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NOA-OB-69

Pak / Current affair- Mock I

Instructions

Part - II

1. Give numbering to headings

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.

3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

prudent initiatives shows the failure of government at all levels. When the largest province of a country is witnessing heavy floods

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and the chief minister of that province prioritizing international tours shows their least interest in the safety and security of their people.

Overview of floods in Pak

2010	2022	2025
2000 deaths	1739 deaths	700+ deaths
Economic loss of \$43 billion	Economic loss of \$40 bn	still estimating
10-12% area of Pak was suffered	1/5 th of Pak was drowned	Northern areas Punjab, ATK, QB

Reasons behind heavy floods in Pakistan

A climate vulnerable and a country with unstable economy has multiple reasons behind its vulnerability against floods. Pakistan is a land of five rivers and irregularity or instability in the waters of these rivers floods the agricultural lands and residential areas of Pakistan, slashing hard its economy and infrastructure.

Reasons behind floods

Climate change, cloud burst, heavy rains

Institutional failure

Poor water storage capacity

Lack of capacity/dams

Poor and faulted drainage system

Deforestation

Neglegence of government

Unpreparedness

Policies of words and not of actions

water conflicts with India

Out-dated disaster management system

Disaster management in Pak

NDMA?

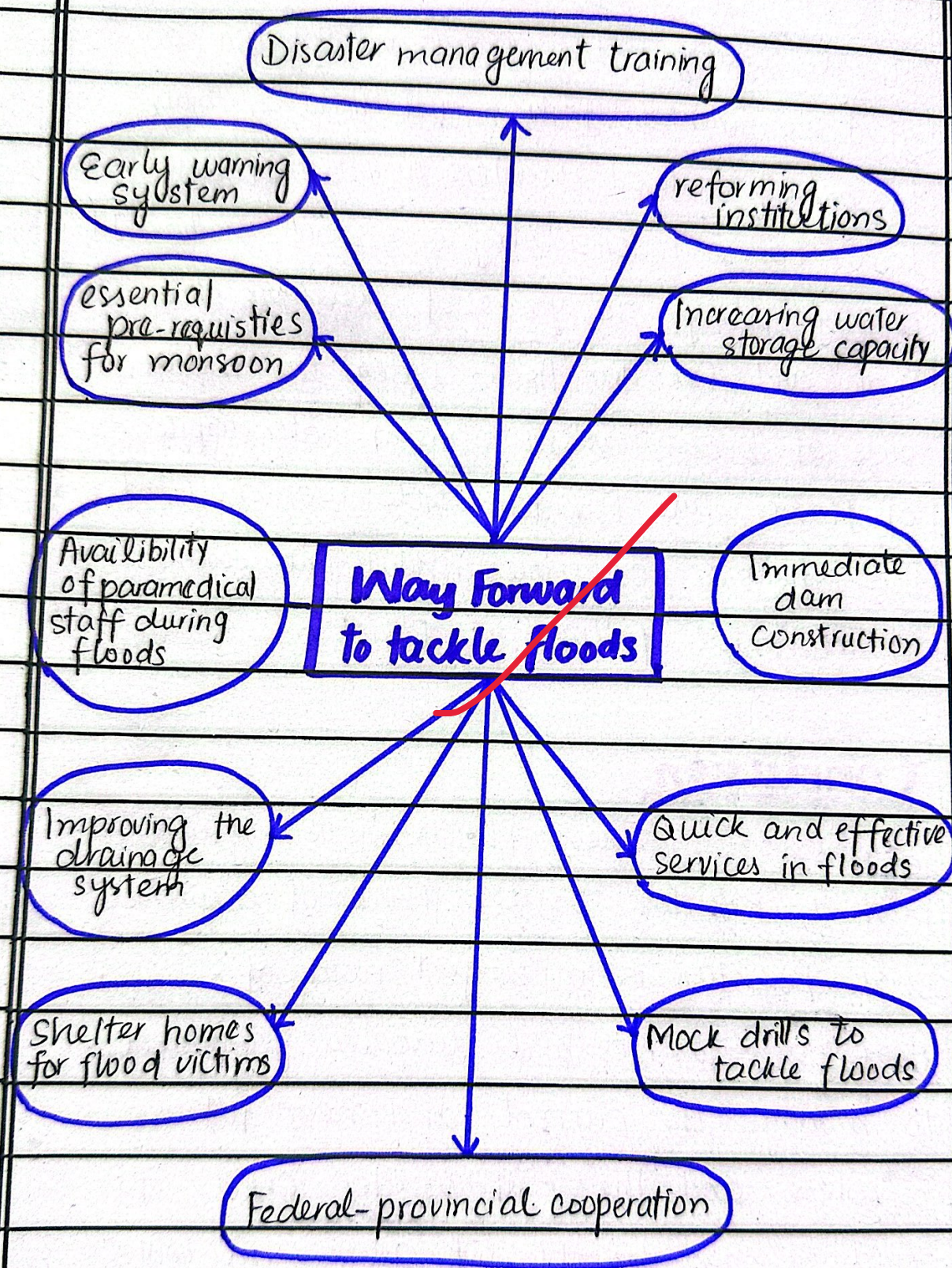
The devastating floods of 2010, 2022 and now 2025 has shown the vulnerability of Pakistan towards climate change and disaster management.

