



National Officers Academy

Mock Exams for CSS-2026

December, 2025 (Mock-5)

General Knowledge-II

(Current Affairs)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-II 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. Pak-Afghan relations continue to remain tensed even after mediation by China. What do you think are major factors and how could it be improved.

Q-3. The formation of new provinces is a recurring discourse in Pakistan. Critically evaluate the hurdles and give recommendations.

Q-4. There is dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Baluchistan. Critically evaluate the reasons and give recommendations.

Q-5. Trump once again pulled out of the Paris Climate Agreement. Critically evaluate the future efforts against climate change in the absence of the world leader.

Q-6. How do you see the chances of the end of Ukrainian war when the demands of Russia and NATO are conflicting and poles apart. Elaborate.

Q-7. How Pakistan could balance its relations after the recent engagement with US and strategic partnership with China.

Q-8. Pakistan Saudi Arabia have signed a historic defense pact. Critically evaluate the causes and implications of the deal.

Best Wishes for CSS-2026



Tools



Fit Screen



Share



Edit on PC

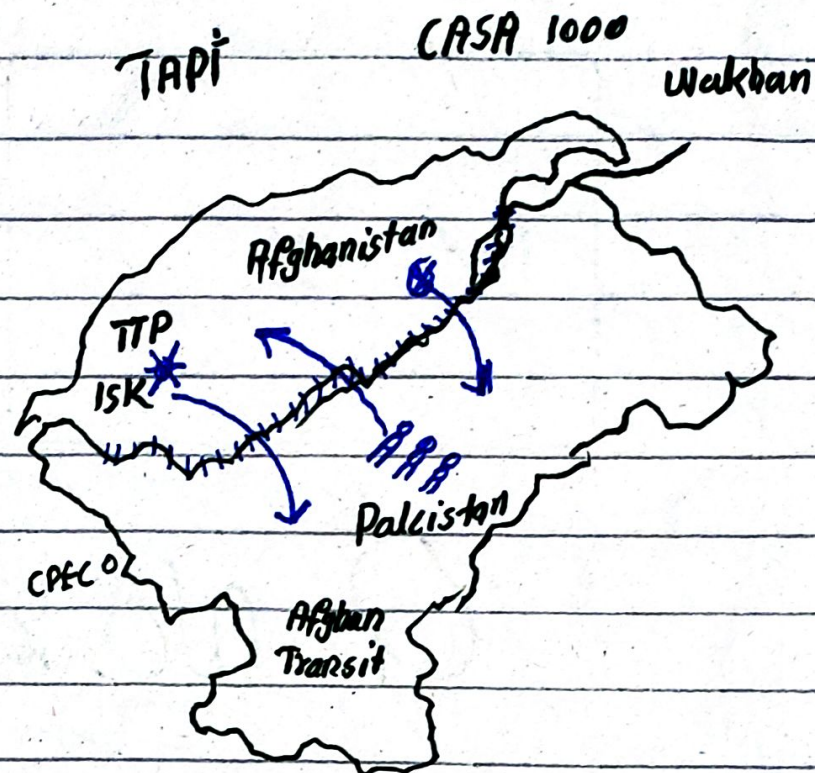


Part - II

Q. No. 2

1. Introduction:

Pakistan has always experienced tensed relations with Afghanistan. Even currently the constrain continues despite the mediation by Turkey. Cross border terrorism, restriction of trade, Durand line issue, air raids of Pakistan contribute to the persistent tensions between both the nations. The tensions can be overcome through fresh-II diplomacy, establishment of permanent border management commission, increase border surveillance, diplomatic engagement and involve third party to guarantee peace. Thus, Pakistan-Afghanistan can improve their relationships.



