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Current Affair
Final Mock

QNo: 5

India's hydro-aggression

1. Introduction:

There are no permanent
friends or enemies, only
permanent interest
Henry Kissinger

In the light of post-pehalogam misadventures, India unilaterally suspended the Indus water treaty, portraying hydro aggression in 2025. It was the stark violation of international law creating foreseen consequences for Pakistan. As Pakistan was subjected to water shortages disrupting its agriculture. Thus, Pakistan is in dire need to reshape its foreign policy towards India, from being peaceful neighbours to prioritizing self interest.

2. India's unilateral abrogation of IWT;

(a) Snapshot of IWT from past;

Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 and it was brokered by world bank. As per IWT, India controls the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Satluj) and Pakistan controls western rivers (Indus, Jehlum, Chenab).

(b) Post-pehalagam misadventures;

India accused Pakistan of its terrorist attack in Pehalagam on April 22, 2025. In progressions of these accusations, India launched operation Sindoor on Pakistan and unilaterally suspended IWT.

(c) Abrogation of IWT;

As per VCLT, no state can unilaterally abrogate or invoke an international treaty or agreement. But India unilaterally suspended IWT for the first time after 1960, doing stark violation of human rights.

3. Implications on regional stability,

- Portrayl of hard power
- Security risks for region
- Nuclear rivalries

(a) India's portrayal of hard power;

The unilateral abrogation of IWT by India was the portrayal of hard power by India. The region witnessed a shift from cooperation to isolationism, disrupting the stability in the region.

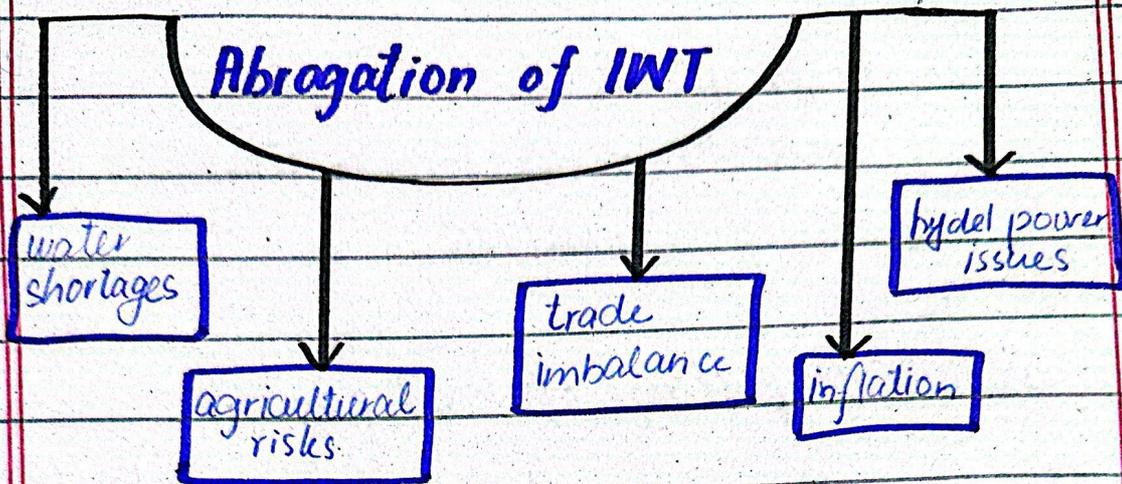
(b) Security risks for region;

India and Pakistan are the historic rivalries of the region. Any misadventure between the states disrupt the balance of power, putting the states of the region at risk.

(c) Nuclear rivalries threatening security;

India and Pakistan being the nuclear rivalries highly jeopardize the security of the region by making it a sensitive site.

4. Impacts on Pakistan;



(a) Water shortages;

Due to unilateral abrogation of IWT, Pakistan fell short of water storage. The water levels in Indus, Chenab and Jhelum met their new low, raising a country-wide water crisis.

(b) agricultural risks;

Pakistan is an agrarian country and 70% of Pakistan's exports depend upon its agriculture. But due to water shortages, agriculture was deeply affected across Pakistan, throwing Pakistani agriculture industry off road.

(c) Inflation;

Pakistan witnessed a stark rise in its inflation after India unilaterally abrogated IWT. Because due to water shortages the under-developing hydel projects under CPEC paused and people faced unemployment and inflation.

5. Policy measures Pakistan should pursue,

- Increasing its water storage capacity
- Constructive diplomacy
- Protecting hydel interest
- Developing Kalabagh dam and opposing construction of kishanganga dam.

(a) Water storing capacity:

To protect its interest, Pakistan should enhance its water storing capacity as a reservoir and symbol of active preparedness in case of any hydel aggression by India.

(b) Constructive diplomacy;

Water being the jugler vein of both agrarian countries, both should act in constructive diplomacy. Pakistan should promote constructive and multi-track diplomacy to safeguard its hydel interest with India.

(c) Safeguarding hydel interest;

Considering India as an aggressive state, Pakistan need to safeguard its hydel interest under the umbrella of international law and treaties. Pakistan should pursue interest based foreign policy with aggressive states rather than cooperative ones.