Natural disasters are inevitable to be avoided, what really matters is the disaster and crisis management capability of any country. For example, Germany has floods friendly roads and drainage system that quickly absorbs all the water.

At this hour, when almost 50% of Pakistan is experiencing urban to heavy flooding (i.e. Punjab, GB, ATK, Sindh) Pakistan must need strategic disaster management skills to cope up with such heavy floods that are turning residential areas into ruins. It would not be wrong to conclude that over the year experiences of heavy floods, the government of Pakistan has not learned any lesson and now specially the Punjab government is in deep waters to tackle these heavy flood.

You did not write the main part of the question in detail.

Marks _____ Percent _____ % Grade _____



Critical analysis:

In a nutshell, beyond climate change the floods in Pakistan are great governmental failure and their inability to manage natural disasters. A video of Wagha border Lahore is circulating on social media. It clearly portrays 78 years of development in India and Pakistan. As in video, the Indian side of border has no signs of water despite of floods while Pakistani side was drowned. This shows a complete institutional and governmental failure of Pakistan.

Conclusion

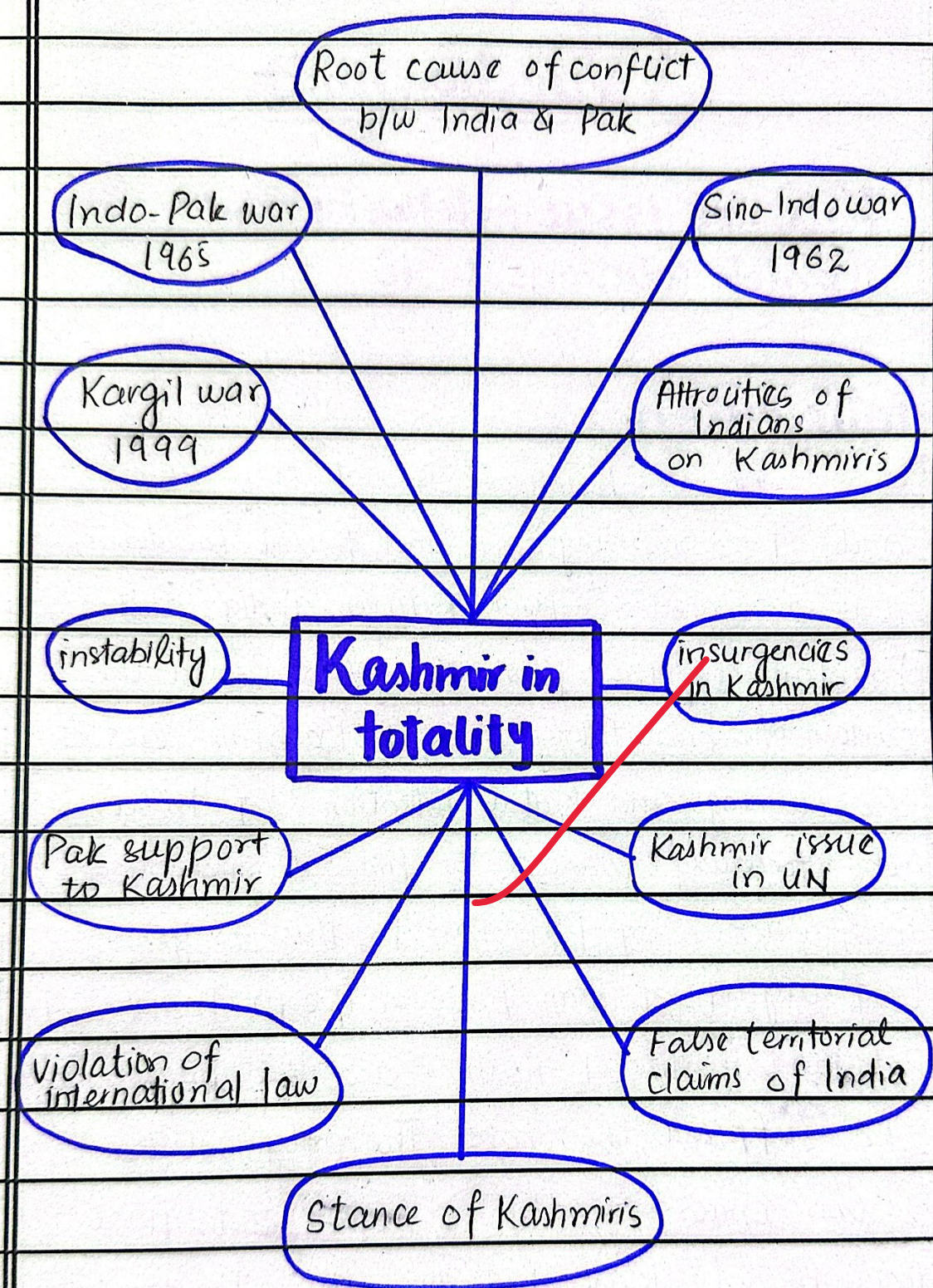
These floods have again pushed Pakistan to the brink of economic crisis. Pakistan is in urgent need of strategic measures and dedicated government to manage the current and near future disasters and the post-disaster crisis. It could be only possible if government will start prioritizing state and its people.

