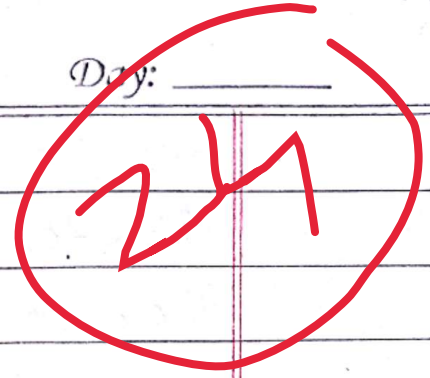


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Instructions

Pakistan Affairs



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.

1. Introduction to recent flood and role of Disaster management :

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 part/s 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.

Pakistan has a catastrophic history in the area of climate change specifically in flood. The country is facing severe flood through the provinces as KP, Punjab, GB, Sindh and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. The flood has hit severely economy, infrastructure and above all thousand plus lives has been lost so far. The responsible authorities; NDMA, PDMA and DDMA are failed to tackle the situation due to ill preparedness. Meanwhile, Disaster managements of Pakistan are the significant

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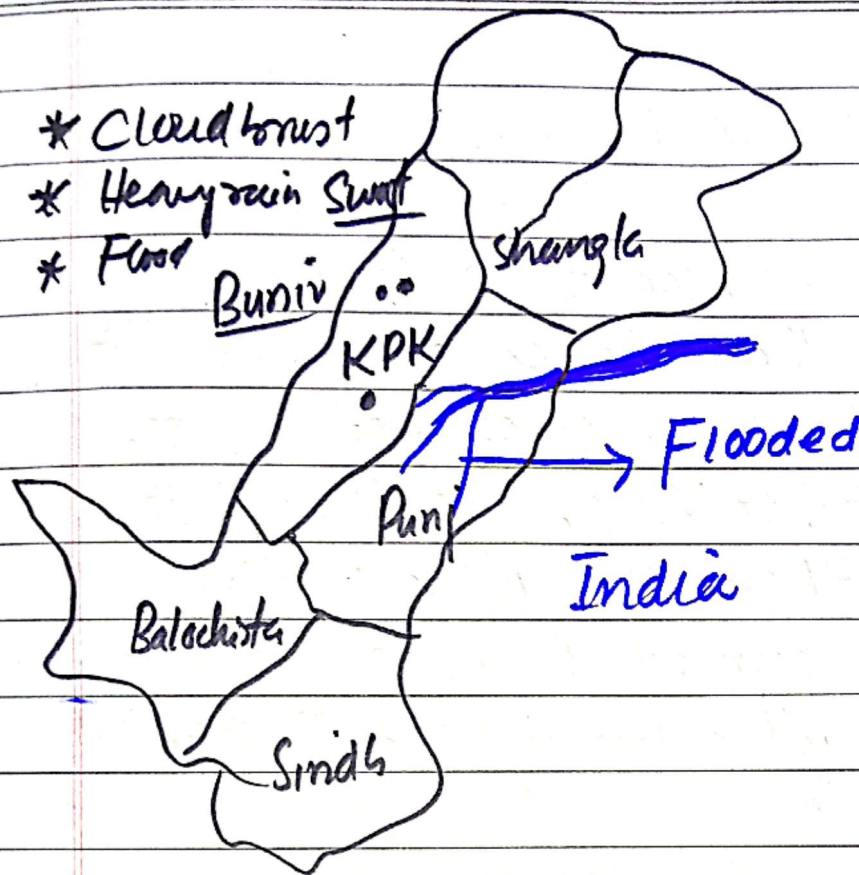
authorities in tackling such disasters i.e. flood etc. Therefore, they are important to consider.

II Recent scenario of Pakistan: A devastating flood throughout the country:

Pakistan is under devastating flood and the entire country is facing the draconian face of the flood. The flood has hit **Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa** so badly; Buner has lost two to three villages, some are completely eroded from the earth. According to Provincial Management Disaster, the district has lost 256 lives, 30 homes and some 15 schools including private and government. Swat, Shangla, Bajir have the same scenario and has lost many lives, infrastructure so far.

