



National Officers Academy
Mock Exams CSS-2023
December 2022(FINAL MOCK)
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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NOTE:

- i.** **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- ii.** Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- iii.** All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv.** Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- v.** No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- vi.** Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

SUBJECTIVE PART — PART-II

Q.2 Alighrah Movement was the arsenal of Pakistan movement. Discuss how the reforms initiated by Alighrah has impacts of the cause of Muslims of India.

Q.3 Discuss the main tenants of two nation theory and Ideology of Pakistan. How far these are incorporated in the Political System of Pakistan. Elaborate.

Q.4 What are the various types of assistance program IMF offered to Pakistan since 2000? Critically evaluate their efficacy.

Q.5 “The devastating floods add to the cascading economic crisis, another disaster with global implication looms: a major crisis to Pakistan’s national security”. Explain.

Q.6 Regional connectivity has become an increasingly significant phenomenon, especially after the initiation of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Elaborate.

Q.7 While Pakistan mainly focuses on its geopolitical gains after Afghan Taliban’s return to Kabul, but the developments since the Taliban’s takeover have brought serious security challenges for Pakistan. Besides, the resurgence of terrorist attacks in Pakistan. Pakistan has no other option but to work with the Taliban. Elaborate.

Q.8 The lopsided relationship between the USA and Pakistan exists because the two countries hardly share any strategic or economic interests. The relationship was driven by ad-hoc security concerns, with both countries needing each other. Discuss Pak-US relation in the context of this statement.

Best of Luck for CSS-2023

'SUBJECTIVE PART'

QUESTION NO. 5:

ANSWER:

1- INTRODUCTORY NOTE:

→ Explaining how economic situation of Pakistan has been struggling from its inception. Political instability (April) led to economic woe followed by deluge (August-September). A gloom picture is arising due to rise of insurgency which will further impact country's economy.

2- Pre-flood Economic Situation of Pakistan:

→ political instability due to no-confidence motion in April along with Ukraine crisis caused a major economic setback to all countries.

→ Most of economic indicators were already hinting economic slowdown. For example,

(March 2014) Foreign Reserves = \$14bn

(2021FY) Loan = \$127bn

(FY 2021) Trade deficit = \$432bn

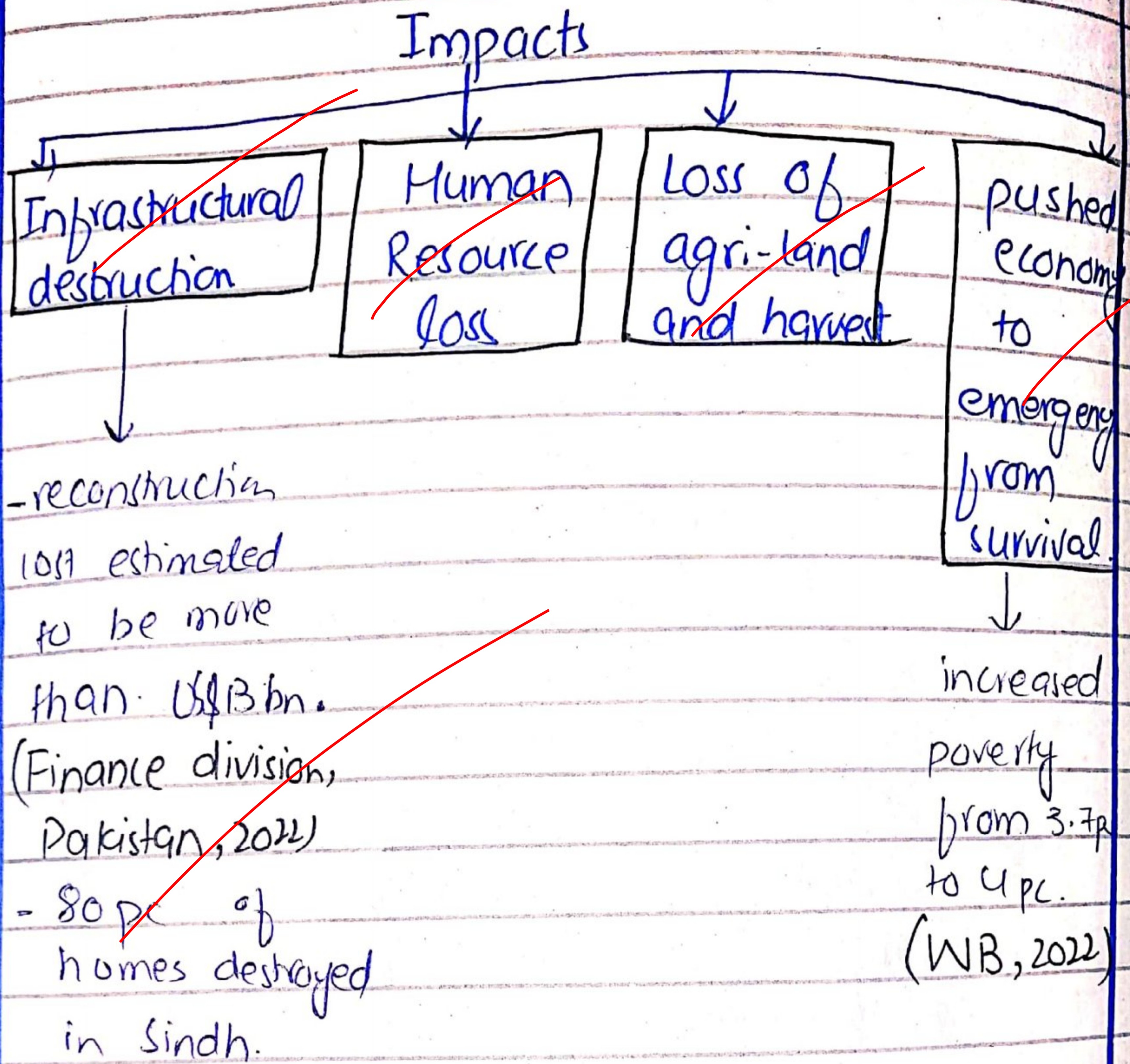
(State Bank of Pakistan)

