

Syeda Tazeed Fatima

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Current Affair-mock I

Qno:2

US-Russia negotiations on Ukraine, hurdles & practical implications to end war

Introduction

On August 15th, 2025 in Alaska, a meeting was commenced between the presidents of two global powers, Russia and U.S. It was held to discuss the future of 3-year long Ukraine-Russia war. Tho the meeting ended without any clear stance about Russia-Ukraine war yet it gave a strong message to European union and rest of the world that two great powers can cooperate on mutual interest. In the light of recent advancements, Russia's stance is very evident that he will not give up on Ukraine war unless NATO forces are removed from Russia-Ukraine border.

Teacher Feedback _____

Russia-Ukraine war:

Ukraine being a former territory of Russia is now on 1269 days long war with it. Russia being a vast empire as compared Ukraine has successfully occupied **20%** of Ukraine through Crimean peninsula. It aims to occupy more but the NATO military with advanced weapons is resisting Russia. Despite mass migration and casualties the war is still continued.

Historic Alaska Summit 2025:

U.S president Mr. Donald Trump who claims to be a competitive contender for noble peace prize announced a historic meeting with former rival Russia. The meeting was held between the presidents of two global powers on 15th August 2025 in Alaska under high security. The meeting aimed to discuss an end to 3-years long Russia-Ukraine war for regional peace. Rather to discuss the war, the meeting looked more trade centric and about mutual interest.

In the end Russian president Mr. Putin summarized the meeting as mentioning that Russia and U.S share a history and in the light of current dynamics there is still room for cooperation. There was not a single word about war. It seemed that meeting ended on **zero-sum gain** for U.S and Russia respectively.

Russia's stance on war:

The only conditionality that continuously appears from Russian side about war is **removal of NATO forces from Russia-Ukraine border.**

Without NATO, Ukraine has no trained army and no advanced weapons against Russia. Mr. Zelensky is afraid of Russia's power and military and does not want to give up on his territory in Ukraine. While Russia exhibits claims on Ukrainian territory as it was a part of Soviet union. This continuous rift and no mutual interest are prolonging the war even after 3 years.

In a nutshell:

In the historical context, Russia-Ukraine war is just the exhibition of power by Russia. After the division of USSR when Russia lost cold war from U.S., it worked on its defense and military. So after the years, when Russia started a war with Ukraine and captured, it was a practice to declare that **Russia is back** in balance of power against U.S. To exercise this war, Russia just want to break the narrative of **U.S - the only hegemon**. However, this time, the dynamics of war has been shifted towards non-traditional.

Hurdles to end war

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Deployment of NATO forces

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No common interest b/w Russia and Ukraine

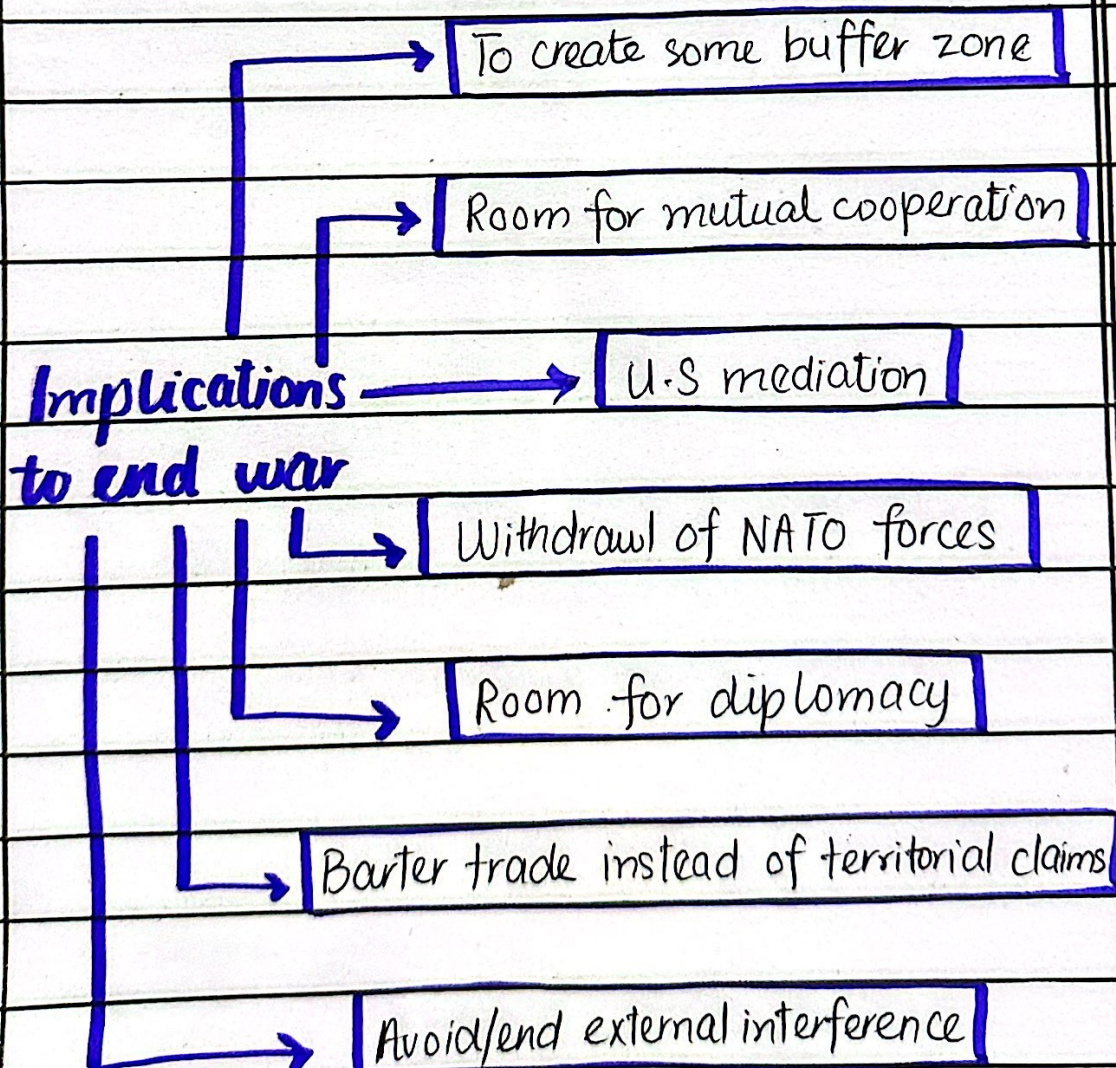
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U.S and European support