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⇒ Punjab is under Ravi, Sutlej Flood

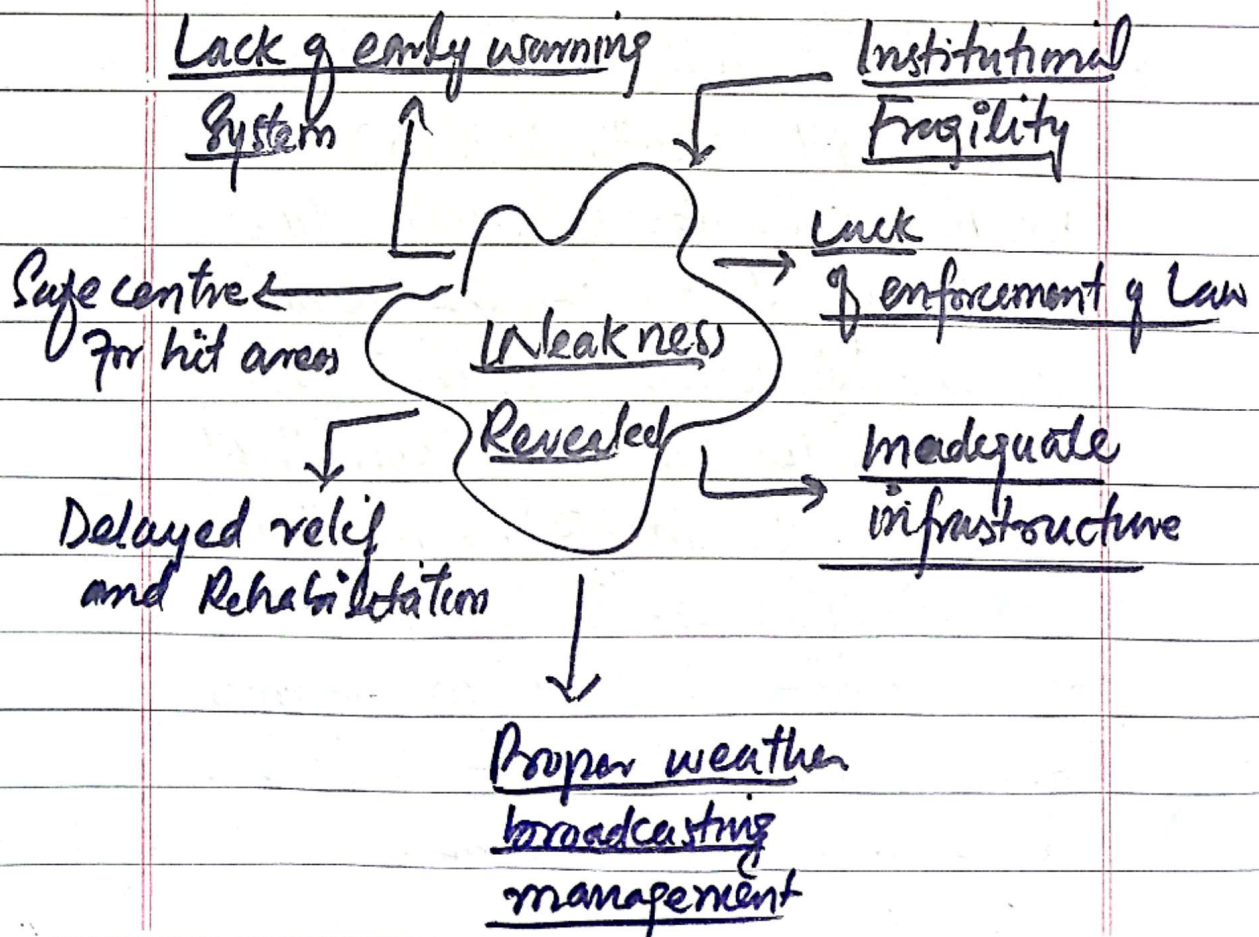
Along with KP, GB and Kashmir, Punjab is stuck due to heavy flood in the Ravi and Sutlej rivers. India has open headworks and dams that directly rise the flow in the lower riparians. Due to poor management and ill preparedness the provinces has lost 40 plus lives and infrastructure.