- 2500 km border
 * → Cross border terrorism
 ~~~ → Expelling refugees

Figure 0.1 map of tensions

2. Factors contributing to the tensed relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

1. Cross border terrorism harms Pak-Afghan relations:

Soon after the withdrawal of the United States in 2021, TTP, ISK and Al-Qaeda fostered attacks against Pakistan. Instead of curbing terror groups promised

In Doha Agreement 2020, Taliban of Afghan regime forwarded military and financial support to TTP against Pakistan.

## 2. Pakistan's air raids added fuel to the fire:

Pakistan persistently engaged Afghan Taliban to stop and eliminate terror hideouts but they rejected the request. So, Pakistan carried out strikes in Kunar, Kabul, Paktika, Paktia and Khost against TTP camps and its leaderships resulting in the deaths of terrorists. Taliban retaliated through attacking Chamon border.

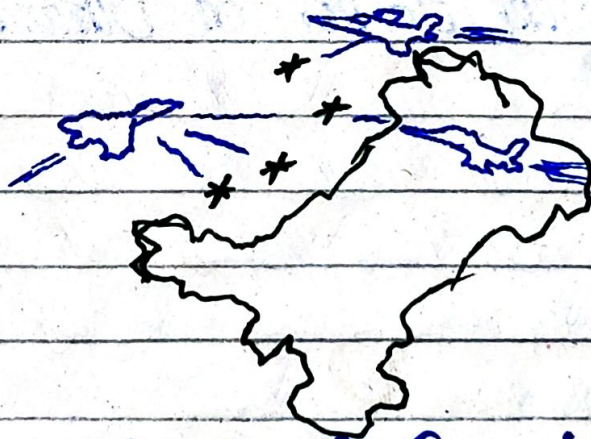


Figure 0.1 Pakistan Airforce in the sky of Afghanistan 2025

## 3. Restriction on Afghan transit trade:

Pakistan restricted all the trade activities to Afghanistan. It

further isolated Taliban. Taliban calls it politicization of trade. Thus, tensions persistently continued till now.

#### 4. Expelling Afghan Refugees:

Pakistan started expelling Afghan refugees who spent decades in the country. Although, Taliban called Pakistan to restrain from the expulsion. Thus, mass expulsion of ... further harmed the relations.

#### 5. Persistent clashes on Durandline:

Afghanistan since inception of Pakistan calls the Durandline illegitimate. They cut fence, attack Pakistan's checkpoints and facilitate illegal smuggling, along with cross border terrorism.

#### 3. Recommendations to improve the relations:

1. Creation of permanent border management Commission:

Pakistan should diplomatically involve Afghan authorities and create border management commission. The establishment of permanent border management commission can help both the sides to build trust and overcome cross border terrorism, smuggling and border clashes.

## 2. Promoting track-II diplomacy:

Pakistan should promote track-II diplomacy. The track-II diplomacy involves tribal leaders, scholars, traders and journalists. They can play a positive role in reunifying the Pak-Afghan authorities.

## 3. Enhancement of diplomacy:

Pakistan should enhance diplomacy rather than using military means. This was how Sun Tzu "The Art of War" said "The best of art of the war is to subdue enemy without fighting."

## 4. Enhance border surveillance:

Pakistan should protect

its borders through mobilization of drones, remote sensing technology and troops. These steps can reduce the cross border terrorism.

#### 5. Soft power rather than aggression!

Pakistan must not restrict Afghan goods. Government should enhance education, scholarships and people-to-people contact so as to build ~~that~~ trust.

