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Q No. 2

1. Introduction

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) of 1960 has been a stable agreement of water sharing between India and Pakistan. However, after a terrorist attack in Pahalgam in April 2025, India unilaterally decided to hold the treaty "in abeyance". This sudden move has created a new crisis, with major impacts on Pakistan's water supply, economy and regional stability. Pakistan must adopt strong strategy - pursue legal action, mobilize internal campaigns to save water, and mobilize international organizations - to counter India's violation.

2. India's Suspension of Treaty
It's Impact on Pakistan

1. Worsened Humanitarian Crisis from Floods

2. Direct Threats to Food and Water Security

3. Clear violation of International Law

4. Risk of Military Escalation

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2.1) Humanitarian Crisis Worsened From Floods

India stopped sharing flood data as required by the treaty. This made recent floods in Pakistan (2025 flood especially) much worse. This directly led to devastating displacements and mass migration as communities had no advance warning to evacuate, highlighting a mass humanitarian crisis.

2.2) Direct Threat to Water and Food Security

Pakistan's agriculture which contribute 33% of its in economy, depends almost entirely on Indus river system. With treaty suspended, India's water releases are unpredictable. This uncertainty threatens crop cycles and the livelihoods of millions of farmers, creating direct threats to food and water security.

2.3) Clear Violation of International Law

India's action is a breach of International law. The IWT has no clause for unilateral suspension. In June 2025, the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague ruled that India cannot legally hold the treaty in abeyance. This ruling confirmed Pakistan's position that the treaty remains in full force.

2.4) Dangerous Risk of Military Escalation

Water is an existential issue for Pakistan. Leaders immediately termed the suspension an "act of war". The recent clashes turned into war between India and Pakistan, this shows how the issue can escalate from water dispute to a major military conflict.

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3. Recommendations for Pakistan to Counter India's Violation

1. Pursue Legal Action

2. Launch a Targeted Diplomatic Campaign

3. Mobilize International Organizations

4. Invest in Water Storage

either in legal or diplomatic

3.1) Pursue Legal Action

Pakistan must use its legal victory at the (PCA) as its primary weapon. It must take ~~this ruling to World Bank~~. Moreover, it is also rightly considering taking the case to ~~the International Court of Justice~~.

3.2) Launch a Targeted Diplomatic Campaign

Pakistan's Foreign Office must engage key global allies, such as China, Turkey and the US as this is not just political dispute but a threat to human rights and regional peace.

DATE: / /

2

3.3) Mobilize International Organizations

Pakistan must formally raise this issue at every major international forum. This includes the UN General Assembly, the UNSC and the United Nations Rights Council. Consistent pressure at these forums will isolate India's position.

3.4) Invest Urgently in National Water Storage

Pakistan can no longer be solely dependent on the treaty's goodwill. It must immediately accelerate the constructions of new dams and reservoirs. This is a long-term national security step to improve the state's ability to store water and survive supply shocks.

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4 Concluding Remarks

India's decision to suspend the Indus Waters Treaty is a dangerous and illegal act that threatens millions of lives. Pakistan must fight for its rights using international law and diplomacy. At the same time, it must urgently address its own water security by building new storage.

Q No 3

1. Introductory Remarks

Pakistan is consistently ranked as one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change, with devastating floods becoming a regular event. These devastating floods are not just natural; they are the result of a dangerous mix of global climate change and poor governance. To survive this climate reality, Pakistan must move from reactive relief to proactive steps.

2. Reasons of Floods in Pakistan

1. Intensified Monsoons from Climate Change

2. Rapid Glacier Melt

3. Illegal Encroachment on Riverbeds

4. Poor Governance and Failed Planning

DATE: / /

2.1) Intensified Monsoons From Climate Change

The 2022 Super-floods were a direct result of monsoon monsoons, with rainfall in some provinces like Sindh and Baluchistan recorded at over 400% above the 30-year average. In 2025 floods, same reason was ^{being} observed.

2.2) Rapid Glacier Melting

Pakistan has over 7,000 glaciers, more than anywhere outside the polar regions. Due to rising temperatures, these glaciers are melting and creating over 3,000 unstable glacial lakes. Increasing frequency of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in northern areas washed away entire villages and bridges in recent 2025 floods.

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2.3) Illegal Encroachment on Riverbeds

Across the country, criminal negligence has allowed the construction of hoteleshouses, and entire societies directly on natural riverbeds and on top of urban storm drains. When rivers swell, it destroys these illegal structures especially in Swat and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

2.4) Poor Governance and Failed Planning

The NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority) often act as a reactive body that distributes aid after a disaster, rather than an empowered institution that enforces building codes and prevents illegal construction.

3. Policy Recommendations for Floods Management

1. Ban On Encroachments

2. Build Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

3. Create Modern Early warning System.

4. Depolitize Disaster Management

3.1) Ban On Encroachments

The State must use its full authority to remove all illegal structures from riverbeds, flood plains, and urban storm drains.

3.2) Build Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

It means upgrading old barrages, strengthening river embankments and designing sponge cities with better drainage and more green spaces to absorb water.

3.3) Create a Modern Early Warning System

Pakistan need to invest heavily in advanced weather radar and sensors to monitor river flows and groundwater levels in real-time. So that, local communities can get alerts of evacuation.

3.4) Depoliticize Disaster Management

The NDMA and provincial PDMAs must be transformed into powerful and independent bodies led by experts, not political appointees to manage a long-term national adaptation strategy.

DATE: / /

4. Conclusion

To sum up, Pakistan's recurring floods are tragic hybrid of climate change and governance failure. It demands a radical shift in national policy. Pakistan must ban illegal encroachments and strengthen proper planning to mitigate these floods.

Lower the water level
with proper planning