↓
Burden of history

NATO forces: Russia is annoyed of NATO forces at border with Ukraine. The key hurdle that is still lingering the war.

Burden of history: It annoyed Russia when Ukraine after integration of USSR joined European union against Russia.

U.S and NATO support: Weapons and military provided by U.S to Ukraine is another hurdle to this unresolved conflict.



Conclusion:

In order to genuinely end the war, U.S needs a strategic mediation that must satisfy Russian demands and protect Ukrainian territory as well. Withdrawal of NATO forces could be the possible solution if Russia stick to its words otherwise this 3-year long war will continue to haunt innocent lives.

Qno: 3

Future of nuclear politics in middle East post U.S.-Israel attack on Iran?

Introduction:

In the light of recent US-Israel attack on Iranian nuclear sites in Natanz, Asfahan and Fordow portrays that for now bubbles have been settled down as U.S claims to completely destroyed the nukes of Iran. A neutral reaction from Iran paints a picture of temporary peace in the region but soon Iran will bounce back with its nukes in middle east. Because according to Iran, it has its nukes still intact.

Pre-emptive strike by Israel:

When a genocide was not enough to attract global attention, on June 13, 2025 violating article 2(4) of UN charter Israel launched pre-emptive strikes on Iran killing its key military officials and nuclear scientist. The attack was launched from

Iranian soil. Later on, Israel came up with clarification that Israel had a threat of nuclear attack from Iran as Iran has successfully enriched its uranium by 60%. It was an unlawful pre-emptive strike.

Operation Sadiq-III:

Iran launched operation Sadiq-III in light of article 51 of UN charter which allows a state to retaliate in self defense. Despite the defense system like iron dome, Israel failed to intercept Iranian missile. In retaliation, Iranian missile spread destruction in Tel Aviv.

B-2 bombers:

In this exchange of missiles and drones b/w Iran and Israel, U.S officially stepped in the war and launched B-2 bombers (that have capacity to destroy upto 60km under earth) on Iran. These bombers were launched on 3-key nuclear sites of Iran in **Fordow, Natanz and Asfahan**. Later on this attack was confirmed by President Trump in a tweet on X.

