



**National Officers Academy**  
**Mock Exams for CSS-2025**  
**May 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.** Criticality evaluate Pak -Afghan tension in the wake increasing attacks by TTP and ISKP using Afghanistan soil against Pakistan. Suggest policy measures for Islamabad to overcome the crises and also improve relations with Afghanistan.
- Q. 3.** OIC remained predominantly a failed organization primarily because of internal rifts, lack of a conflict resolution mechanism and unprecedented influence of the US on the member countries. Do you think Hamas-Israel war and Iran KSA rapprochement may provide it an opportunity to become a successful organization that could truly represent the Muslim world?
- Q. 4.** 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. 5.** 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. 6.** What is the "Losses and Damages" concept floated on the platform of COP-27? Critically evaluate the opportunities of its practical materialization COP 28? Also identify how Pakistan could benefit from it.
- Q. 7.** What is "One China Two systems policy"? How US policy towards Taiwan is hurting it? What could be its possible implications? Give recommendations.
- Q. 8.** SIFC is expecting huge foreign direct investment in Pakistan from the Middle East and China. How do you see the chance of investment in Pakistan?

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***Best of Luck for CSS-2025***

## NoA Mock CSS-25 C. Affairs

Q.no.6:

Answer: What is COP?

Conference of Parties is held every year to monitor and strategize the climate related phenomena. It is held under UNIPCC - United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on climate change. The most historic among the conferences was the Paris Agreement which decided to keep the world temperature below 1.5°C till 2100.

COP27 and COP28:

The number 27 and 28 shows the number of times it had previously been held.

COP27 was held in 2022 in Sharm-el-Sheikh in Egypt whereas COP28 was held in 2023 in Dubai.

COP27 and the concept of Loss and Damage Fund:

The COP27 will always be remembered for the historic agreement on building a Loss and Damage Fund. To understand this concept we first have to understand



The emission of carbon.

Carbon Neutrality:

Amount of C emitted = Amt. of C  
||  
absorbed.

Carbon Neutral.

The big emitter of GHGs are China, USA, India and other developed countries. According to the UN chief Antonio Guterres, "Climate change knows no borders. It will not stop at Pacific or Atlantic. It is a global issue which needs global attention."

The big emitters are the major cause of climate change.

Loss and Damage fund is to compensate the developing countries that bear the brunt of major polluters. They will pay for the damages and losses caused by climate induced disasters to help the countries become more resilient.

Case Study of Pakistan:

In 2022 floods, Pakistan lost \$34 Billion and owing to this fact the climate change minister

Sherry Rehman at that time advocated wonderfully for the establishment of Loss and Damage Fund. The fund will help countries like Pakistan to adapt to the change climate.

COP27 impacts on COP28:

The policies discussed in 27th conference of Parties paved the way for COP28. In COP28 many submitted proposals were accepted. COP28 will have impact on coming COPs as it will discuss the implementation of policies made. Loss and Damage fund is a wonderful way to apply ointment on the wound of developing countries who are facing the brunt of industrialization.

Opportunities for Pakistan:

As a climate champion:

The effective advocacy for the creation of Loss and Damage fund has strengthened the position of Pakistan globally. It has been called as a climate champion of S. Asia. This opportunity can be used to bring Pakistan out from its economic woes.

Build a sustainable infrastructure:

Pakistan lost almost \$34



Billion in climate related distress only in 2022. The total of \$64 B has been lost. The compensation through Loss and Damage fund will help Pakistan is building a climate friendly and sustainable infrastructure. This could be a pivot in a right direction.

Lessons from Carbon neutral and Carbon negative countries:

Currently there are 8 carbon negative countries and the most prominent among those are Bhutan, Uruguay, Sweden, Norway and many more. These countries are selling their carbon credits and building a palpable economy. Pakistan can follow their footsteps and make it a carbon negative country.

Case study of Sweden:

Sweden's Alchemy: Turning Garbage into Energy.

Sweden has become first country to turn garbage into electricity and other forms of energy on a mass scale. 2100000 homes in Sweden are lighted, heated and powered through the garbage. Sweden is also earning revenue from other countries garbage by

handling it effectively.