(d) Development of Kalabagh dam and opposing construction of Kishanganga dam;

Pakistan is in the dire need of dams and Kalabagh dam on Indus will multiply the interest of Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan can lawfully oppose the construction of Kishanganga dam on Brahmaputra by India to safeguard its interest.

6. Conclusion;

India's unilateral abrogation of Indus water treaty has risked the security and agriculture of Pakistan unbalancing the trade of Pakistan and threatening the regional stability. Being an agrarian country, Pakistan should safeguard its interest with aggressive states like India rather than keeping it cooperation centric.

QNo:4

Future of Russia-Ukraine
conflict, impacts of
Alaska summit on US-
Russia relations.

1. Introduction;

جنگ تو خود ایک مسئلہ ہے
جنگ کیا مسئلوں کا حل دے گی

War it-self is an issue

How war could be resolving the issues?

- Sahir Ludhianwi

As expressed by Sahir Ludhianwi war itself is an issue and is incapable of solving other issues. Therefore, wars are not the permanent solutions. In context of Russia and Ukraine, the conflict could be resolved if both states agreed to sit vis-a-vis to resolve and negotiate their conflicts and demands. The Alaska summit initially was a hope for US-Russia relations but would not sustain in a long run.

2. Historical snapshot of Russian-Ukraine conflict;

- Russian annexation of Crimea 2014.
- Russia's attack on Ukraine.
- Communist of eastern Ukraine vs capitalist bloc of western Ukraine.
- Russia's claims over eastern Ukraine.
- Western Ukraine and president Zelensky being pro-US and pro-NATO.
- Deployment of NATO troops on western borders of the Russia.
- The conflict costed \$200 billion since 2014.
- Re-emergence of Russian polar bears in geo-political war.
- Analyst predict that Russian-Ukraine conflict has the potential to convert into WW-III.

3. Predicting the future of Russian-Ukraine conflict;

The persisting Ukraine Russia conflict has the potential to emerge as WW-III in the changing dynamics of contemporary era.

Before analyzing the future of Ukraine - Russia conflict, let's understand the contrasting demands of Russia and Ukraine.

4. **Contrasting demands of**

Russia

vs

Ukraine

- Control over the eastern territories of Ukraine
- Withdrawal of NATO troops from western borders.
- Annexation of communist Ukraine with Russia.
- Keeping Ukraine restricted from joining NATO
- Restricting interference of NATO and European countries.

- Complete withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukrainian soil.
- Strong supporter of NATO, EU and US.
- Idealise a capitalist Ukraine.
- Wanted to join NATO
- Strong defense and deterrence to Russian troops with NATO.
- Need financial aid and support from NATO, US, EU.

5- Future of Russian-Ukraine conflict;



The future of Russian-Ukraine conflict highly depends on U.S because U.S is the prime contributor of NATO. If U.S withdraws from NATO under Monroe doctrine, there will be following consequences,

(a) A full fledge war between Ukraine and Russia;

The withdrawal threats of U.S from NATO has risked the military assistance of NATO to Ukraine. If NATO withdraw its troops or limit its assistance, Russia will launch a full fledge war on Ukraine and will occupy its territory.

(b) Russian boots on Ukrainian grounds;

If NATO limits its assistance to Ukraine, Ukraine will lose its military strength because Ukraine's security is in the hands of NATO and US. In that case, it would be quite easy for Russian polar bears to have boots on the grounds of Ukraine.

(c) Re-emergence of expansionist and Communist Russia;

In the multipolar world, the re-emergence of Russia is backed by India and China. The Ukrainian annexation, Russian will strengthen its communist ideology in Ukraine and will emerge as an expansionist state.

(d) Potential of WW-III,

Though the conflict has the potential of WW-III, but due to automated nuclear missile system of Russia that can automatically activated in case of nuclear attack, NATO, US and EU will not push the conflict. That is why president Trump is not interested in this conflict anymore.

6. The historic Alaska Summit between USA and Russia;

In August 2025, President Trump from U.S. and President Putin from Russia met in the historic summit in Alaska for the first time after the cold war rivalry. Mr. Putin stepped on the soil of USA and it was perceived as a sign of positivism by two great rivalries. Though the summit was quite successful and Mr. Donald Trump and Mr. Putin looked conflicted but in the light of on-going Russian-Ukraine conflict it was a neutral meeting for following reasons:-

- No discussions on Russian-Ukraine conflict during summit.
- Mr. Trump and Mr. Putin did not invite Zelensky in the summit.
- No discussions regarding NATO and EU.
- A Neutral summit.

7. Metamorphosis of US-Russian relation in light of Alaska summit;

- Revival of soft relations in the post-cold war era.
- Emergence of bipolarity and multipolarity.
- Re-shaping the global order.
- Could remove sanctions from Russia.
- Strengthening Russia's stance against Ukraine.

8. Conclusion;

In a nutshell, Russian-Ukraine conflict undergoing critical dynamics, the future of the conflict could be volatile with Russia dominating the conflict. The Alaska summit has raised the eyebrows over normalisation of relation between Russia and USA but it could bring positive changes in global order.
