

(Q1)

Outline.

- 1). Introduction
- 2). Overview of IWT
 - a. A treaty between Pakistan and India; signed on 19 Sep 1960.
 - b. IWT: Prospects of Pakistan and India's peace.
- 3). Causes of India's Violation of IWT.
 - a. Pulwama attack (2019)
 - b. Pahalgam attack (2025)
- 4). Impacts of IWT Violation.
 - a. War between Pakistan and India.
 - b. Flood in Pakistan.
 - c. Water issue becomes a political tool.
 - d. continuous threat of national security.

• Impact on bilateral trade.

5). Way Forward / Policy Recommendation.

a. Review Indus Water treaty provisions.

b. Amendments in IWT according to changing circumstances.

c. Pakistan must involve mediator in resolving IWT issue.

d. Pakistan ^{must} moves towards negotiations instead of war.

6). Conclusion.

Answer

Indus Water treaty signed between Pakistan and India on 19 Sep 1960 at Karachi

brokered by World Bank. It has been a successful water treaty in the world despite many challenges. It has been facing challenges like three wars between India and Pakistan and internal turmoil. Recently, following the Pahalgam attack in Kashmir, India notified Pakistan, suspending Indus water treaty. It has major influences; both countries attacked drones and other missiles upon one another. Pakistanis concern about water. Now, water is not purely an environmental issue but it turned to political and strategic problem. Pakistan should involve a mediator to resolve the issue and amendment

in treaty would prove a favourable solution.

IWT Overview:

Indus Water treaty is an agreement between Pakistan and India; Signed over water disputes. On 19 Sep 1960 at Karachi. It has great impacts and significance.

It has the following provisions:

- a. Provision of eastern rivers (Article 2)
- b. Provision of western rivers (Article 3)
- c. Data Exchange (Article 6)
- d. Future cooperation (Article 7)
- e. Permanent Indus commission (Article 8)
- f. Differences and dispute resolution (Article 9)

IWT has following significance:
a. IWT plays an important role in Pakistan's economy.

b. IWT is the cause of peace between Pakistan and India.

• CAUSES OF India's Violation of IWT.

Political and Strategic Concern are the causes of IWT violation of India, but, recently, Pulwama and Pahlagam attacks are the major cause of India's Violation of IWT. Pulwama attack in Kashmir in 2019 took place. India accused Pakistan terrorist. In 2025, Pahlagam attack in Kashmir in which a few people were shot, is considered action of Pakistan by India. Both countries concerned about

their security. Both are threatened by one another. Following the Pabdam attack, as India accused Pakistan terrorists, India wanted to take revenge from Pakistan by violating IWT. India notified "suspending or reviewing" Indus Water treaty.

4) Impacts of violation.

Recently, in Pakistan many impacts has been observing of that violation of IWT by India.

In May Pakistan and India fought against each other. Both of these exchange drones and missiles. Both are security threats for one another. In April Pakistan

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attacked at the land of India and targeted their seven airplanes. This war could get worse because both are nuclear powers, but Donald Trump mediated and ceasefire took place between the two nations.

In June 2025 Pakistan experienced a high level flood especially in Punjab. Thousands of people and livestock displaced to safe places. By this devastating flood, Pakistan's economy faces crisis. This flood is due to excessive water flow from Indian river. Both countries are threatening each other. They are concerned about their security.

"The wars of the twenty first century will be fought on water."

— Ismail Seragiah.

6). Policy Recommendations.

The most appropriate solutions that Pakistan must adopt in order to avoid India's IWT violation.

- Pakistan must review or reconsider the provisions of Indus Water Treaty, because its provisions are outdated; these were not written on the basis of climate change.

- Pakistan must amend IWT. Because it is no longer fitting.

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helpful in maintaining peaceful relations between India and Pakistan. As India invited Pakistan to amend the provisions, especially, provision (IX) (dispute resolution) according to the needs of the hour. Earlier provision don't considered erratic climate patterns, so these must be replaced by provision which concerned climate change.

“The Indus Water treaty is the most successful agreement in the world and has withstood with the test of time.”

— Ban Ki-moon.

Conclusion

Indus Water treaty

between India and Pakistan has been surviving despite three wars and many other challenges. In recent times, it is experiencing challenges, so Pakistan must take step towards its amendment. They should prefer mediators like neutral expert or World Bank to resolve the issue.

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Outline:

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) History of Flood in Pakistan.
- 3) Reasons of Flood

- a. Weak management system.
- b. Climate change.
- c. Lack of Infrastructure.
- d. India's violation of IWT.
- e. Poor governance.

- 4) Policy Recommendations.

- a. Green energy development for favourable climate condition.
- b. Build dams, canals and reservoirs.

- c. Improve relations with

India.

- d. Accountability of flood management institutions like

PMD and WAPDA

5. Conclusion.

Answer.1. Introduction.

Flood is the most frequent and devastating natural disaster in Pakistan. Water management is not only an environmental issue, but it has turned a political problem. It is due to climate change, over population and poor governance. Pakistan should improve its infrastructure, relations with India and promote green energy in order to avoid climate change.

• Historical Background of Floods in Pakistan.

Since independence, Pakistan has been facing 25 major floods.

• 1950 → It was devastating flood. In this flood 29,000 died.

• 1973 and 1976 → many people displaced, agriculture affected.

• 2010 → In 2010 almost 30 million people affected by flood.

• 2025 → Recently, flood started in June. It displaced thousands of people and livestock to their safe places. Few people died. The most destruction occurred in Punjab.

Reasons of Flood.

Although flood is a natural phenomenon, but it has become a humanitarian and economic crisis. It has both natural and human induced causes.

Natural causes.

① Flood cause due to heavy monsoon rainfall especially from July to September.

② It may occur due to excessive glaciers melt like Himalayan glaciers. This water entered in to water storage bodies, eventually, it spills over.

③ The natural water cause may also cause flood.

Human - Induced causes.

- Excessive use of greenhouse

gases like CO, CO₂ which cause erratic climate pattern, which leads to excessive rainfall and eventually floods.

- Political and strategic conflicts with India leads to India's violation of IWT. This may lead towards flood.
- In Pakistan flood management institutions are not governing well. Like PDM doesn't like inform or warn people regarding disasters.

4) Policy Recommendation

- Pakistan should start green energy initiatives and must avoid the excessive use of green house gases.

So climate pattern remains same. Which can be the cause of flood.

- Pakistan must improve relations with India so that it does not violate provisions of IWT and Pakistan may remain safe from devastating flood.

- Pakistani government must take accountable to flood management institutions so that they work well and keep informing their public about the concerns.

Conclusion:-

Pakistan has been facing floods since its independence because of poor management.

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Over population and climate change. Pakistan must adopt measure to avoid ^{from} this devastation. Pakistan should promote green energy and make accountable flood management institutions.