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III Weakness revealed by Recent Flood in Pakistan:

There is no denying the fact that the country is standing at the brink of climate change, erratic rainfall, glacial melting but there are issues in the management of the responsible authorities i.e. NDMA, PDMA and DDMA.



① Lack of early warning system in the prone areas:

Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change, its geographical factor, erratic rainfall pattern and rapidly growing global warming make country more prone to flood and natural disaster. Despite the fact, the country lacks early warning system in the flood prone areas.

② Institutional fragility: Lack of resources and management

The recent flood; BP, GB and Punjab, has revealed the weakness of the disaster management in the country. The institution lacks basic resources, coordination and management skills. Therefore, the flood has drastically destroyed the regions.

③ Inadequate infrastructure : Houses on the bank of rivers

The authority has dropped its interest to check and review the strength of infrastructure. The restriction on the construction of the houses on the bank of river is no more government mandate. These action reveals the weakness of the responsible authorities.

④ Delayed relief and Rehabilitation:

In KP, Bunni and Swat, the lack of relief camps and rehabilitation center increases the death toll. According to a report, 1st Aid system was rare in the affected areas.

⑤ Lack of safer center for the affected people :

The authority has not planned any safer center for the affected areas people. The women

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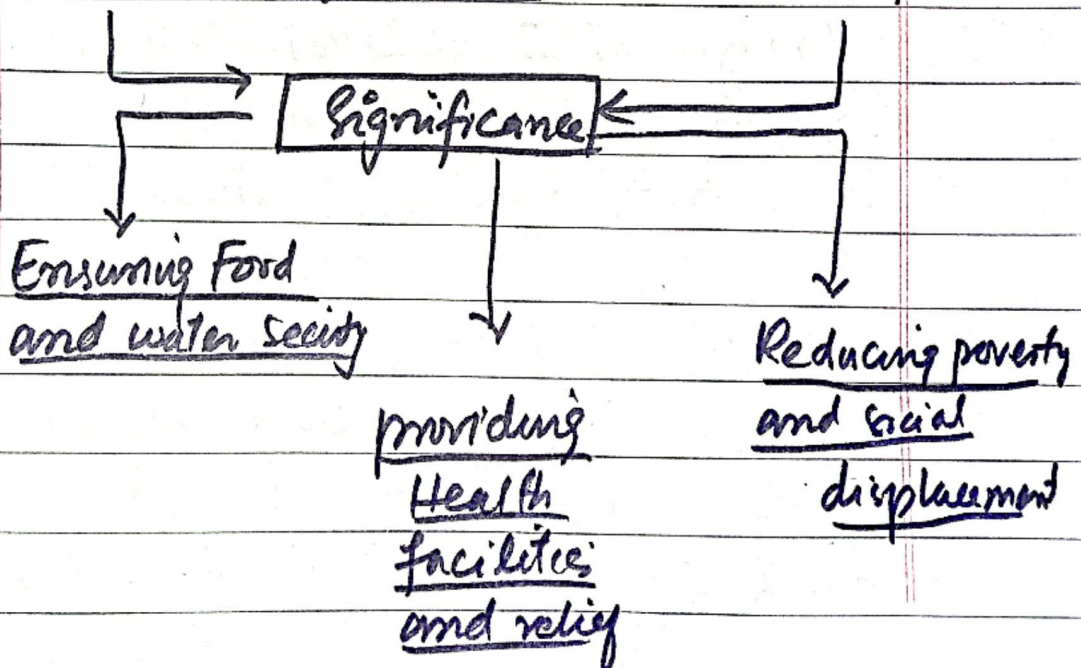
children and old people still remained in their houses in high flow of water. Therefore, the high destruction has been seen in the areas of KP specifically in Swat, Buner and Bajaur.

