National Officers Academy
Mock Exams for CSS-2026
August 2025(Mock-3)
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

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

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

SUBJECTIVE PART — PART-II

2. How do you see the chances of success of US-Russia negotiations on Ukraine? Critically evaluate the hurdles and give practical recommendations to end the dangerous war.

3. How do you see the future nuclear politics in the Middle East after US and Israel attack on Iranian nuclear sites?

4. How do you see the water politics in the region after India's decision to move out of Indus Water Treaty and China's decision to build the world largest dam on Barhamaputra River?

5. Pakistan is repeatedly hit by devastating floods. Critically evaluate its reasons and recommend policy options for the nation to follow.

6. How do you see the challenges and opportunities for China in the Trade tariffs imposed by US on both adversaries and allies?

7. The economic revival of Pakistan would be an elusive dream until extensive structural reforms are not introduced. Explain.

8. US has imposed double tariffs on India. Critically evaluate its economic and geopolitical implications on regional and global power politics.

①

QUESTION:5

ANSWER.

INTRODUCTION:

Floods are the recurring natural disaster faced by Pakistan. Every year the country face devastating floods. The reasons of heavy floods in Pakistan are climate change, heavy rainfall, lack of proper drainage system and unavailability of Dams to store extra water. These floods have negative impacts on people lives, infrastructure and economy of Pakistan. The best policy options for Pakistan are revamping the drainage and waste management system of Pakistan. Moreover, installing early warning system, transition to green energy and construction of Dams are some of the necessary measures.

Devastating Floods of 2022: A lesson unlearned:

Pakistan faced devastating floods in 2022. As per **the National Disaster Assessment Authority, "Pakistan lost $30bn in economy and 33 million people were displaced."** However, Pakistan did not learn any lesson to prevent such floods in future. That's why Pakistan is again facing the menace of floods.

* Reasons of Floods in Pakistan

1) Climate change induced disasters:

The recent floods are the result of climate change. Climate change results in the melting of glaciers and rising sea levels. As a result, country is facing floods. According to the Global

Climate Index, "Pakistan is the 5^{th} most vulnerable country to climate change".

(2) Heavy Rainfall in Monsoon Seasons:

The heavy rainfalls in the monsoon season are the reasons of floods. Pakistan does not have installed a mechanism of **rainfall harvesting**. As a result, the heavy rainfall water cause floods.

(3) Lack of Proper drainage facilities:

The lack of proper drainage facilities in metropolitan areas prevent the drainage of rainfall water. "**Karachi, frequently, face the problem of urban flooding due to ineffective drainage system" [Dawn].**

Date: 4 Day:

④ Lack of Proper waste management System:

Waste Management facilities are unavailable. As a result, waste clogs the drainage system and leads to flooding. As per the Global waste management Outlook Report 2024, "30% of waste, in South Asia, is collected against the global 70%."

⑤ Unavailability of Dams to store extra water:

Pakistan has constructed meagre Dams compared to China (3000 in last 30 years) and India (300). Dams not only produce electricity but store extra water.

⑥ Encroachement on water bodies:

Buildings are being constructed on water bodies. As a result, the natural flow of water has been disturbed. It leads to flooding. For example, construction of hotels and restaurants on kalam rivers.

(7) India's malignant design:

India withdrew from IWT on 23 April 2025. As a result, it has stopped sharing data with Pakistan regarding water level. As per the report in Dawn Newspaper, "India has increased the flow of water towards Pakistan to aggrevate its floods".

* Policy Options for the nation to reduce the occurence of Floods:

1. Transition to Green Energy to reduce carbon emissions:

The carbon emissions, which fuels climate change, can be reduced by transitioning to green energy. Pakistan should increase investment in solar and hydral energy to reduce emission and climate related disasters.

2. Installation of early warning system:

The installation of early warning system will reduce human losses. Moreover, National Disaster Management Authority will be better equipped to evacuate people from flood prone areas. The early warning system of Japan helps it in early evacuation in the wake of Tsunamis.

(7)

(3) Revamping the drainage and waste management system:

The drainage and waste management system should be revamped to reduce the intensity of urban floods.

(4) Construction of Dams:

Pakistan should expedite the construction of under construction Dams like Diamer and Dasu Dams to increase the water storage capacity.