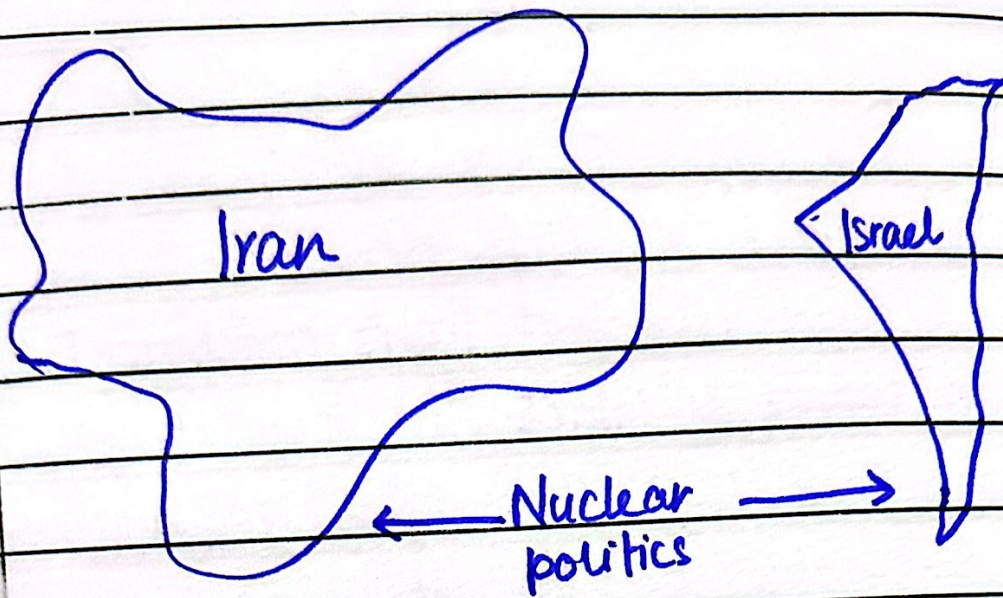
Post-war dynamics:

As U.S president announced that he destroyed uranium enrichment plants of Iran. Iran president Imam Khomeini in a public appearance after war declared that **Iran's enrichment plants are secure & intact**. The IAEA officials also confirmed that there was no sign of nuclear leakages. It might be possible that Iran had shifted his missiles before the attack.

Current situation in middle east:

Days after the war now Iran has resumed the oil trade. The Iran is still standing on his stance that he will not give up on his nukes. The IAEA expert says that Iran can rebuild its nukes in less than two years but as for now the bubbles of nuclear power in Iran has been settle down.

Future of nuclear politics in middle east



In the light of the above discussion and US-Israel attack on Iran, the future of nuclear politics is quite evident in middle east now. To maintain its territorial integrity and to protect its sovereignty against global hegemons Iran will ~~ret~~ reattain its nukes in near future. Iran will not surrender to U.S under the leadership of Imam Khomeini. As Iran lost its nuclear scientist in Israeli drone strikes. Iran will not highlight its nukes unless they get some other nuclear scientist and start enriching their uranium again.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it can be assumed that ~~it~~ under the leadership of Imam Khomeini Iran will not give up on its nukes. It might be possible that world will again witness another war upon nukes in middle east because U.S will forever resist Iran in attaining a nuclear bomb. So, it can be infer from this war that it is a temporary peace in middle east and future of nuclear politics is quite bright in middle east in upcoming years.

Qno: 5

Pakistan and devastating floods

Introduction:

The world will not remember 21st century by pandemics, it will be remembered by devastating floods and intense climate change. Pakistan is one of top climate vulnerable countries. The floods of 2010, 2022 and 2025 in Pakistan has proved that this nation will never learn from its experiences.

Reasons behind these floods:

Irrespective of climate change there are multiple reasons that depicts of the failure of government and individuals in managing flood every year. In an agrarian country like Pakistan, water is the only assets. Indus basin is the only fresh water source for Pakistan but when this water goes wasted in floods it shakes the economy and agriculture of Pakistan.