Greta Thunberg of Sweden:

A school going Swedish girl has earned fame in climate activism. Pakistan can also build its positive image through climate activism.

Conclusion:

Loss and Damage fund can prove to a wonderful step towards rebuilding a sustainable world. Countries like Pakistan can benefit alot from it but it requires active participation of leaders in COPs and implement the policies devise in letter and spirit.

Q. no. 03:

Answer: OIC: A Cohort of Muslim World:

Organization of Islamic Cooperation was developed to bring all the Muslim countries on a single platform to deal with the worries and war. OIC development was a positive step in a right direction. But certain hurdles have made OIC a crippled organization. Lets discuss these measures one by one.



Main reasons for ineffectiveness of OIC:

Internal rifts between member states:

Any organization needs unity and humility to work effectively. The non-cooperation and doctrinal differences between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iran has given a major blow to OIC. The rift of Arab countries with Qatar and the policies of domination has severely affected the OIC.

Lack of conflict resolution mechanism:

In the words of George Orwell from a novel Animal Farm, "All animals are equal but some are more equal than others". This mindset has hurt the basic essence of OIC.

The race to pose oneself as a leader of Muslim Ummah has caused damage. The conflict created in this regard has no proper mechanism for its resolution. Therefore lack of conflict resolution mechanism is a major reason of the ineffectiveness of OIC.

Influence of USA on Muslim Countries:

The USA policy of pampering KSA and sanctioning Iran has further damaged the organization. USA, being the super power has an influence on Muslim countries as they depend on aid and other support from USA. This bloc politics has also hindered the effectiveness of OIC.

Metamorphosis of Global order presents OIC with an opportunity to be effective:

The contemporary events has given a chance to rebuild trust among Muslim countries to make OIC an effective platform. These events are

- 1, Saudi-Iran Rapprochement deal.
- 2, Hamas-Israel War

Saudi-Iran Rapprochement deal which was brokered by China has stunned the world. It gave a huge blow to American hegemony in the region.

China did something which was considered impossible for the USA. This deal brought two traditional rivals together and ended the enmity by selecting common ground between them. The two major



power holders has joined hand which will not only empower OIC but it will be helpful in policy making.

Impact of deal on OIC:

The recent closeness seen in the relations of KSA and Iran will shift the policy of joining one country.

Case Study of Pakistan:

Pakistan has tried to have good relations with both countries as Iran is its neighbour and people have religious sentiments for KSA. The ease in their relations will help in stabilizing of Pakistan.

This pivot will also weaken the USA hegemony on Muslim countries as they can now look at China in their times of hardship.

Hamas- Israel War:

The Palestine conflict has been a bone of contention from ages. The UK, USA and western backed Israel continues its illegal occupation of land through sheer brutality. People of Palestine have been facing these massacres from a long time. Hamas launched its attack

and Israel get the opportunity to invade the remaining few land of Palestine. They attacked Gaza and till now they have killed 35000 women, children and men. All these innocent Palestinians have brought Muslim world together.

Pakistan to show solidarity with Palestine:

The Muslim countries has shown solidarity for Palestine and they are advocating for a cease fire. OIC meeting was also called in May 2024 and demanded the cease fire. Not just Muslim countries but a majority of non-Muslim countries has also joined the cause. If the conflict can bring a diverse ethnolinguistic people so there are chances that it will be an opportunity for the OIC member states to sit together and forget their differences.

Conclusion:

OIC has been a platform for muslim countries to resolve their issues. Though it faced numerous problems



and crisis of no match, the contemporary changes such as Saudi-Iran rapprochement deal and solidarity of world with Palestinian cause gives an opportunity to make OIC fruitful and effective.

Q.no.08:

Answer:

Abstract:

Special Investment Facilitation Council - SIFC is a landmark initiative to facilitate the business. It aims to promote investment by providing ease of doing business opportunities to all the countries through a single window facilitation program. SIFC has the potential to attract huge chunks of capital from China, Middle East and other countries.

Distinct features of SIFC:

It is a collaborative forum between civil and military leadership which makes it attractive. It will increase cooperation and in turn bring huge investment in Pakistan. No earlier initiatives mark

such unique collaboration. This feature make it attractive for foreign investors.

