time to take climate as a serious threat not a seasonal cycle of temporary ~~for~~ rains and trails.