(5) Land Zoning to prevent encroachment on water bodies:

Land zoning should be done to prevent encroachment on water bodies. This will reduce the devastation from floods.

(6) Climate Resilient Infrastructure:

Climate resilient infrastructure should be errected to reduce infrastructure loss due to floods. Bangladesh has made climate Fund Facility to fund climate resilient infrastructure.

(7) Forestation drive to reduce floods:

Forests act as a natural barrier to floods. So, plantation drive should be started all across the country. Moreover the government should restore forests. Bhutan is a first carbon negative country as its constitution stress on 60% of forests in the country.

* CONCLUSION:

Floods are the recurring natural disasters. These are caused by climate change, heavy rainfall and unavailability of proper drainage system. The best way out is the construction of Dams and installment of early warning system.

QUESTION: 8
ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Trump has imposed tariffs on several countries to reduce its trade deficit and to promote local industry. The Trump Administration has imposed heavy tariffs on India. These tariffs have several regional and global economic implications like reduction of trade of India with the US. It will opportunity for Pak to increase trade with the US. Moreover, it will lead to disruption of global supply chain and inflation. These tariffs will have several regional and global geopolitical implications like reduction of India's hegemony in South Asia and increase its anti-west alliance with the BRICS countries.

Trump Tariffs on India:

In the beginning Trump imposed 26% tariffs on India. However, when India did not strike deal with the US and continue buying oil from Russia, US doubled Tariffs on India. Recently, Trump has imposed 50% tariffs on India. Trump has called India a king of Tariffs since it imposes 54% tariffs on the US products.

* Regional Economic Implication of Trump's tariff on India:

① Reduction of Indian trade volume with the US:

The total volume of trade between the US and India exceed from $200bn as per the Economic Research

Institute. After tariffs the trade volume will be decreased.

② Less competative products of India in the US markets:

After Tariffs, the cost of Indian products will increase in the US markets. As a result, Indian products will be less competative and consumers will buy other countries' products.

③ Competative advantage to Pakistani products in the US:

Pakistan will get advantage from the heavy tariffs on India. The Tariffs on Pakistan have been reduced to 19%. As a result, the products of Pakistan will have a competative edge over India products.

④ Search of new export markets by Indias

India will have to search for new markets to export its products. China and Russia would be the new markets for Indians products. As the trade volume of India and china is $113bn.

* Global Economic Implications of Trump's tariff on India:

① Disruption of global supply chain:

It will lead to disruption of global supply chain as both India and the US are large markets.

② Increase in Inflation:

Tariffs will increase the cost of products. As a result, global inflation will increase.

③ New Economic alliances:

New economic alliances will be established headed by the US and China.

* **Regional Geopolitical Implications of Trump Tariffs on India:**

① Tense bilateral relations between the US and India:

India is the economic and strategic partner of the US in South Asia. After these tariffs, their bilateral relations will deteriorate.

② Strengthening of Pak relations with the US:

Pak relations with

the US will be strengthened due to **renewed interest** of Trump in the mining and agriculture sector of Pakistan. Moreover, Trump appreciate Pakistan on signing Truce with India.

③ Reduction of India's hegemony in the region:

India's hegemony in South Asia will be decreased after the US tariff war with India.

④ Prospects of Trump resolution of kashmir:

In the aftermath of 4 day Pak-India war, Trump showed his resolve to mediate on kashmir issue between India and Pakistan. This will be a win-win situation for Pakistan.

* Global geopolitical Implications of Trump Tariffs on India:

① India rebuilding ties with China and Russia:

India will strengthen ties with china and Russia. It can be proved from, India Security Advisor visit to Russia and inviting Putin to India. Moreover, India continue to buy oil from Russia despite the US sanctions. Similarly, Chinese Foreign minister has visited India in the aftermath of India-Pak war to strengthen relations.

② Increase the influence of China in South Asia:

The influence of China in South Asia will be increased after strengthening ties with India. Moreover, India-US alliance to counter china will be weakened.

③ **Strengthening of anti-west alliance:**

The anti-west alliance like BRICS will be strengthened. This will be a set-back for the US global economic hegemony.

CONCLUSION:

Trump has imposed heavy ~~taxes~~ tariffs on India. This will have several regional and global economic implications like reduction of US-India trade. Moreover, it will have regional and global geo-political implications like reduction in the Indian hegemony.

