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Q. No. 1

INTRODUCTION:

In May 2025, after the tragic incident Pithora in Jammu Kashmir, India unilaterally suspended the Indus water treaty. A treaty which appraised internationally as a perfect model of cooperation between rival countries. The holding of the treaty by in abeyance by India poses a serious socio-economic risks to Pakistan, and could potentially cause an unimaginable horrific war between the two traditionally rival countries. As the Director General of ISPR said in his recent press briefing that violation of IWT will be considered an act of war and Pakistan will protect its socio-economic interest at any cost. In this period of uncertainty, Pakistan need to address this issue from every perspective; diplomatically, politically, and use kinetic force if needed. Besides Pakistan

Pakistan also needs to improve its infrastructure in order to sustain its food security in times of crisis.

2) India Illegal Act of keeping the Treaty in Abeyance.

After the phalgam attack, India without any substantial evidence blamed Pakistan for the attack. Pakistan not only rejected the claim but also invited India on the floor of UNGA for a transparent investigation of the incident under the auspices of UN. However, India did respond and continued with its beligerent attitude towards Pakistan. It claimed that the violation of treaty is not illegal, as the has kept held it in abeyance in accordance with article 61 of the VCT which allows for the suspension of treaty in case of change of circumstances, as Pakistan alleged involvement in terrorist activities has changed the circumstance. However, ICJ in case rejected such suspension of treaties which involves cross-border & permanent negotiation.

3) India Hidden Reason behind this Hydrological Terrorism.

Ever since Modi has become the PM of India, he has not let a single event to cash hatred against Muslims and Pakistan for his vested political interest. Everytime he faces any political

Setback he blames Pakistan for it. In 2016, he said "water and Flood cannot flow together", this shows that since then he was searching for a perfect opportunity to violate this treaty.

IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN

Food security:-

Pakistan is an agrarian country. Its economy is mostly dependent on agriculture sector. Agriculture sector contributes 23% to the GDP of Pakistan and has employed 38% of people. The suspension will not only impact the agriculture sector of Pakistan but will cause a serious threat to food security. This will eventually prompt survival threat to Pakistan.

Energy sector:-

Pakistan produces about 25% of its electricity from Tarbela, Muelam, and Jhelum power hubs. These power generating hubs are directly dependent on indus water. The change in flow of water will add to crisis of energy. The industrial sector of Pakistan is already booming due to energy problem. This suspension will further compound the sector problems.

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3) Lack of Data-sharing will cripple Pakistan ability to take preemptive steps.

Pakistan and India exists in a region, which is extremely vulnerable to climate crisis. One of the provisions of IWT is that India is bound to share the data of water flow to Pakistan so that Pakistan can take effective steps in advance. The non-compliance will result in flooding of Pakistan. As witnessed in the recent monsoon rains. Aowab Climate Minister Musdiq Malik Pakistan requested India several times to share water flow releasing schedule. They refused and released them. Pakistan was already struggling with erratic rains it clearly reflects India's hydro-hegemonic behaviour and her hydro-terrorism.

4) Ecological Impact:-

India is building dams on the water tributaries which were assigned to Pakistan in the Indus water treaty. According to Institute of Policy Research Islamabad this artificial diversion of water bodies will not only impact agriculture sector but the overall ecology of this region. which poses a serious threat to marine life and overall biodiversity. According to Rome Statute such diversion is violation of international law & is considered act of war.

POLICY OPTIONS FOR PAKISTAN

In order to expose the belligerent attitude of Modi's India and protect Pakistan's national interest, Pakistan needs to take several policy measures to ensure its food security and avoid any unpleasant action which could trigger an unwanted military escalation in the region. Following are some measures.

1) Solve The Problem As Per The Measures drawn by the Treaty.

11 Engage World Bank :-

Pakistan needs to engage world bank in this hydro-terrorism of India, as it mediated the SALT-II.

12 International Court of Arbitration :-

If the issue is not solved by world Bank then Pakistan shall approach ICA as a third party to solve this issue.

2) ~~Diplomatically Engage with All The Low Rapanan Countries & FRIENDLY STATES~~

Pakistan shall engage with all the low ~~rapan~~ countries, as well as if India makes this precedent it will be followed by every ~~rapan~~ country as an example, especially India itself with respect to Nepal and Bangladesh.

3) Raise The Issue in Security Council

Pakistan being non-permanent member of UNSC at the moment shall leverage its position by passing resolution in UNSC. This will isolate India diplomatically and may eventually give up on her assertiveness.

4) PRESENT THE ISSUE AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM IN TERMS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

The artificial diversions of water-bodies had adverse impacts on the ecology of the region. Where the world is already bearing the burnt of climate change, such politically motivated actions will further compound the climate-driven miseries. This will assert pressure on India from all the concerned quarters.

5) Integrate Water Policy into the National Security Policy of Pakistan.

