

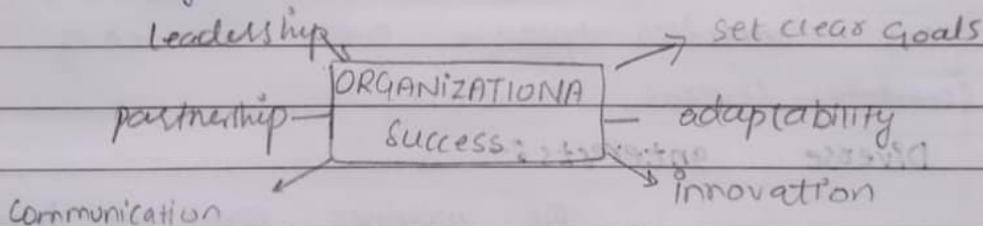
# MOCK - CURRENT AFFAIRS

• — (Subjective part) — •  
(PART II)

□ — (Question no: 06) — □

## Factors needed for an organization:

There are several factors that are needed for an organization to become successful, including a clear vision and goals, strong leadership, strategic partnerships, adaptability, effective communication, innovation, continuous learning and development, diversity and inclusivity, Resilience and adaptability and so on.



## BRICS :- (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

BRICS is an acronym for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The group formally came together in 2009 with their first summit held in Russia. Since then, they have convened annually to discuss economic cooperation and common interest with a focus on issues like development, trade, financial stability.

## MOCK - CURRENT AFFAIRS

BRICS is an alternative to the existing financial structure. These countries were aware of capitalist short coming which capitalism was not able to address that's why they decided to build BRICS. Their slogan was "Just and democratic transition into multipolarity". This slogan basically addresses short comings which they wanted to end in the world especially unipolar system.

### Hurdles of BRICS:

As BRICS is an organization with diverse countries which have diverse interests BRICS faces hurdles because every member of countries several reasons:

#### (a) Diverse interests:-

The member countries have diverse interests due to having varying economic structures, political systems, and social dynamics which sometimes leads to disagreements and conflict within the groups.

#### (b) Economic Disparities:-

This is another obstacles. The varying level of economic developments among member countries creates problems. For example, China has experienced rapid growth and development

Other members like Brazil and South Africa face economic challenges such as inequality, unemployment and infrastructure deficits.

### Geopolitical Tensions:-

Furthermore, the geopolitical tensions and rivalries, both within the group and with other nations, hinders cooperation among BRICS members.

Issues such as border disputes, trade conflicts and differing of foreign policy can strain relations within the group.

In spite of facing these hurdles, BRICS holds immense potential to manage these challenges effectively and

### Factors contributing to BRICS Success:

As there were several factors for an organization to be successful. Similarly these several factors contribute to the success of BRICS. By applying the factors of a successful organization, BRICS can also be succeeded become a successful organization with a bright future.

#### (a) Clear vision and Goals :-

BRICS has a shared vision of promoting economic development, cooperation, and multilateralism among its member countries. Through initiatives like the New Development Bank (NDB), BRICS provides funding for infrastructure and sustainable development projects, helping to

helping to boost economic growth and reduce poverty.

### b) strategic planning :-

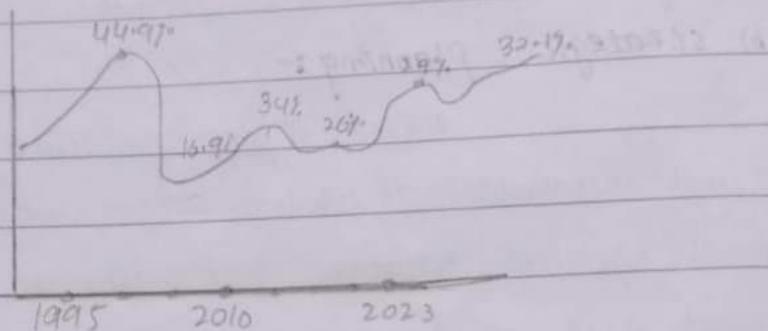
BRICS engages in strategic planning and coordination to address common challenges and advanced shared objectives. Initiative like New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement demonstrates the organization's ability to implement strategic solutions to economic & financial issues. While CRA provides a financial stability, offering support during balance of payment crises.