#### 4. Critical analysis:

Peace in Afghanistan means peace in Pakistan. They both share common cultural, religious and political history. So, Pakistan should consider ~~as~~ Afghanistan a second home. Promoting diplomacy, trade and cultural exchanges are essential for development of peace. In short, **fruly Shaid Khakan Abbasi** said "We cannot change our neighbours but we can change the approach towards them."

#### 5. Conclusion:

In short, Pak-Afghan faces serious issues due to mistrust, terror

and aggression. These issues can be overcome through cooperation rather than aggression.

Q. No. 4

### 1. Introduction:

According to Islamabad Policy Research Institution's (IPRI) journal published in 2024 named "Causes and Recommendations to Terrorism" behind the current waves of militancy in KP and Balochistan there are several causes. These factors include the takeover of Kabul, lack of political will to implement national action plan, lack of LEAs capabilities, madrasa supports and alliance between militants and alienation of public. These issues can be resolved through engaging Taliban, disrupting madrasa supports, implementing national plan of action, carrying IBOs and enhancing the capabilities of LEAs. Thus, the horrible wave of militancy can be encountered.

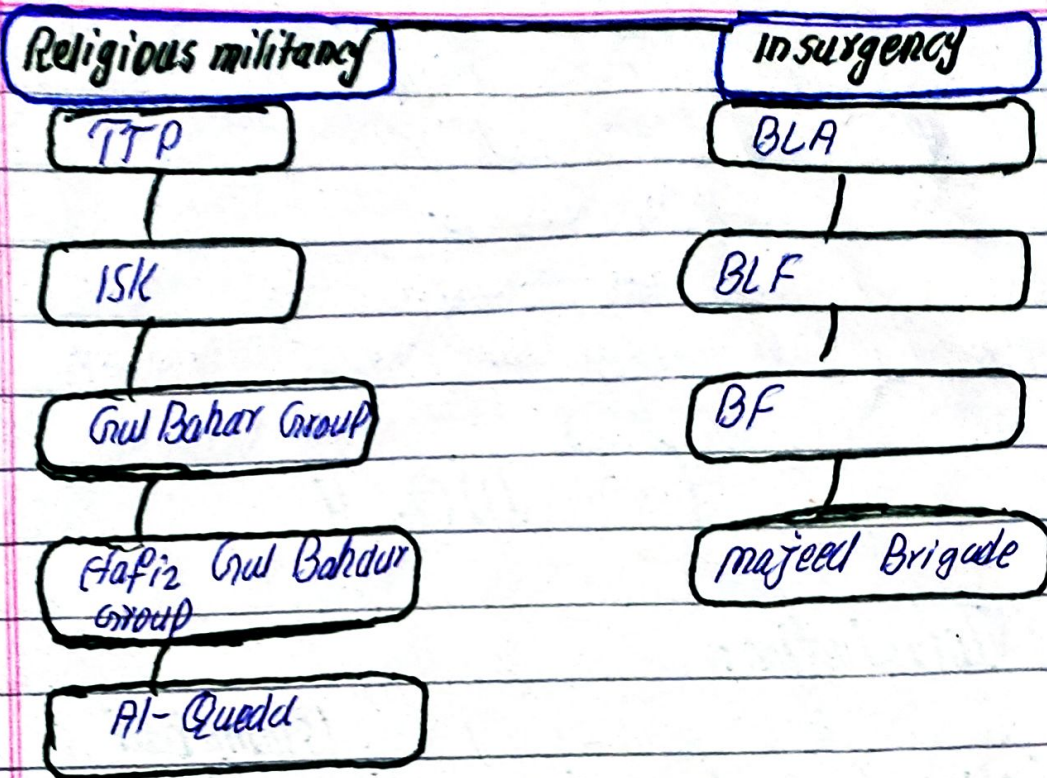


Figure 0.3 Groups of militants

## 2. Reasons responsible for the revival of militancy:

### 1. Takeover of Kabul gave space to militants:

In 2021, the United States left Afghanistan. The NATO forces also left latest weapons worth of 5 billion US dollars. militants re-emerged and gained both military and financial support from TTA against Pakistan. [SIGAR]

## 2. Lack of political will to implement National Action Plan (NAP):

All the democratic parties even agreed to implement National Action Plan but failed to do so. NAP includes curb non-custom vehicles, smuggling & expell refugee and collective stance against terrorism. Lack of implementation of NAP gave chance to militants to re-emerge.

## 3. Alliance between militant groups:

In the history of terrorism, TTP, BLA and ISK became together against Pakistan. They share weapons, bombers, intelligence and targets. Thus, they challenge the capabilities of the state.

## 4. Madrasa support to militants:

Un-registered madrasas became the shelter homes of terrorists. Madrasas not only enhanced anti-state narrative but also protected the attackers and resisted the authorities against ~~search~~ search operations.

### 5. Lack of Law enforcement agencies capabilities to fight:

Civilian law enforcement agencies failed to confront the emergence of terrorists across the region — KP and Baluchistan.

### 3. Recommendations to overcome the challenges:

#### 1. Implementation of NAP:

Provinces must implement National Action plan (NAP) by curbing non-custom vehicles, money laundering and expel undocumented foreigners. Also, the provinces must disrupt madras support to terrorists.

#### 2. Capacity — building of LEAs:

Law enforcement agencies such as Police, CTD and paramilitary personnels must be trained and ~~equipped~~ equipped to confront militants.

