

Current Affairs
Mock Exams for CSS 2026 (Mock-5)

Part II (any 4 questions)

Q No: 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?

Introduction: Pakistan and Afghanistan has shared a long border together of 2460 Km. Both countries has tensed relations due to several factors such as cross border terrorism, Blockage of and closure of Torkham and Chaman borders, water management system of Kabul river is disrupted and involvement of India in making dams, and Refugee crisis. These issues must be tackled by formation of Joint Economic zones, formation of joint counter terrorism zones, diplomatic talks over the issue of refugee crisis, and formation of joint water bodies.

The history of Pakistan and Afghanistan binds them in such a way that no border can truly separate.

~ Winston Churchill

1. History of Pakistan and Afghanistan relations:

Pakistan and Afghanistan's relations are tensed since inception of Pakistan. After partition, Afghanistan was the only country that did not recognize Pakistan.

1.1) Durand line issue:

Durand line is a long border that separates Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is a long border of 2460 Kilometers. The line was drawn by the mutual consent of Sir Mortimer Durand with Afghan ruler Abdul Rahman. However, after Durand line was drawn many Afghans were against Durand line. And, this line was later became a great issue.

1.2) Pashtunistan issue:

Afghanistan is a country of Pashtuns. There are many Pashtuns who are living in many parts of Pakistan mostly in Balochistan, ex-FATA and KPK. Afghan rulers claimed that Pashtun speaking territories must be merged with Afghanistan. Therefore, Pashtunistan was become a great mass movement that was started in Afghanistan.

1.3) Proxy conflicts and cold war era (1960s and 1970s):

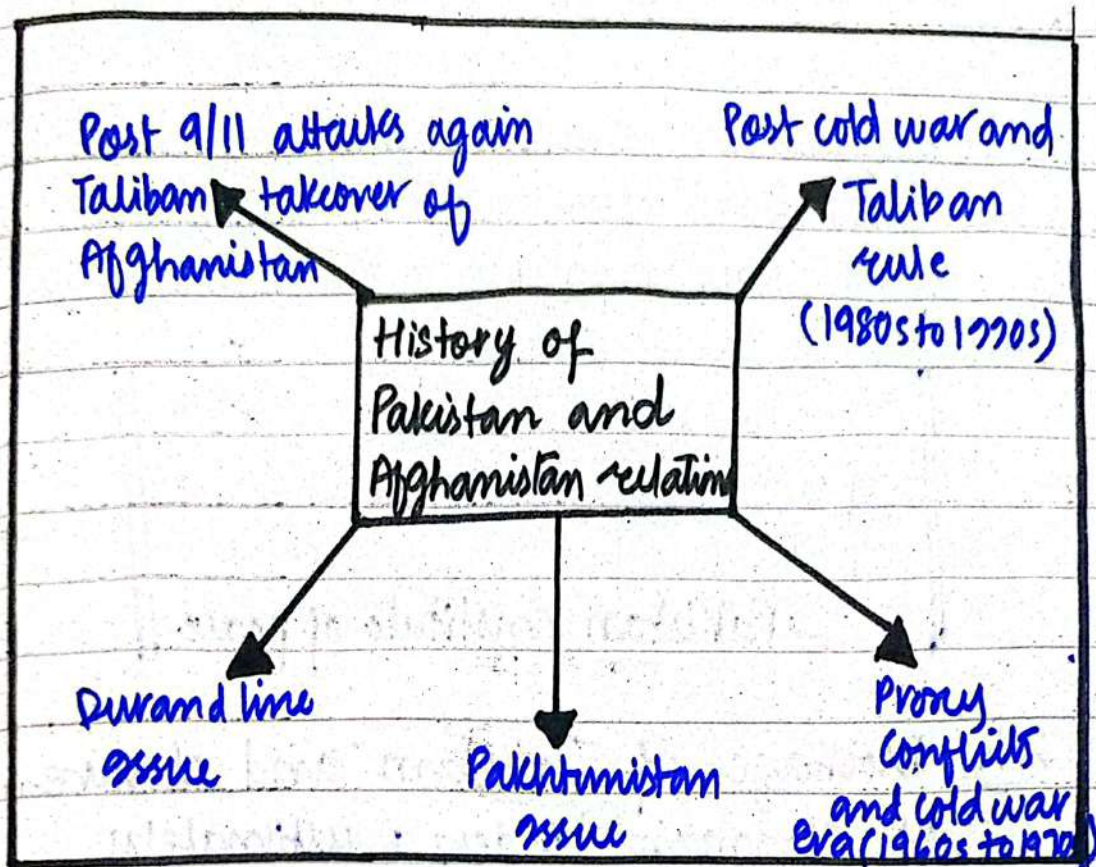
During 1960s and 1970s; Proxy conflicts were started. It was an era of cold war in which Afghan mujahideens were fighting war with Russia. And Pakistan supported Afghanistan because of muslims majority country and shares border with Pakistan.