- Destruction caused by floods:-

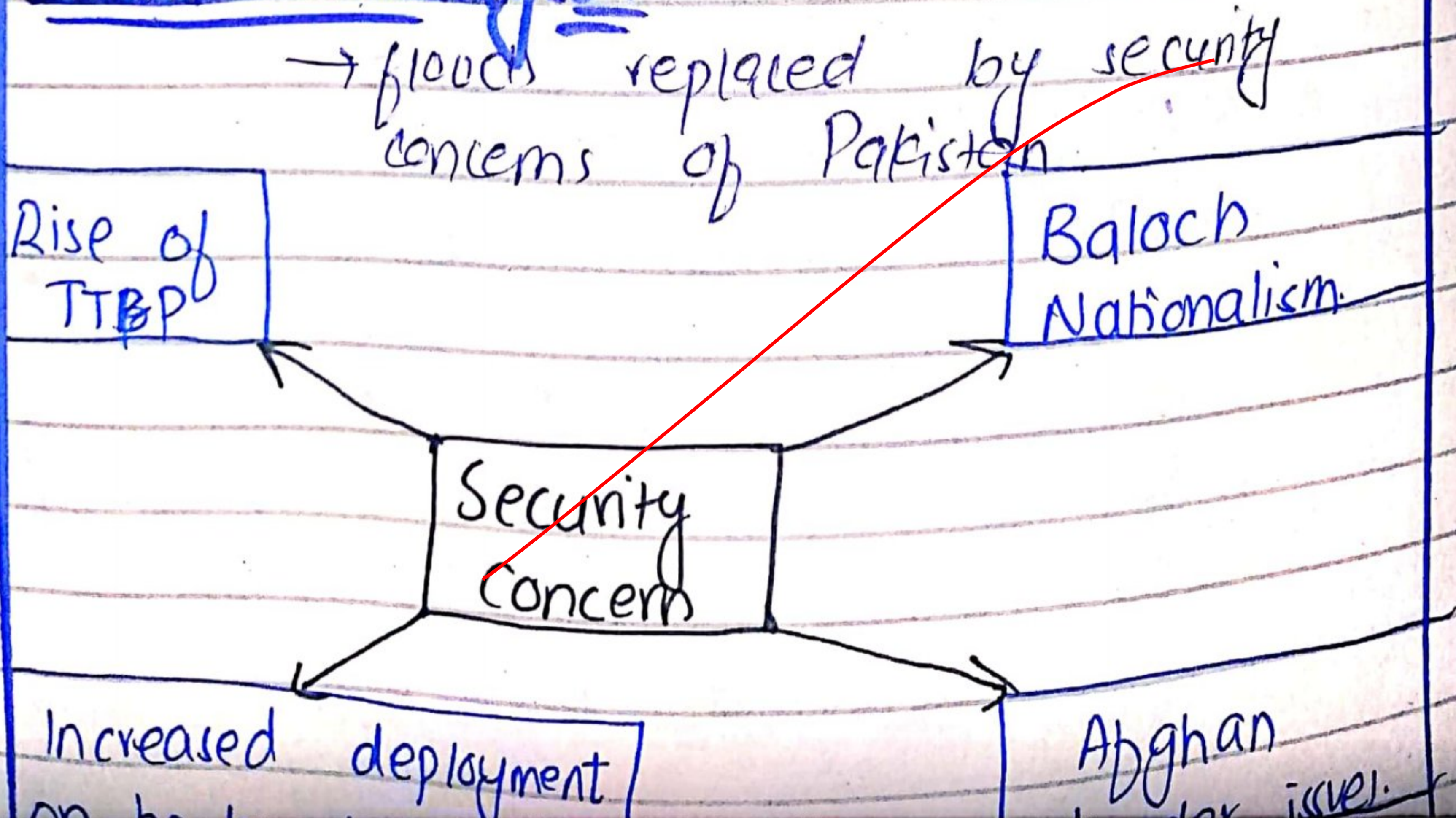
→ Torrential monsoon in June that continued for a month that washed away everything.