IV Significance of Disaster Management in Pakistan to reduce destruction of natural disaster:

National disaster management are significant and important in many ways:

Saving human lives
and minimizing casualties

Protecting economy
and infrastructure



1. Saving human lives and minimizing casualties:

Disaster management authorities are responsible to reduce the human loss and casualties. These institutions ensures timely evacuation, emergency shelter and health services.

2. Protecting economy and infrastructure:

Pakistan suffers billions of economy in GDP loss after every flood. For instance 2022 flood costs Pakistan 33bn USD. Disaster management safeguard infrastructure, dams, bridges and communication networks through their abilities such as stopping communities from construction of infrastructure near rivers.

3. Ensuring food and water security:

Strong disaster management institution ensure food and water availability in flood duration. Their

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role is significant in natural disasters.

4. Providing health facilities and relief during natural disaster:

Responsible Disaster management ensure health facilities, and relief camps for the victims.

It is important because flood affects humans, infrastructure and goods, therefore, it is necessary to manage health facilities from them to protect them from anxiety, stress etc due to loss.

5. Strengthening Governance and Institutional Credibility

Efficient disaster management boosts people's trust in the state and institutions and strengthen national cohesion. Therefore, it is important to maintain strong disaster management.

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V Conclusion :

Pakistan has lost many lives, livestock, infrastructure economy and agriculture in the recent flood of 2025 in KP, Punjab, GB and Azad Kashmir. The flood has also exposed the ill preparedness of the government such as no proper warning system, rehab centres, health facilitation and no plans for future floods. The recent flood has also increased the significance of the disaster management. because it is the only way to tackle natural disaster is flood.

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Question 07

I. Introduction to Kashmir issue:

"Without resolving
Kashmir issue, dispute
lasting peace cannot be
maintained in the region"

Shehbaz Sharif
PM of Pakistan

Kashmir issue is often described
as the "unfinished agenda of Partition",
remains the oldest unresolved
conflict on the agenda of the
United Nation. Since 1947, the
dispute has caused several wars;
traditional and non-traditional wars
prolonged hostility and recurring
crisis between Pakistan and
India. While Kashmiri people
are suffering due to severe
human rights violation, subjugation
i.e. 370 Article revocation etc.
Therefore, the understanding of

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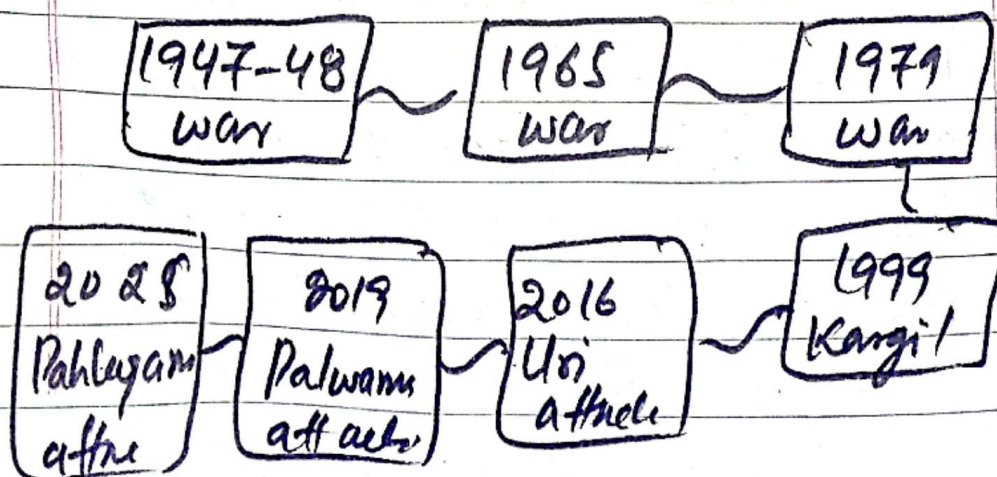
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Issue in its totality require historical background and root causes. There are many reasons behind the failure of the resolution of dispute in Kashmir and the prospect of various solutions.