Question no: 3

Kashmir issue in totality and possible solutions to it

Introduction:

Kashmir is not only the land of mesmerising views and tourist locations, it is a shared conflict between India and Pakistan over the past 78 years. Behind the curtain of breathtaking views of Kashmir, lies the cunning and brutal intentions of India who forcefully wanted to have it since the independence of Pakistan. In this 78 years long tug of war between (persp) India and Pakistan, people of Kashmir are the ones who suffered the most. The only solution to this chaos is the consent and final decision of Kashmiris over their territory. Kashmir belongs to Kashmiris and they must have full claim with all independence over their land.



Why Kashmir issue is still unresolved?

Pakistan and people of Kashmir believe that the consent and independence of Kashmiri people is above all. But the undue claims of Indian government on Kashmiri people and their territory is the root cause that is not letting this issue to be settle. Pakistan has voiced for Kashmir and its people on all national and international forums. The hindutava and the narratives like global India are restricting the issue to be solved. BJP and Narinder modi's policy of 'greater India' is hindering the way for any peaceful solution to Kashmir issue.

Background?

Wars

Diplomacy

False Flag operations

India is annoyed by the unwavering support of Pakistan to Kashmir.

So, India uses cheap tactics like false flag (i.e Pulwama & Pehalagam attack) using the land of Kashmir to mistrack Pakistan and global powers from Kashmir.

