



National Officers Academy
Mock-8 for CSS-2024
January 2024
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

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. India-Middle East Europe Economic Corridor is projected as a competitor to the Belt and Road Initiative of China. Critically evaluate the potential and the future prospects of the two projects.
- Q. 3. China and Pakistan are celebrating the Decade of CPEC. Critically evaluate success and failures of the project.
- Q. 4. KSA- Iran rapprochement would have far reaching positive implications on the conflicts in the Middle East but would also have far reaching impacts on Pakistan. Discuss.
- Q. 5. SIFC is expecting huge foreign direct investment in Pakistan from Middle East and China. How do you see the chance of investment in Pakistan?
- Q. 6. How do you see Pak-Afghan relations in the wake of repeated attacks by TTP and ISKP in Pakistan using Afghan land against Pakistan and in return Islamabad decided to pull out Afghan refugees?
- Q. 7. The socio- economic future of Pakistan is directly linked with reforms in the power sector. Analyze.
- Q. 8. Critically evaluate the causes of US crisis. What do you think how it would affect US global leadership in the days to come.

Best of Luck for CSS-2024

Q No 6

Introduction:-

Founded in 2007, the TTP claimed that its goal is to impose its hardline interpretation of Islamic law over Pakistan. The group has been accused of deadly attacks after it ended a ceasefire agreement with the Pakistani government a year ago. Analysts believe that Pakistan has been unable to control TTP attacks and instead decided to expel Afghans as a frustrated response aimed at forcing Kabul to act against armed groups. This move has further dialed up tensions among both states.

Repatriation of Afghan Refugees:

Rising Tensions and historical precedents.

This is not the first measure by Pakistan. Historical operations in 2016 and subsequent years witnessed return and expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Afghan immigrants.

drawing criticism from Human Rights watchdogs. These actions were derived by similar allegations that TTP fighters were using the Afghan soil to launch attacks in Pakistan, citing security concerns.

Refugees statistics and Displacement Trends:-

Estimate reveal that over 95% of refugees in Pakistan, whether documented or undocumented are Afghan nationals. The refugees influx began in 1979 after Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, resulting in more than 3mn Afghans fleeing to Pakistan. A subsequent wave occurred in 2001 following the United States invasion of Afghanistan after the September 11 attacks. Presently, 1.3mn Afghans reside in Pakistan with concentration in KPK (50%) and Balochistan (24%).

Afghanistan's strong rejection and Diplomatic Efforts.

The interim afghan government led by the Taliban, strongly rebuked Pakistan's announcement, deeming it unacceptable. Afghanistan's spokesperson, Zabihullah Mujahid, urged Pakistan to reconsider the decision, asserting that afghan refugees are not linked to Pakistan's security issues. In response, Pakistan initiated high level negotiations in Kabul, emphasizing ^{the} need for improved border controls along their shared 2,640km characterized by challenging topography.

Economic challenges and Security concerns:- The Dilemma of Afghan Refugees:-

Economic problems and insecurity in Afghanistan hinder repatriation with 18% of refugees citing the latter as main obstacle. International law excludes those staying for economic purposes from asylum.

entitlements Pakistan, urging the international collaboration, emphasize the need for economic opportunities in Afghanistan. to incentivize returns. The Afghan's government's distribution of land to returnees in 2005 aimed to address shelter issues, but challenges persist, particularly for those not belonging to specified provinces.

Deportation Pushing Pak Afghan ties to the edge:-

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan is already on the edge over the presence of sanctuaries across the border. The move by Pakistan to repatriate Afghans having no refugee status or visas has further compounded the bilateral relationships. The officials there clarified that Pakistan was not bothering those who have proof of residence, but those who don't have identity, are not allowed to stay.

Pakistan's mass deportation poses risks to Regional stability.

Pakistan's act of repatriations that could force millions of afghans back to their crisis wracked country.

It could bring further trouble to region, notwithstanding Islamabad's efforts to justify itself on security grounds.

Afghanistan is in midst of one of world's largest humanitarian crises, reeling from devastating earthquakes and sanctions as well as economic challenges.

Many Pakistani rights groups have urged government to end forcible repatriation of refugees, and top politicians and civil society activists have petitioned the supreme court to halt such repatriation.

Comprehensive analysis

1) Global perspectives on Non Refoulment and Security

Challenges:

While non refoulment principle has been broad application beyond 1951 convention, the aftermath of 2001 U.S. terrorist attacks witnessed countries

including Australia ^{invoking} national security exceptions - This altered landscape questions the expansive protection offered to refugees. Pakistan's own national security, economic and political crises further limit its ability to host million of refugees necessitating a re-evaluation of their entitlement to protection under international level.

Understanding Legal classification

The legal status of afghans in Pakistan is often misconstrued, particularly regarding refugees' classification - The absence of convention refugees due to Pakistan's non party status prompts a closer look at the four broad categories - prima facie refugees, mandate refugees, illegal entrants, and foreigners - Pakistan's historical acceptance of afghan refugees in aftermath of Saur revolution in 1978 and subsequent cooperation with UNHCR forms the basis for comprehensive protection system.

Conclusion:

Navigating the complex interplay of legal, economic and security challenges, Pakistan faces the critical decisions regarding future of Afghan refugees on its soil. Striking a balance between humanitarian considerations and national interests remains a formidable task, necessitating a careful legal, diplomatic frameworks and international obligations forms the basis for an informed and comprehensive approach to address the multifaceted issue surrounding Afghan refugees in Pakistan.