II Kashmir issue: A historical analysis

Since the independence of both the country; India and Pakistan. Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan. Both country have fought various wars and extended prolonged hostility on Kashmir.

⇒ Time line of wars between India and Pakistan:



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⇒ India stance over Kashmir

Prime minister of India Mr Modi has made controversial statements on the issue of Kashmir. India won't accept third party mediation on Kashmir issue.

Indian defence minister Rajnath Singh said, "If there is talk with Pakistan on Kashmir, it will only be on Azad Kashmir."

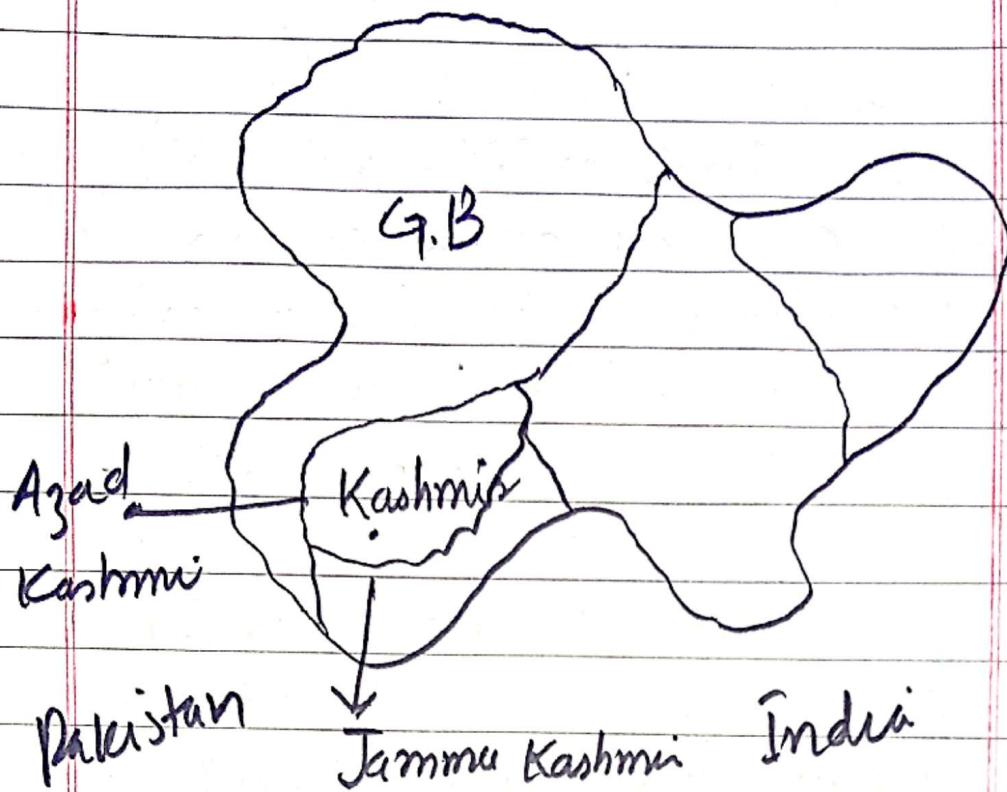
⇒ Pakistan stance over Kashmir:

PM Shehbaz Sharif said Kashmiri people has the right to decide their own future and fate. They are independent in their decision."