### 3. ~~Engage~~ Engage taliban de-facto regime:

Pakistan should diplomatically engage the Afghan taliban to curb terror hideouts. This is possible through building trust and cooperation with the regime.

### 4. Combat digital terrorism:

Pakistan should curb down all the accounts that show support to terrorists. There should be awareness among public about the digital Propagandas of militants.

### 5. Enhance border surveillance and boost IBOs:

Government must deploy drones and troops across the Pak-Afghan border. Also, the country should foster intelligence based Operations (IBOs) against militants.

### 4. Conclusion:

In short, terrorism aims to terrorize the masses. Pakistan needs to curb it through tremendous steps

such as diplomacy and military.

## Q. No. 8

### 1. Introduction:

Truly, Marwan Bashra said,  
"The shifting sand of the Middle East  
always tells different stories." This  
time the story is amazing and  
combines Middle East with South Asia.  
On 17 September 2025 the world  
amazed when Pakistan-Saudi Arabia  
signed a historic defense pact. There are  
numerous causes behind this pact —  
Israel's domination, KSA's diversification of  
security partnership, Pakistan's economic  
interest and Indo-Pak tensions. The  
implications include establishment of Islamic  
troops, ~~security~~ shift in security  
order, balance between Israel and  
Iran. Thus, KSA-Pak pact became  
one of the most historic  
pacts.

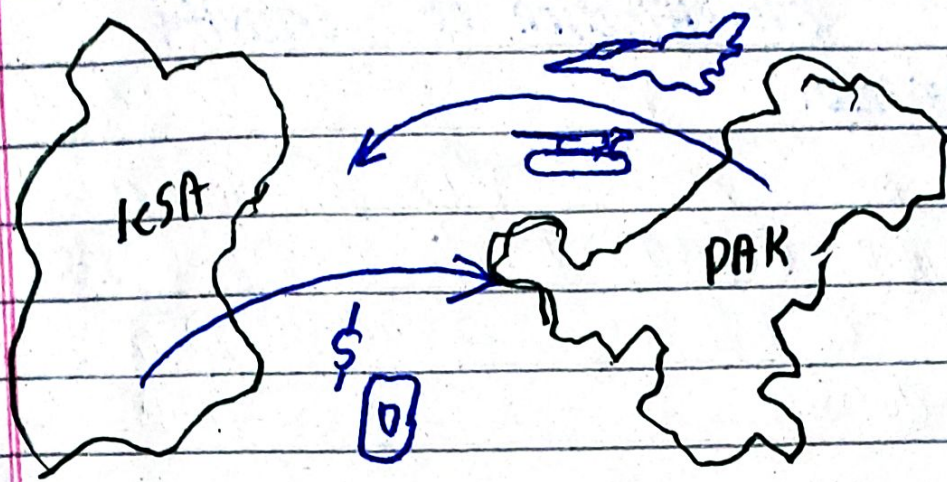


Figure 0.5 exchange of cooperation  
Blw Pak-KSA

## 2. Causes behind the establishment of the defense pact:

### 1. Domination of Israel as a sole power:

Israel attacked almost in one years of its genocidal war in Gaza the entire countries in the middle East. It attacked Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Tunisia and Qatar the U.S ally. KSA saw the U.S failure to ensure Qatar's security. Thus, created pact to ensure its security.

## 2. KSA's diversification of security partnership:

When the Qatar's sovereignty violated despite hosting the largest air base of the U.S. KSA tried to diversify its security partnership.

## 3. Pakistan's economic bargaining caused the establishment of the pact:

Pakistan faces deep economic crisis. GCC in general and KSA in particular provides economic chances. Thus, Pakistan extended security umbrella to ensure economic gain from GCC.

## 4. Indian factor pushed Pakistan to create pact:

Indian factor especially the four days war contributed to the establishment of the pact. Because Pakistan wants to deter India through strong alliances.

5. Historical military cooperation resulted in the establishment of the pact:

Pakistan has long historical ties. The trust and friendship resulted in the establishment of the pact.

3. Implications of Pak-KSA pact:

1. Shift in security order:

The pact resulted in a shift in the security order. KSA has reduced dependency on the United States and approached towards Pak-China block.

2. Establishment of Islamic military:

