

Current Affairs (mock 2026)

Q.5 :-

Introduction :-

Floods have become a recurring national emergency in Pakistan. Instead of being occasional disasters, they now strike with alarming frequency, devastating development and causing humanitarian crisis.

The floods of 2025 have now again exposed Pakistan's vulnerability, and killing more than 800 people, displacing 167,000 in Punjab, destroying over 4200 homes, and shrinking agriculture by 13%.

These facts illustrate that the flood problem is not purely natural but also a result of poor governance, fragile infrastructure, and lack of resilience.

Add manifestations part after introduction

Reasons of Floods :-

(1) Climate Change :-

Rising global temperatures are accelerating glacial melt in the north and increasing the unpredictability of monsoon rains.

According to Scientific Study, rainfall in 2025 is intensified by 15 - 22% due to human-induced Climate change, making floods more destructive than in past decades.

Geographical Location:-

Pakistan's location in the Indus basin naturally makes it flood-prone. The vast river system spread across the plains of Punjab and Sindh, which are low-lying and easily submerged. Like that, the hilly terrain of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is highly vulnerable to flash flood. Geography makes floods likely, but poor management makes them catastrophic.

Weak infrastructure :-

Most of Pakistan's bridges and dams are decades old and not designed to handle water pressure. They easily break during high floods. Similarly, cities lack proper drainage system.

Deforestation -

Pakistan has less than 5% Forest Cover, Compared to the 25% global benchmark. Forest naturally absorb rainwater and slow down floods. The destruction of mangroves in Sindh has removed natural barriers that protect coastal areas from storm surges.

unplanned Urbanization -

unregulated growth of cities has blocked natural waterways. Concrete surfaces and housing schemes have sealed water absorption channels and this causes rainwater to accumulate and turning heavy rain into urban flooding.

Weak Governance and Institutional Failure -

Flood management in our country is largely reactive. overlapping responsibilities and lack of coordination delay response.

Policy Recommendations :-

(1) Build Climate - Resilient Infrastructure :-

Dallistom must build small and medium reservoirs to store excess water and upgrade its dams to modern standards. Strengthened infrastructure will not only protect against floods but also provide water storage for agriculture.

(2) Improve Urban Flood Management :-

There must be proper drainage and stormwater management systems.

(3) Invest in Early Warning System :-

Modern flood forecasting can give early warnings. These alerts must reach the grassroots level in local language, so villagers have enough time to evacuate safely.

General instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

4. Reform institutions & Disaster governance:-

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%
Instead of spending only on relief after flood. Should be a dedicated annual budget for disaster risk reduction (DRR)

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

5. Enhance International cooperation:-

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question.. if you fail to do so, no matter

how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck

Problems demonstrate that Pakistan's Crisis is not merely environmental but a mixture of Climate Change, poor infrastructure, and weak governance. By investing in building infrastructure, reforming institutions, and cooperating internationally, Pakistan can shift from reactive relief to proactive resilience.