→ estimated loss was around 10.7 pc of cumulative GDP (World Bank, 2022)

4. How blood deepened economic woes?



5. Problem remained same but the cause changed:



6. Possible repercussions of National Security challenges on economy of Pakistan.

Impact

- Decreased Foreign Direct investment.
- Destruction of government's assets.
- accelerated spending on security than development.
- Consequences on CPEC.
- May effect Pakistan recent standing on FATF list.

7. Policy Option to survive the situation:

- Revival of IMF program.
- Building climate-resilient infrastructure in affected areas.
- Dealing ~~with~~ insurgency with an iron hand.
- Addressing concerns of Balochistan on assets division.
- Adopting austerity measures to lessen burden on government's exchequer.

8. Concluding note:

→ the way forward is not easy and peaceful but strict adherence to structural modifications in countering terrorism and climate change can show better results in long-term -

X — X

QUESTION NO. 7:-

ANSWER:

1- Introduction:

- With the arrival of a new player in Afghanistan - Pakistan game, Taliban were seen as a ray of hope. Pakistan not only urged the international community to assist on humanitarian grounds but ^{also} asked for the legitimization of regime ~~too~~. While Taliban mediated the talks between Pakistan and banned Tehrik-e-Taliban-Pakistan (TTP), recent upsurge of terrorist attack all over the country is being seen.
- other security concerns are also emerging and it is in the best interest of both countries to negotiate peace for regional prosperity.

2- History of PK-Afg relationship:

- mostly tense
- Durand line issue.
- Infiltration of terrorists in guise of ~~ref~~ refugees.
- Water conflict.
- Hostile cultural sentiments.

3- Shift in relationship after Taliban resumed power:

- Both considered each other as brethren states.
- Pakistan's geopolitical interest was to

to ensure security in Afghanistan that will be a guarantee of its own security. Moreover, by countering Indian elements working on Afghan soil, it can have stable western border. Being a Muslim and neighboring state to Pakistan, Muslim ummah could be strengthened by collaborating with each other. But things showed a drastic change in events in one year.

→ Current status is

a- border tensions.

b- Taliban dependence on India for trade.

c- Rise in terrorism.