1.4) Post cold war era and Taliban rule (1980s to 1990s):

In spite of 150,000 plus troops of North Atlantic treaty organization and US; Taliban after long two decades of war with Russia got victory and established their control on the Afghan soil.

1.5) Post 9/11 attacks against Taliban takeover Afghanistan in 2021:

After 9/11 attacks in United States, US started war and military operation in Afghanistan. Many Afghan rulers and Taliban they fled away from Afghanistan. But in 2021 after Doha talks with United States Afghan Taliban again take over the Afghanistan and hold their permanent control.



2. Pakistan and Afghanistan relations continue to remain tensed even after mediation by china; there are some factors for which relations are tensed between these two countries:

The major factors that contribute to the tensed relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are:

2.1) Cross border terrorism: Cross border terrorism is one of the major factor that contributes to the tensed relations between

Pakistan and Afghanistan. The porous border of Afghanistan has many opening through which TTP and other militant organizations can easily come to Pakistan and target innocents and civilians.

More than 1200+ fatalities were reported in Pakistan during 2024 due to TTP attacks.

~ Pakistan Institute of Peace

2.2) Blockage of Torkham and closure of Chaman borders; ultimately trade is disrupted:

The closure of Torkham and Chaman borders by Afghanistan in 2023 and 2024 had disrupted the flow of goods between Pakistan and Afghanistan. These two borders are important for the trade between two countries. Approximately, \$2 billion trade occurs annually between Pakistan and Afghanistan due to Torkham and Chaman borders.