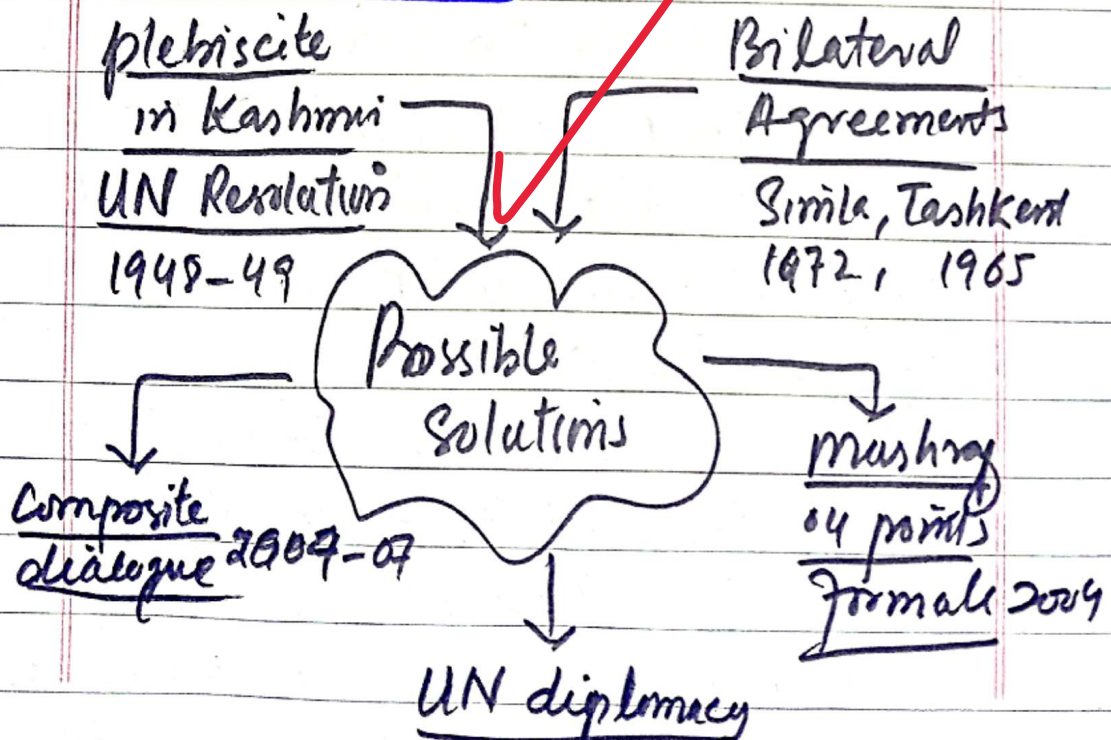
Moreover, Pakistan stance is very clear, that Pakistan will continued diplomatic, moral and political support for Kashmiris.
Current PM of Pakistan

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III Prospect of various solutions of the Kashmir issue :



①. Plebiscite in Kashmir suggested by UN organization 1948-49

United Nations organization passed a resolution in 1948-49 that there will be plebiscite under UN supervision. It was a democratic solution that was called by UN. Pakistan stood by the resolution, while India strongly opposed the solution putting condition on Pakistan. The UN resolution is still remain unattempt due to India oppositions.

②. Bilateral Agreements: Simla agreement and Tashkent Agreement 1971, 1965, respectively:

After a devastating war between India and Pakistan in 1965 both countries agreed upon and signed agreement called Tashkent agreement for the peaceful settlement of Kashmir issue. Moreover, after 1971 war an agreement was signed between

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both countries. Both pledged to resolve Kashmir bilaterally converting ceasefire line into LOC line of control. However, India used it to block international mediation because of Simla agreement 1972.

③ Composite dialogue between both countries 2004-07:

A positive gesture was moved between the two countries. Both started composite dialogue over Kashmiri dispute. The major portion of the dialogue was on Kashmiri issue resolution. Result was obvious such as Bus service across LOC, trade links revive after the dialogue. However, 2008 Mumbai attacks strained dialogue due to India blame game and false flag operations.