KSA - Pakistan Defense Pact is the first step towards the establishment of Islamic NATO. This is how several muslim countries showed interest to join in the near future.

### 3. Creation of deterrence against aggressors:

This pact has created deterrence against both the Israel and India. The power lies in its charter. "Aggression against one, is aggression against both nations."

### 4. Promotion of cooperation:

There is no doubt, the pact promotes cooperation between Pakistan - KSA. It promotes economic, political and security cooperation between both the nations.

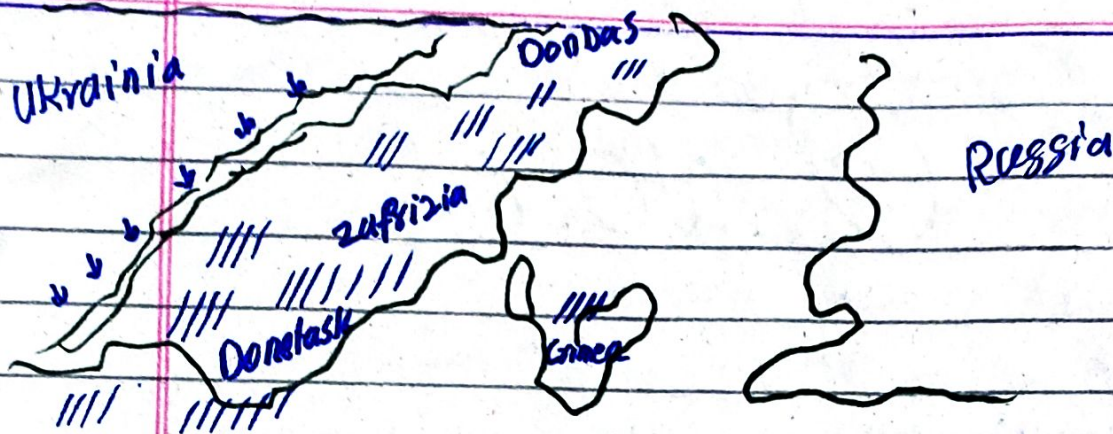
### 4. Conclusion:

In short, the agreement ~~be~~ came into existence at a time when the nations seek security. In this regard, it is one of the most essential pacts for the ensuring of security.

# Q. NO. 6

## 1. Introduction:

The Russia-Ukraine war has become one of the largest conflicts after the world war II. It has entered in new phase where Ukraine and Russia compete to gain more. Their demands show that the conflict will continue for years. Frozen territories, non-negotiable territories, failure of neutrality, advancement of troops and violation ~~ceases~~ ceasefire. Thus, the Ukraine-Russia conflicts seems unstoppable due to the profound interests of both the nations. Both the nations do not want to surrender anything harming the prestige of their countries.



//// Russian control

↓↓↓ Ukrainian advancement

Figure 0.6 map of Ukraine-Russia conflict.

2. Chances of the end of Ukraine-Russia conflict with different demands:

1. Frozen territories:

Russia has frozen all the captured territories. Ukraine says no ceasefire until the complete withdrawal of Russian troops from all its lands. Thus, this prolongs war.

## 2. Captured territories non-negotiable!

Russia claims that now all the captured territories are the part of Russia. Russia only can freeze the fighting rather than cession of territories.

## 3. Failure of neutral states negotiations!

China and Turkey tried their best to end the war. Although, the EU and NATO rejected their 12-points peace proposal.

## 4. Domestic resistance against the surrendering of territories!

Both the Russia and the Ukraine faces domestic resistance that not to give up the territories.

## 5. Violation of ceasefire!

Both the countries violated the ceasefire within hours. They ~~also~~ accused each other for not respecting the objectives. It means there is

no chance of ending the war,

### 6. Western aid to Ukraine:

Western military support is still going on. It means in the future, it will be doubled.

### 7. military advancements in winter:

Both the militaries are advancing towards defensive lines. They do not aim to halt the war.

### 3. Conclusion:

To sum up, Ukraine, along with Nato, demands the complete withdrawal of Russian troops and urge the United Nations and the U.S to ensure the future security guarantees of Ukraine. This is impossible for the Russia to do so. In this regard, there is no hope of ending the war despite diplomatic efforts.