Solutions to Kashmir issue

Consensus in Kashmir

Kashmir issue in UNSC

Table talks b/w India, Pak and Kashmir

Arbitration by international powers

Prioritizing diplomacy over conflicts

Peaceful settlements of border

No violation of international law

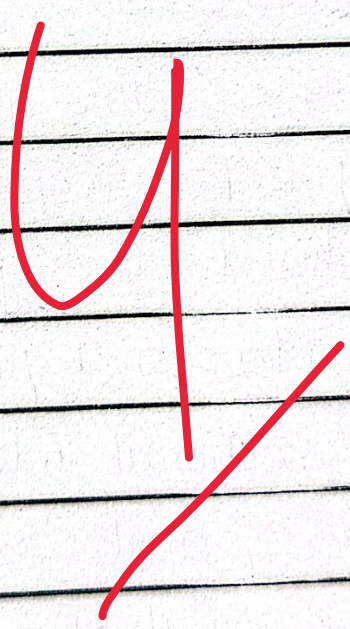
Prioritizing the decision of Kashmiris

Independence and fundamental rights for all

Plebiscite
Equal division
Chenab Formula
Musharraf Formula
Andorra Plan type solution
Independence

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the whole world knows Kashmir issue can be solved via diplomacy and peaceful settlements. A liberalist approach by leaders of Kashmir, India and Pakistan can draw a peaceful solution to this 78 years long war and regional instability.



Question no: 2

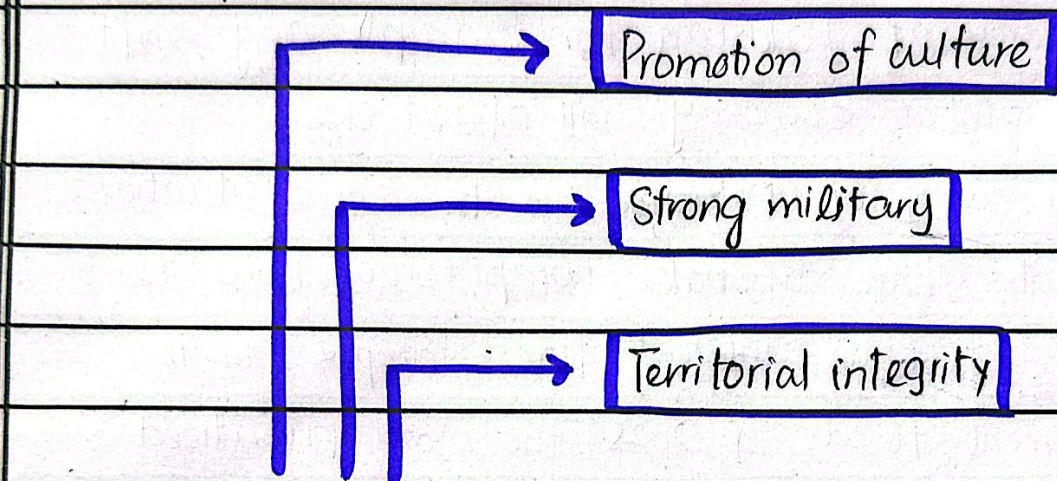
Main constituents of national interest of Pak- Explain changing regional apparatus.