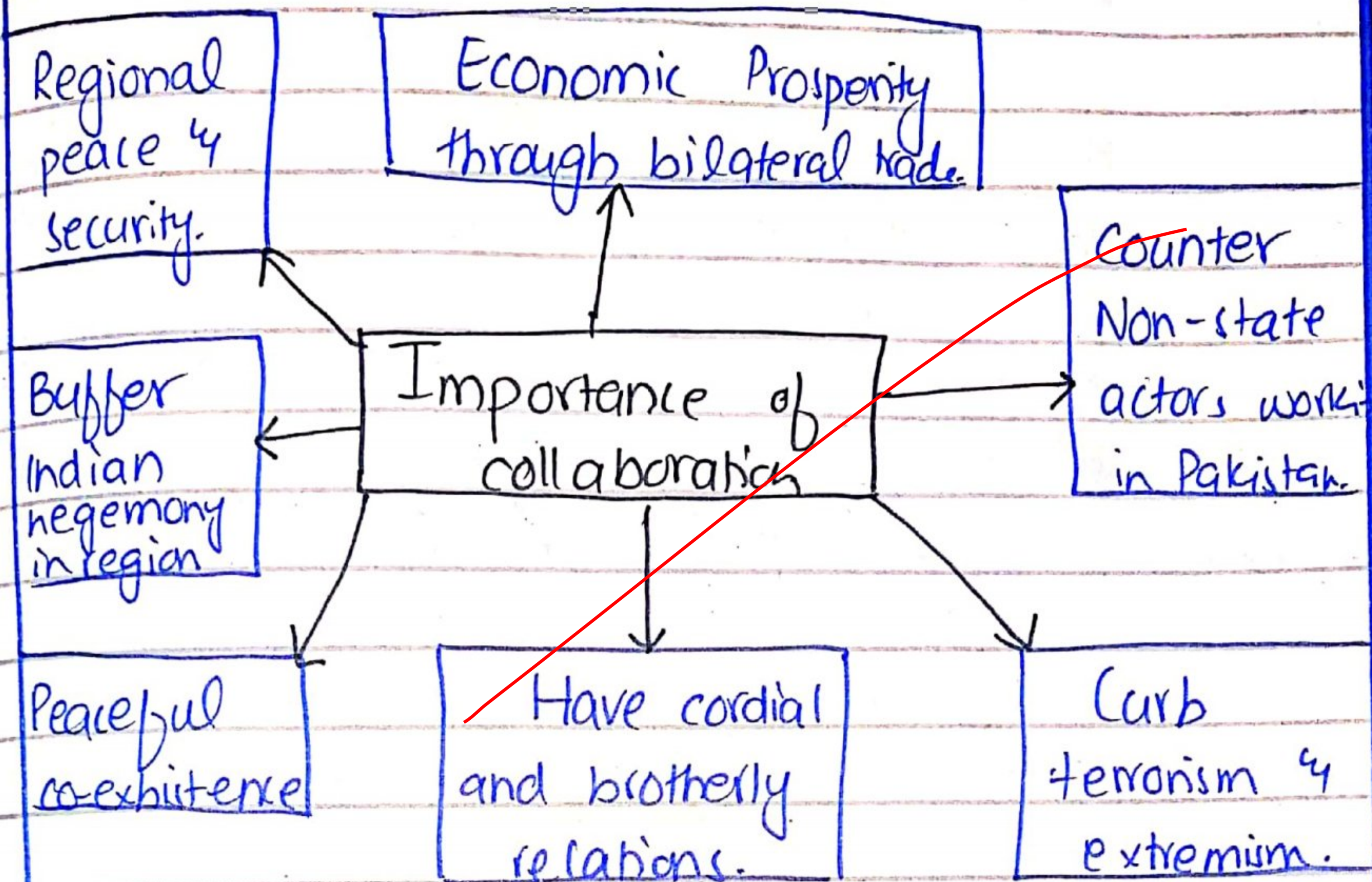
d- Influx of refugees after Taliban regime.

Security challenges for Pakistan after Taliban's takeover:

Security Challenges:

- Deterioration of national integration.
- surge in terrorism and extremism.
- may violate sovereignty of Pakistan.
- Clashes across the border.
- Promotion of non-state actors other than TTP in Pakistan.
- India can become more threatening enemy if it is able to manipulate current Pakistan and Afghan relations.

5- Why it is important for Pakistan to work with Taliban:



6- Policy options for better collaboration:

Following recommendations can be made:

- Put diplomatic pressure on Afghanistan to sever its ties with TTP.
- Involve regional great actors like China and Russia for regional security.
- Use international platform like OIC, SCO etc to include Taliban in regional and international discussions as exposure ^{can} change the rigid mindset.
- Establish economic ties with Taliban to increase connectivity.
- Convince them to take action against non-state actors working on Afghan soil through soft power.

fencing of border.

7-

Conclusion:

Taliban may be assured of all assistance in security and economic arena but it should also be made crystal-clear that Pakistan will not tolerate any attempt to challenge its sovereignty and ~~to~~ pose security concerns.

X ————— X