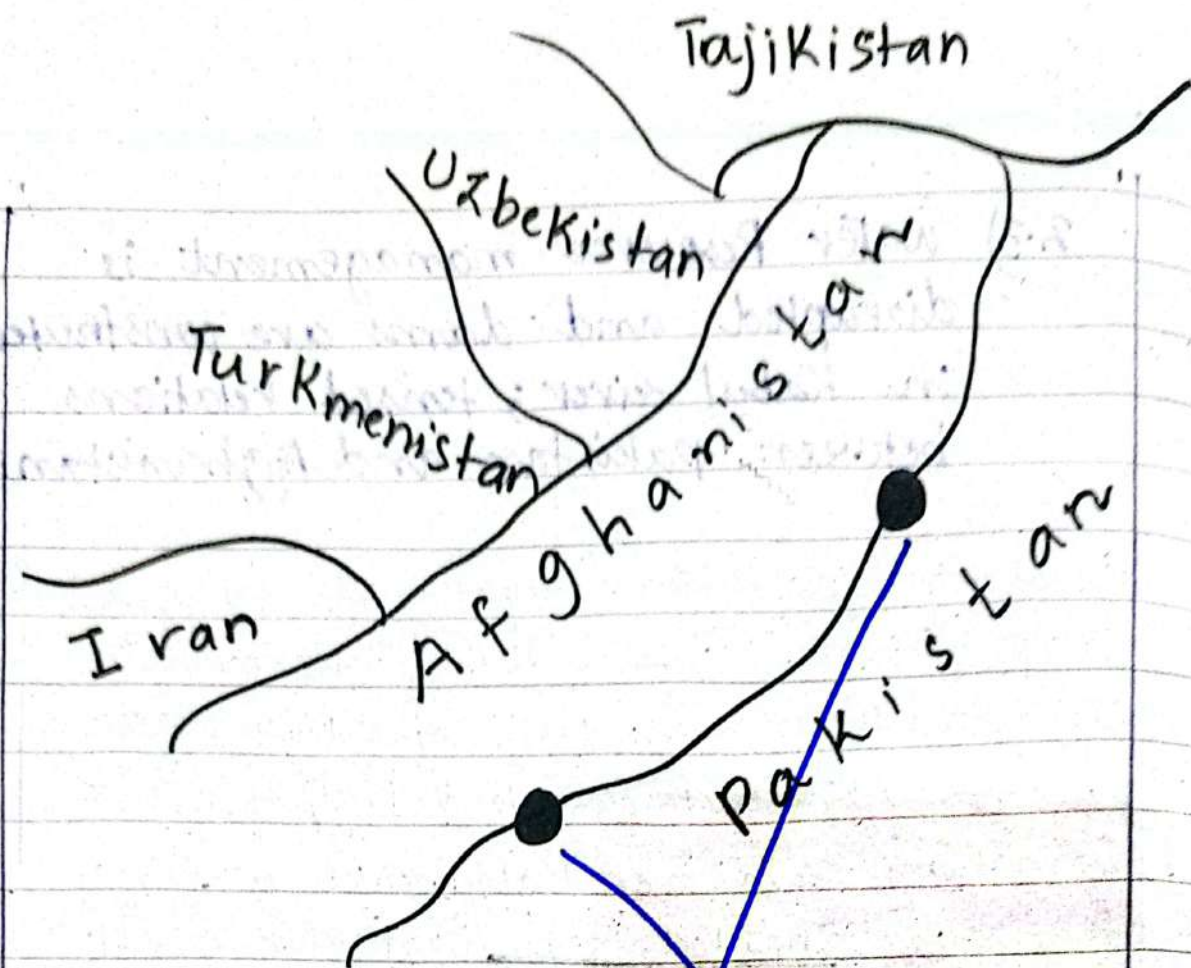
2.3) water Resource management is disrupted and dams are constructed in Kabul river; tensed relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Kabul river originates in Afghanistan but flows in Pakistan. Therefore, both of the countries can have their claim over Kabul river water. However, Afghanistan with the help of India is making dam over Kabul river which is known as Shahdoot Dam that is a great factor which is causing tensed relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

2.4) Refugee crisis is a big issue for Pakistan after Afghan war with Russia:

After two long decades of war with Russia, most of Afghans were migrated to Pakistan for safe heavens. Ultimately, these refugees became a great burden on Pakistan's economy also they increased militancy in all over the Pakistan.

There are total 3.5 million Afghan refugees that migrated to Pakistan out of which 1.5 million refugees were United Nations



→ These two are
the Torkham and
Chaman borders

3. The tensed relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan can be improved by following measures:

The tensed relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan can be improved by following measures:

3.1) Cross border terrorism can be decreased by the formation of joint counter terrorism zones:

The joint counter terrorism zones should be created in order to counter terrorism that is causing cross border skirmishes. In this zone, both of the neighbouring countries can share their intelligence together, so that in future terrorism must be decreased and tackled.

3.2) Formation of joint economic zone can improve the trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan:

The two neighbouring countries must come together at a point to open joint economic zones together. These joint economic zones can boost their trade more than \$2 billion annually. In this way, the Gross domestic product of both of the countries will flourish.