Introduction

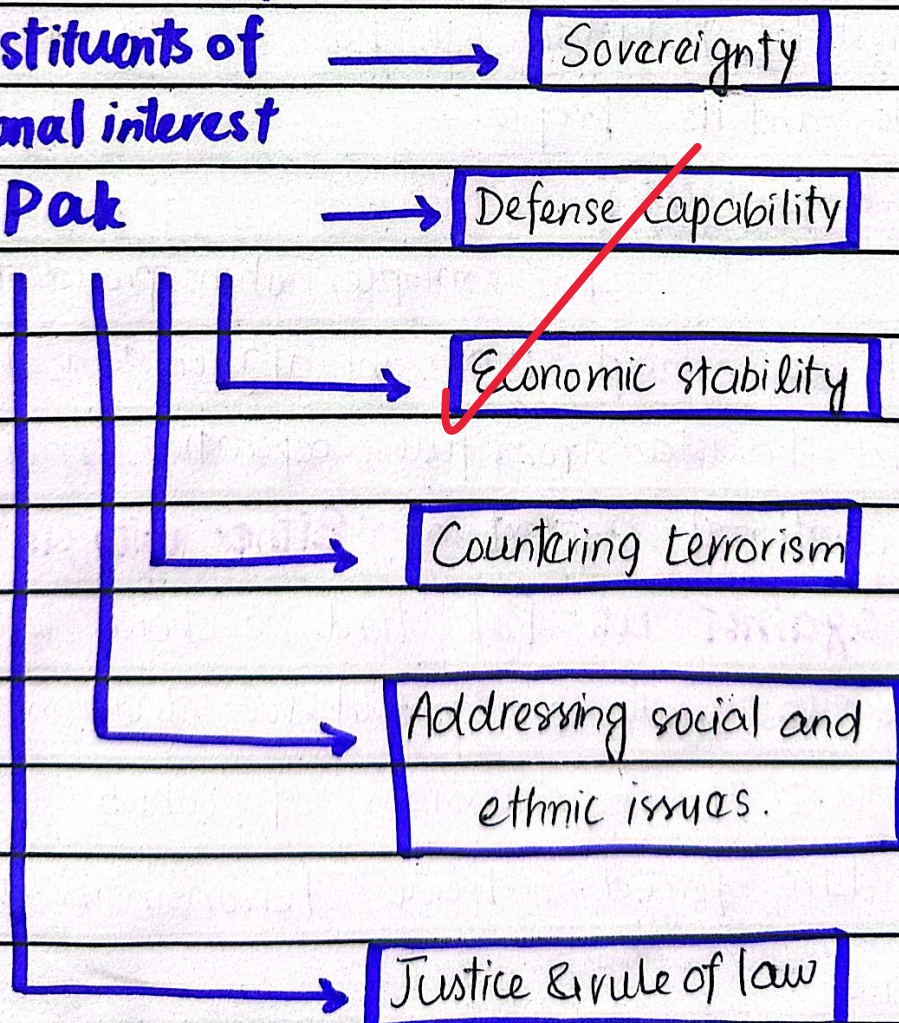
Like any other country in the world key constituents of national interest of Pakistan are territorial integrity, sovereignty, economic development, welfare of state and its people, stable foreign policy, strong military, defense capability and cultural promotion. In the geostrategic location of Pakistan and polarized world order these national interest predicts war and peace, rivals and friends, conflicts and regional stability. With an effective and liberal foreign policy Pakistan can easily align these interest.

What is national interest of any state?

National interest or *raison d'état* are the key pillars of foreign policy of any state that enables it to set an international influence and to develop the state in all possible domains.



Constituents of national interest of Pak



Changing regional apparatus, shapes national interest

The geo-strategic location of Pakistan is of great importance and any change in global affairs reshape the national interest of Pakistan. For example any shift in global economy will affect the economy of Pakistan too. In some situations, states have to make compulsive choice to protect their interest. For example, in the current floods of 2025, the most prioritized interest of Pakistan will be security of state and its people.

Pak in WOT

For example, when president Bush announced WOT in Afghanistan, He asked Pakistan for full cooperative making a situational context of **Either with us or against us**. Pak had no choice left rather to make a compulsive decision to join U.S. In repercussions of which Pakistan faced extreme terrorism in the years.

Over the past few years, the paradigm of national interest has been shifted from sovereignty and security to economic development, tech advancements, diplomacy. It has shifted from **zero-sum game** to **win win game**.

Economic interest:

The economic interest of Pakistan has enabled it to create a regional influence and cooperation. Pakistan has signed multilateral trade and economic projects. **CPEC and BRI** are two leading examples of Pak's national interest.

Territorial interest:

Pakistan is an independent country and will protect its territory and sovereignty by all means. **Operation**

Bungayun Marsoos is key example how Pakistan protected its sovereignty against India. The world has appreciated and recognised Pak's warfare strategies and quick response mechanism. This has re-shaped Pak's international image as a country with strong military.

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Countering terrorism:

Post 9/11 Pakistan has witnessed extreme terrorism. To counter insurgencies and terrorism is one of significant national interest of Pakistan.

Over the years, Pak's efforts have been successful to protect its sovereignty. Even the U-S president has appreciated Pak's efforts in countering terrorism. This is how anti-terrorism efforts and national interest of Pakistan has re-shaped its alliance with U-S.

Conclusion:

To summarise the debate it would not be wrong to say that Pakistan's national interest aligns with its foreign policy. Over the time these economic, social, cultural and territorial interest of Pakistan have reshaped its alliances and regional apparatus with its neighbours and allies.