### c) collaboration and partnership :-

BRICS fosters collaboration and partnership not only among its member countries but also with other emerging economies, international organization and regional blocs.

BRICS supports initiative that address climate change, environmental protection and social inclusion, aligning with UN's global sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Hence, By maintaining a clear vision, goals, strategic planning BRICS is well-positioned to overcome hurdles which ensure its bright future.



### Question no: 08

#### WAR CRIMES committed by Israel:-

The humanitarian crises in Gaza is deeply complex. Israel has been involved in the state launched terror in Gaza October 07, 2023. It has been persistently firing missiles on Gaza. Israel is ruthlessly targeting the residential areas. More than 34,000 Palestinian have been killed in Gaza. Their buildings, hospitals, schools, religious places have been destroyed. People are not even able to get medical aid. Furthermore, Israel has stopped the water, gas, food supply into Gaza.

Several military operations, such as Operation Cast Lead, Operation Pillar of Defense have resulted in destruction of infrastructure. United Nations satellite analysis compared recent images to ones from three periods in 2023, finding over 36,500 destroyed. It means more than half of Gaza structure has been

destroyed. A senior officer from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) said that the war has left an estimated 37 million tonnes of debris and it could take 14 years to clear it. And according to World Bank report, Gaza infrastructure damages estimated at 18 billion dollars.

Widespread use of heavy weaponry in civilian areas for example dumb bombs. According to Al-Jazeera, "dumb bombs" refers to munitions that are not guided, but are prone to fall and destroy where they land. Somewhere between 40-45% of the munition Is-hao-b dropped on Gaza. These are also about 3,000 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAMs) - a guidance kit that use GPS to turn unguided bomb into precision-guided munition, effectively making the dumb-bombs "smart". Use of chemical "white phosphorus" is restricted under international humanitarian law. But these are allegations on Israel of using it in Gaza was for example, a doctor for according to Al-Jazeera report, a doctor from al-Sheja hospital told that he had seen patients with deep wounds, "third and fourth degree burns, and skin tissues are impregnated with black particles."

On 29 February 2024, more than 100 people seeking aid were killed in Gaza city during an incident that

become known as the **flora massacre**. The Turkish minister called the attack a **crime against humanity**.

The **United Nations Human Rights Office** also called for an investigation, stating it had "recorded at least 14 incidents involving shooting and shelling of people gathered to receive desperately needed supplies."

On April 2024, a mass grave with 283 bodies was uncovered in southern Gaza city. 30 bodies were buried into two graves in the courtyard of Al-Shifa hospital in Gaza city. Reportedly, bodies were found with their hands and feet tied, which is a serious violation of international human rights laws and

Another airstrike on camps in Gaza city of Rafah, have killed at least 45 people, according to BBC.

Long and short of the it is that war is going, the **Champion of Human Rights** is silent. Countries such as Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, etc. and organization such as United Nations, Human Rights Watch (HRW), International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) etc are very inclined towards human rights. But all are silent. But the

Principal question is **why they are silent?**

It's because of their geopolitical interest, diplomatic considerations, practical consideration.

## US silence :

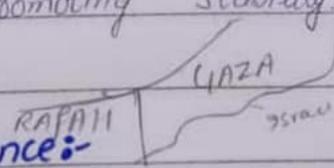
The US silence on Gaza crises can be influenced by its historical alliance with Israel. US has a long-standing relationship with Israel, which includes military, economic, diplomatic support. Secondly, US politicians face pressure from various interest groups, including pro-Israel lobbies and constituents, which can influence their stance on the Israel-Palestinian conflict. Politicians may be hesitant to criticize Israel due to concerns about losing support from these groups. Thirdly, US has a strategic interest. It sees Israel as a key ally in a volatile region, and its support for Israel is often framed within the context of broad strategic goals such as countering regional threats and promoting stability.