Pakistan shall integrate water policy into national security policy. This will make it clear to the world that any violation of Pakistan's water rights will be dealt with with one hand. Pakistan cannot compromise on something which is the foundation of its national security.

Conclusions:

To conclude, India's hegemonic behaviour has always attempted to disregard any international treaty, such as that of Indus water Treaty. It has violated the treaty not out of genuine reason but out of politically motivated reasons. Water, which serves as a life-line for Pakistan, will have devastating impacts on the national security of Pakistan in case of non-compliance by the corruption country. Pakistan shall adopt various policy measures to address this issue once and for all, in order to ensure in its food security and national security.

7. Avoid general
agrees.

FLOODS, IMPACTS AND POLICY

1 Introduction:-

The floods of 2022 and 2025 has been devastating for Pakistan. These floods impacted the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan which is had already struggling economy incurred billions of dollars loss in these natural calamities. According to **Finance Minister**

Muhammad Aurangzeb

floods has been impacted on average 3% of Pakistan GDP.

This loss results in unbearable inflation, reduction power purchasing parity, unemployment and misery. These floods are greatly the

result of climate change, though Pakistan's contribution is even less than 1%, but it

is among the most impacted countries. In

his post 2025 Flood Briefing, **Chairman**

NDMA warned the nations of such unpleasant

issues in the future. He claimed that Pakistan

will face these floods in regular intervals.

Therefore, Pakistan seriously needs to

take effective measures in order

to mitigate the impact of such disasters

as much as possible. It should invest

in water infrastructure, reduce use of fossil

fuels, engage with international community

for climate justice, and above all take

strict measures against encroachment

of water built

2) Reasons

1.1) Climate change

The prime reason of erratic rainfall is climate change. This change has affected the regular rain patterns. Besides rain patterns it also has also resulted in melting of glaciers on an increasing rate. Pakistan which gets most of its water from these glaciers located in Hindukush and Kailash region, gets impacted by its melting. As in summer the speed with which it melts cause uncontrollable water flow. These inundation along with erratic rainfall eventually result in violent floods.

1.2) India's Resistance of Not Sharing Hydrological Data.

After the suspension of IWT, India has stopped hydrological data sharing with Pakistan. Pakistan remain in dark about India water outflow schedules, if release water when the already depleting capacity of storage is full and could not sustain any further water flow. The same happened in the recent floods where India let water in a time when Pakistan was already struggling with floods.

3) Poor Water Infrastructure:- ~~what?~~

World Bank in its report suggested Pakistan to improve poor water infrastructure. Pakistan has not invested in the construction of water storage. Despite being the victim of water scarcity, it has not taken any measure regarding storage of water. The current capacity of storage is less than 10% of its total inflow. Thus in times of rain etc, it does not have the capacity to store those water.

4) Poor Governance ?

Lack of good governance also adds to the list. Despite being aware of climate vulnerability, its institutions always lack resources and on time management during floods. In 2025 Floods, as per the Rescue 111, there had not been a single life saving jacket in swat to save the stranded family in floods, and were eventually flown by the flood.

5) Encroachment of Water Belts.

One of the prime reasons of floods causing severe damage is because of the construction private facilities and tourism resorts on permanent water ways. Thus, whenever flood occurs these people gets affected the most. It not only affect people but also the overall ecology.

POLICY MEASURES

1) Invest in Water-Infrastructure:-

The first and foremost measure shall be improvement of water-infrastructure. Pakistan shall develop dams and water-reservoirs which would save flood water and could be used as well later on.

2) Climate Diplomacy:-

Pakistan shall present its case to the international community for climate Justice by asking the industrially developed countries to compensate for its losses. As these floods were primarily caused by climate changed caused by their industrial activities. Thus, it is their responsibility to compensate for it.

3) Strict Measure Again Encroachment.

As was recommended by the deputy commissioner of SWAT, the need of the time is to get all the natural water-ways clean of encroachment. In this way, flood water will take its own path without causing severe damage to people.

4) Spread Awareness Regarding Climate Change.

Government shall arrange different seminars and events to inform people about the preventive measures about floods.

5) Solve The Problem of IWT

Pakistan shall utilize international forum, like SCO, BRICS, UN, BIMSTEC and SAARC etc. to pressurize India not to let uncontrolled water in Pakistan and share water releasing data with Pakistan in order to avoid crisis.

6) Empower And upgrade Disaster Management Authorities.

Unfortunately, all the disaster management bodies lack effective resource to tackle natural disasters. The government ought to upgrade and modernize these bodies. So that they can effectively respond to crisis.

7) Integration of Technology.

The government shall integrate modern technology like GIC to monitor real time water flow. This will also help Pakistan to monitor cross-border water flows without being dependent on them.

Conclusions:

To conclude, the recent floods and its devastation has plunged the country into economic and social crisis. Multiple factors contributed to this destruction, from climate change, to poor governance & India's hydro-terror. To counter any such crisis in the future, Pakistan shall take effective policy measure in order