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④ Mushraf 04 points formula 2004-07:

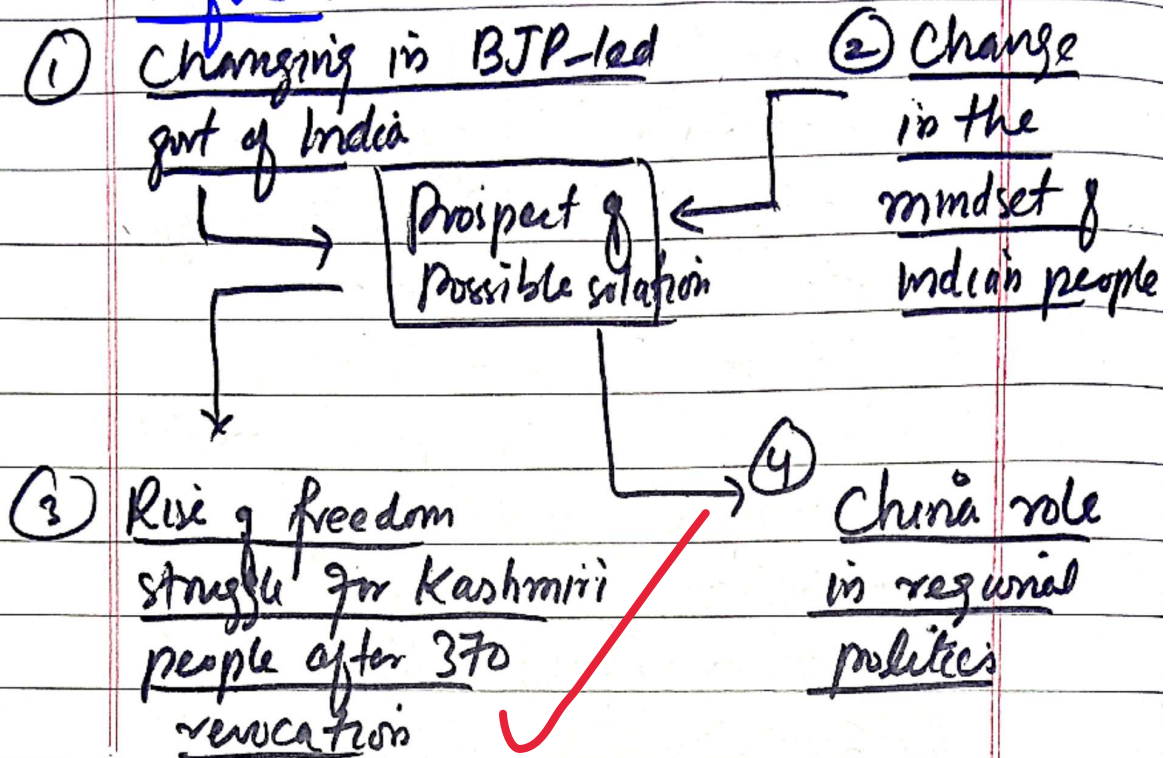
Gen. Mushraf introduced four point formula for Kashmir. The formula includes, demilitarization of Kashmir, Self governance of Kashmiris, joint supervision by Pakistan and India over Kashmiris. The formula was widely seen as the most workable compromise but due to political instability in Pakistan, Mushraf overthrown and resignation failed the formula.

Chenab Formula
Andorra Plan type
solution

⑤ UN diplomacy: India rejection of third party

United Nations presented its platform several times for the resolution of Kashmir issue. but India hegemonic attitude and rejection of third party involvement reduce the prospect of solution.

IV. More recent Prospect of various solutions : Reduces more than before :



V. Conclusion :

Kashmir is one of the oldest dispute between India and Pakistan. Although several solutions were proposed for the peaceful settlement of the region such as UN diplomacy, Simla and Tashkent agreement, Composite dialogues.

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However, all the steps that were taken were failed due to India's hegemonic attitude, opposition, blame game and political instability in Pakistan.

Moreover, the prospect of the possible solutions have been reduced more than before due to BJP-led government, change in mindset of the Indian people and regional politics.