Reasons behind floods in Pakistan

Unpreparedness

Lack of dams

Poor water storage capacity

Out-dated systems

Failure of institutions

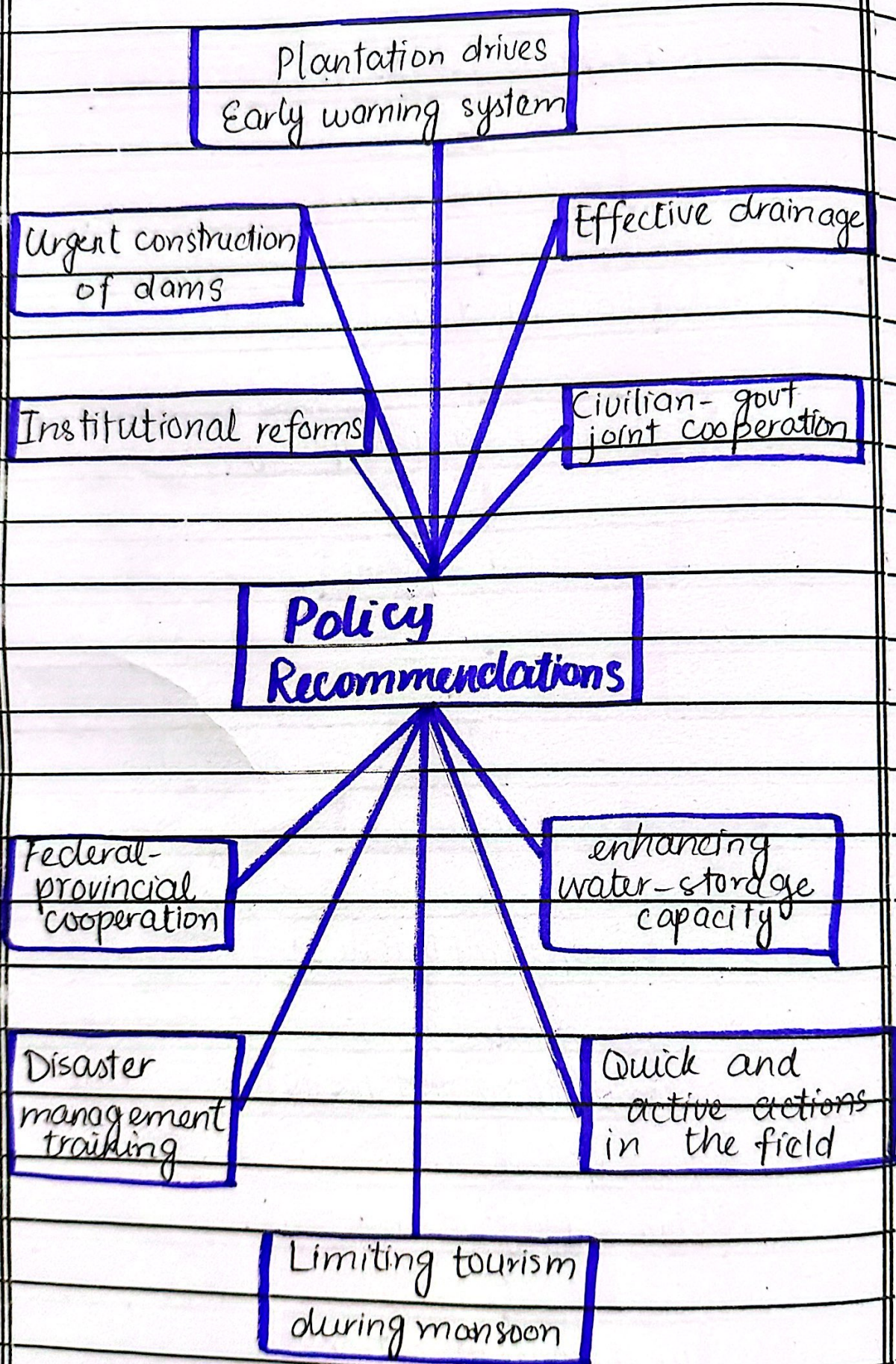
Poor drainage

Poor infrastructure

Political instability

Poor coping mechanism

words without actions



Conclusion:

Over the years, floods have proved a major setback to the economy and agriculture of Pakistan.

785 reported casualties in the current

flood of 2025 are a great question and

burden on the shoulders of present government. Few policy recommendation

on a piece of paper will not be

effective ~~under~~ until government wills to actually mitigate and combat floods.

Dedication, strong leadership and well-trained policy makers are the need of

hour for Pakistan to combat urban and rural flooding.

Qno: 8

US imposed double tariffs on India

Introduction:

In a recent tariff announcement U.S has struck India with 25% more tariff resulting into total 50% tariffs highest in South Asia. Mr. Trump quietly threw a stone in the storm of victim playing and global India narrative by Modi government. These tariffs will definitely hit the Indian economy globally and will decrease the rising influence of India in global politics and BRICS. After the failure of operation Sindoor, additional 25% tariffs on India has eroded the global image.

Double tariffs on India

Economic implications

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Reduced investments

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setback to industries

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Decrease in GDP

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Economic mistrust

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Hampers economic growth

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Stock market loss

Geopolitical implications

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Decrease in Indian influence

↓
weakening global position

↓
Conflicts with opposition

↓
Increase in India Russia oil deals

↓
Reduced foreign investments.

Reasons behind U-S imposing double tariffs on India;

Keeping in view psychology of Mr. Trump, following are the reasons that made U-S to impose double tariff on India;

- ↳ India - creating regional instability
- ↳ Not appreciating Donald Trump's ceasefire efforts in India-Pak conflict.
- ↳ Increasing oil deals of India with Russia.
- ↳ Modi's policy of global India.
- ↳ Indian hypocrisy of working with QUAD and BRICS.
- ↳ Role of India in de-dollarization.

Conclusion:

No doubt U-S imposed double tariffs has jolted the Indian economy and Indian government. But in a long run the tariff policy is not effective. India will try to influence the world by rising in BRICS and in its economy.