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Q1: India unilaterally held IWT in abeyance ^{Down}

after Pahalgam attack. Critically evaluate the impacts. What policy options Islamabad must adopt to stop India from violations.

1- Introduction:

India held Indus Water Treaty in abeyance after the Pahalgam incident. This act of Indian Government is heinous and may lead to a huge war between two nuclear-armed states. Putting IWT in abeyance have severe impacts on regional stability and creates humanitarian, economic, and agricultural crisis in Pakistan. Pakistan can engage India and put pressure on it through international organizations, world powers, and allies of Pakistan. In short, India's unilaterally put the treaty in abeyance and may have regional and national implications on Pakistan that demands urgent attention.

2- Analysis of Impacts of putting IWT in abeyance by India

a) Possibility of War between two Nuclear-armed states

India's action may initiate a full scale war between two nuclear-armed countries that will be disastrous for regional stability and global peace. Thus, India should act responsibly and try to solve its matters diplomatically.

b) Humanitarian Crisis in Pakistan:

Population of Pakistan heavily rely on the water of Indus basin. If the water of western river is blocked, it will create humanitarian crisis in Pakistan where population lives on the water of western rivers on Indus basin.

c) Agriculture of Pakistan will ^{be} impacted

Agriculture of Pakistan is dependent on the water of ^{the} Jhelam, ^{the} Chenab, and ^{the} Indus river.

Reduction of water in these rivers will impact the agriculture of Pakistan.

d) Economic loss of Pakistan

As Pakistan is an agrarian economy, and its exports are relied on agri-products. Thus, if India put INT in abeyance, it will impact the economy of Pakistan immensely.

e) Inter-provincial conflicts of water in Pakistan will be intensified

There are rifts in Pakistan's provinces due to water sharing issue. These conflicts may be intensified if India put INT in abeyance for a long time.

3- Policy options of Pakistan to stop violations of IWT

a) Engage international organizations to compel India to follow IWT

IWT was signed under the mediation of the World Bank. Pakistan can convince the organization and other organizations like the United Nations and ICJ to compel India to oblige the clauses of IWT.

b) Seek help of China to pressurize India

Pakistan must seek help of China to pressurize India on the matter. As China is an upper riparian state on India and an ally of Pakistan. Thus, its help matters a lot to Pakistan.

c) Encourage Muslim Bloc to Boycott India

Pakistan has a close relations with the Muslim states. Some of those states have a huge trade with India. Among those Saudi Arabia and UAE are included. Pakistan can encourage these states to pressurize India to oblige the IWT.

d) Military Might of Pakistan

As a last resort, Pakistan can use its military forces to compell India to follow the IWT. Military leaders and Defense Ministry of Pakistan has threatened India that if India try to stop water of Pakistan then it will be considered as an act of war against Pakistan. However, it is the last option.

4- Conclusion:

India has reservations on IWT from two decades. The Indian government is trying to use water as a tool of war against Pakistan that has not only regional but also global impacts because a nuclear armed country's (Pakistan) reliance on the water of the western rivers. Pakistan can use international organization and global powers to pressurize India to oblige the treaty. In short, IWT is essential for Pakistan as well as global stability and Pakistan can go any level to protect its people and sovereignty.

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Q3. ^{Day} Pakistan is repeatedly hit by devastating floods. Critically evaluate its reasons and recommend policy options for the nation to follow.

I. Introduction

There is no denying the fact that Pakistan is constantly repeatedly being hit by devastating floods. Two major floods have hit the country in the span of 5 years. Its reasons include climate change, ~~deforestation~~, and poor disaster management policies. There is a need of countering climate change, and improving climate policies on international and national level.

II. Devastated Floods in Pakistan

In this century, Pakistan was hit hard by floods in 2010 when millions of people were impacted due to it. In 2022, another flood

hit the country which was more devastated than the previous one. The flood in 2025 broke all the previous records. These repeatedly hitting floods show that Pakistan has become a flood prone state.

3- Critical evaluation of the reasons of Floods in Pakistan

a) Role of climate change

Climate change is the major cause of floods all over the world. However, its impacts on Pakistan are severe than any other country. Despite contributing less than 1% in the global green house gas emission its impacts on Pakistan is huge.

b) Deforestation in the Country

Deforestation in Pakistan exacerbates the situation. On one hand it damages the shield that protects

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environment. On the other hand, it make the land more vulnerable to cause flood.

c) Melting glaciers rapidly

Due to climate change glaciers are melting rapidly. These melting glaciers impact the flow of water in the rivers.

This flow is responsible for the floods in the country.

d) Erratic rainfall

Erratic rainfall is another cause of increase floods. In some regions in Pakistan, cloudburst wreaked havoc. Along with destroying infrastructure, it caused flood in the country.

e) India's ^{sudden} release of water in eastern rivers

India's sudden release of water in the eastern rivers is also a cause of flood in Pakistan. They

did not informed timely due to which Pakistan left a few options against the flood protection.

4- Policy options for the nation to follow

a) Strong discouragement of deforestation

Deforestation should be discouraged by the masses and encourage the authorities to take firm actions against those involved in this heinous act. In this way, floods can be reduced in the country.

b) Encourage protection of natural course of rivers

Protection of natural courses and lakes are essential for the management of water in the passage. These are damaged by some powerful people for making tourist spots. All these activities of such groups and people should be discouraged.

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c) Growing plants on massive scale

Growing plants will be helpful to strengthen the soil that is necessary to avoid flood. Thus, plantation on the massive scale is required.

d) Building a strong mechanism based on Post Disaster Need Assessment

Post Disaster Need Assessment were published after 2022 and 2025 floods. A comprehensive mechanism should be made to prevent floods in the future.

(Shakeel Ahmed, PDNA 2022 and PDNA 2025, 01/2025)

e) Shift to non-renewable energy resources

Nation should be shift from fossil energy to other form of energies like solar, hydal,

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and wind to reduce green house gas emission.

5- Conclusion:

Floods is the greatest non-traditional threat to the security of Pakistan. Their causes include climate change, ^{excessive} use of renewable energy, and changing weather patterns. Prevention of floods requires afforestation, preservation of nature and rivers courses. There is also a need to form a comprehensive policy based on Post Disaster Need Assessments (2022 and 2025). If these steps are taken, intensity and number of floods can be reduced.

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