## ⇒ Impacts of US silence:-

The perceived silence of the US on the Gaza crises could strain its relation with the muslim world in several ways.

### a) loss of Credibility:-

The US's perceived failure to condemn alleged human rights violations by Israel may undermine its

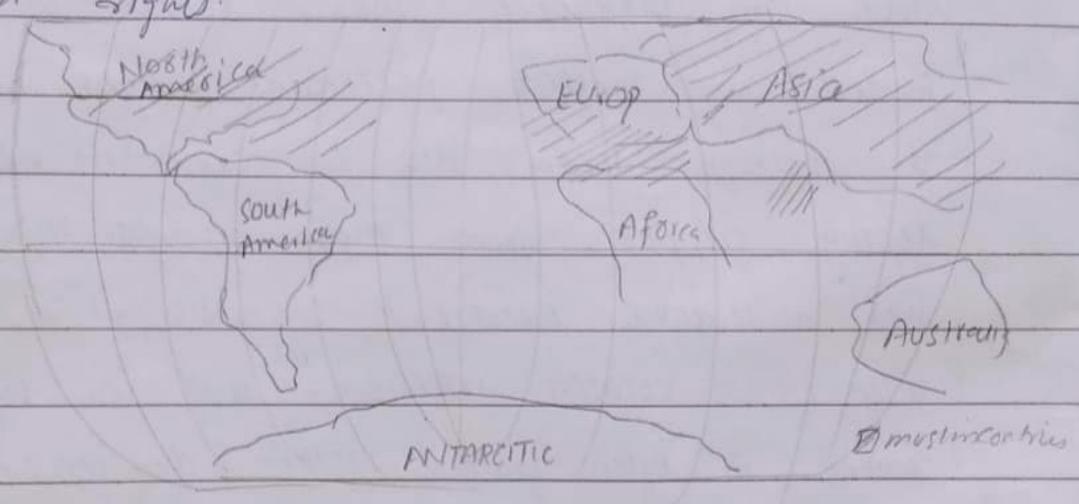


Credibility as a champion of human rights

This could erode trust and support for US policies in the muslim world.

b) increased anti-american sentiment

The perception of US bias toward Israel could fuel anti american sentiment among muslims who see the US as prioritizing political interest over justice and human rights.



Impact of US policies

Credibility

## QUESTION no: 02

**SIFC** stands for "Special Investment Facilitation Council" and was established on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2023. It was tasked to act as a single window to facilitate foreign and local investors, establish a cooperation between all government departments (federal and provincial) and fast-track development including privatisation. It prepare a long-term road-map for growth development, and investment in the relevant field, while capitalizing on low hanging fruit. Its priority sectors include Agriculture, defence protection, information Technology, energy and mining.

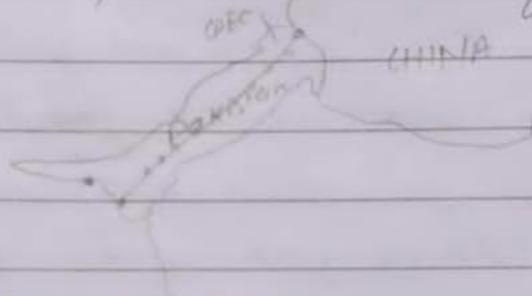
while the potential for significant foreign direct investment in Pakistan from the middle east and china presents opportunities, considering several factors.

### Strategic partnership:

Pakistan enjoy strong diplomatic and economic relations with countries in middle east and china. Bilateral agreement and strategic partnership can pave the way for increased foreign investment flow into Pakistan.

## b) CPEC :- ~~of Strategic importance~~

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a flagship project that aims to enhance connectivity and infrastructure development between China and Pakistan. This initiative offers vast investment prospect across various sectors, including energy, transportation and manufacturing.



## c) strategic location :-

Pakistan's geographical location offers a significant advantages for investors, serving as a gateway to regional markets in South Asia, Central Asia, and Middle East.