FDI's expected from Middle East:  
Pakistan had enjoyed cordial relations with Middle Eastern countries. SIFC will provide a platform to handle the Saudi, Qatar and Arab world investment through a single effective platform. This will attract investors to invest more as SIFC provide ease of doing business through a single window.

It will be a wonderful opportunity to increase the level of Muslim investors in Pakistan. The visit of Muhammad bin Salman which is expected soon will tell us the impact of SIFC in attracting FDI's.

FDI expected from China:

China has been a trade partner of Pakistan for long and their relation is explained as deeper than the Pacific and higher than the Himalayas. China has invested Billions through CPEC and its OBOR has opened for



title of game changes all over the world. SIFC will facilitate the investment and it will motivate more Chinese companies to invest in a lucrative market of Pakistan.

### Critical Analysis:

Pakistan has recently shifted its geo-strategic policy to geo-economic policy. SIFC is a step to gain economic stability and decrease stagnation of economy. Many opportunities are lost due to a tug of war between Civil-Military Relations. SIFC provides a unique blend of cooperation between two state organs which will definitely lay down fruitful results by bringing the Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan. It will increase the confidence of China in CNPC timely completion and make Pakistan a chosen destination for Middle-East Investments.

### Conclusion:

Pakistan has gone to IARC 23 times and is still planning to draw an agreement for the 24<sup>th</sup> time. The economic hardships and debt burden of Pakistan can be

solved through STFC opportunities. Pakistan is good place for all kind of investment. STFC will help these investment and will put Pakistan on a path towards stability.

Q.no. 5

Answer:

Introduction:

The two neighbours Pakistan and Afghanistan have seen strained relation from the past two decades. As a famous aphorism goes, "You can change your friends but you can't change your neighbours." Therefore it is an utmost important to build trust worthy relations so that the both countries can live peacefully and in harmony.

Historical Background:

Since the inception both states had argument on issues such as border lines. Afghanistan was the only country to vote against Pakistan joining of United Nations. The USSR invasion and US invasion further deteriorated the relation and misadventure.



- been spread. The Nato deal which decided US-back out from Afghanistan led to the increase in tensions between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Recent Surge in Terrorism:

It was decided and promised by Afghan government that their land will not be used for any terrorist activities but they have failed to do so.

Attack by ISKP:

The banned Islamic State for Khurasan province organization did its attack on Kabul airport just few days after US back out showed the failure of Afghan government in curbing terrorism. ISKP has attacked Pakistan's land as well through Afghanistan. It has increased tensions between two countries.

Attacks by TTP:

Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan has increased their activities and attacks on Pakistan as they move freely in Afghanistan with out any hindrance. Afghan Taliban have failed to keep their promise and Afghanistan

has become safe haven for terrorists. The recent attacks in Gilgit and KPK have shown the increase in activities of TTP in Pakistan.

Response of Pakistan:

Pakistan has contacted with Afghan government to control these territories and not to allow these land to become safe haven for terrorists. Due to several failure of negotiation Islamabad finally decided to send refugees back to Afghanistan. This was first time as a pressure giving technique to bring Afghan government to table but the finance of government has made it a task to be completed. It is a vital step to curb the terrorist activities in Pakistan.

Sending Refugees back is a right step:

The decision is good step as it will help in curbing terrorist activities in Pakistan. Pakistan has lost \$300 billion in terrorism and it could no longer bear any further rise in terrorism. Therefore sending refugees



back is a good step.

Rethinking on the process of repatriation:

The government need to ensure a flexible repatriation of refugees.

It is also important to ensure that borders are not porous. So the sent refugees can not enter Pakistan again.

The country has hosted them for years and sending them is a right step but their dignity should be intact.

Conclusion:

Thought the Pak-Afghan relation had remained tough and the repatriation policy has further intensified it, the right step can be taken to ease the tension. However hard it may sound but to make Pakistan a safe and thriving place, it is the need of the hour to send the Afghan refugees back to their homeland. It will also control the TTP and ISKP terrorism activities in Pakistan.