QUESTION: 7
ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is facing economic crisis since its inception. There is a dire need of reforms to revamp the economy of Pakistan. These reforms include increase in tax collection, diversification of export products and destination. In addition, increase in agriculture and industrial productivity. Moreover, Privatization of State own Enterprises and reduction of dependency on foreign loans. These reforms will turn-around the economy of Pakistan otherwise the economic revival would be an elusive dream.

Over View of Pakistan Economic Crisis:

Pakistan is in the throes of economic crisis. It is due to short-sighted policies of governments. As a result, the country has never seen a sustainable economic growth. Akbar Zaidi in his book, "The Problem with Pakistan Economy" has pointed out several problems in the policies of governments".

Inevitability of Structural Economic reforms for economic revival in Pakistan:

① Increase in tax collection through automation and documentation of informal economy:

Pak tax collection is meagre in the region. As per the Economic Survey of Pak, "Pak collects 9% tax to GDP ratio." Thus, tax collection should be automated through **track and trace system** and **point scoring method.** Moreover, we should document the informal economy to bring it under tax net. Thus, increase tax collection will improve revenue generation of Pakistan and reduce budget deficit.

② Diversification of export products and destination:

Pak should exports IT products other than textile. Moreover, it should explore new markets like Central Asia, Africa and South East Asia besides trade with EU & the US. As per the Economist, the global share of machinery is 12%. And electronic product is 17% in global exports.

③ Transition to Green energy:

Pakistan should transition to green energy to reduce heavy import bills of hydrocarbons. For example, Pak should produce electricity from solar and hydral resources.

④ Industrial reforms to increase exports:

Pakistan should upgrade its industrial machinery. Similarly, Pak should solarize its industries to reduce cost of industrial products. As a result, our export products will be globally competative.

⑤ Agriculture reforms to increase food security and exports:

Pak should use drip and sprinkle irrigation system to reduce intake of water through irrigation. Moreover, Pak should use scientific seeds to increase yield. This will improve food security and agriculture exports.

⑥ Privatization of State own enterprises:

State own enterprises loss 400bn rupees annually. It should be privatized to reduce losses and increase revenue generation through tax collection. **Muslim Commercial bank & k-electric are successful and generate revenue after privatization.**

⑦ Reduce circular debt:

The circular debt of Pakistan has reached to $5bn. It should be reduce by preventing electricity theft, reduce line losses etc.

CONCLUSION:

Deep structural reforms are inevitable for economic revival of Pak. These reforms include increase in exports. moreover, industrial and agricultural reforms and privatization of industries.

QUESTION: 6
ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Trump has announced tariffs on China to revamp its economy. These tariffs present opportunity like ~~expor~~ diversification of export destination. Similarly, strengthening ties with countries hardly hit by the US tariffs. Moreover, these tariffs present challenges for China like decrease in exports to the US.

Opportunities for China due to tariffs imposed by the US:

① Increase trade with other countries:

China will diversity its export distination and increase trade with other countries. According to the Financial Times report, "The trade of China in 2023 was more with South Asian countries than the US."

(2) Steps towards self-sufficiency:

China will see this as an opportunity to decouple its economy from the US and more towards self-sufficiency. As per the Economist report, "China trade with the US was 20% in the 2018 while it was 15% in 2023."

(3) Establish Industries in other countries to bypass tariffs:

China will establish industries under BRI project in other countries like Pakistan. The products will be assembled in other countries and then send to the US. This way China will continue to export its products under cover.

④ **Strengthening of the anti-US alliances:**

China will form anti-US coalition of China, Russia and India. As a result BRICS countries will defy the US and increase trade. As the Economic research institute, "China trade with BRICS countries are $648bn."

Challanges for China due to tariffs imposed by the US:

① **Reduction in exports to the US:**

China exports to the US will be decreased. As per the report, "In 2018, trade war, China lost $200bn exports to the US"

② Reduce trade of European countries with China:

EU is the china largest trading patner. Under the influence of the US, EU countries will decrease trade with china.

③ Closing down of Industries:

China will close down its industries as its exports will decrease. This will leads to unemployment and economic recession in china.

CONCLUSION:

The US tariffs on china present both opportunities and challenge. The oppartenities include self-sufficiency and increase trade with other countries. The challanges include decrease in exports and economic recession.