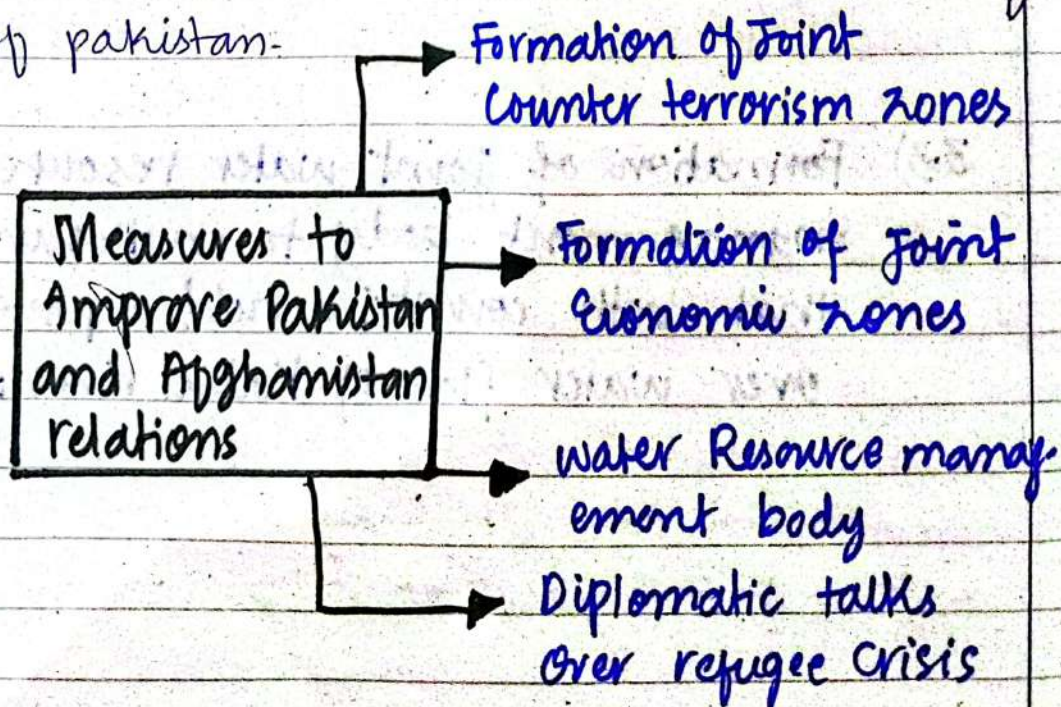
3.3) Formation of joint water resource management body to make sure that both countries hold a power over water flow of Kabul river:

Both countries must make a joint water resource management body to make sure that both countries that is Afghanistan

and Pakistan hold the power over the water flow of Kabul river. In this way, the foreign involvement like of India would be decreased. And the flow of water is not disrupted.

34) Pakistan and Afghanistan must hold diplomatic talks over the refugee crisis and provide safe heavens to refugees in Afghanistan:

The refugee crisis must be tackled by Pakistan and Afghanistan together. They must sort out this issue by diplomatic talks together and provide a safe heaven to refugee in Afghanistan. In this way, the refugees may not create more burden over the economy of Pakistan.



Conclusion: Pakistan and Afghanistan both of the neighboring countries have strained relations since the inception of Pakistan. Afghanistan was the only country that did not recognize Pakistan after its inception. The several factors which are responsible for the tensed relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are: border skirmishes, closures of Torkham and Chaman border, water flow disruption of Kabul river, and refugee crisis. These issues must be tackled together by Pakistan and Afghanistan through: formation of joint economic zones, formation of counter terrorism zones, water resource management system and diplomatic talks over the issue of Refugee crisis.

Q No: 4

Introduction: Balochistan and KP both of the provinces are the victim of different militant groups that are not causing insurgencies in Balochistan and KP only but whole of the Pakistan. The different factors that led to the

revival of militant groups are: After Afghan war, Mujahideen were trained and they were having access of weapons so operated different militant groups, nationalist school of thought is Baloch sardars are causing emergencies, Balochistan has less infrastructure developed as compared to other provinces causes a sense of alienation in population, Pakistan's policies are further reviving militant groups. The solutions are policy reforms, intelligence led operations, negotiations with the insurgent groups and build infrastructure in Balochistan and KP so that population may not feel a sense of alienation.

1. Various militant groups that are operating in different areas of KP and Balochistan:

There are three types of militant based groups that are operated in different areas of Balochistan and KP.

1.1) Sectarian based militant groups in KP and Balochistan:

Sectarian based militant groups such as Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-i-Fanghri

these groups target many Shias. They are Sunni based militant groups. Shia based militant groups are: Sipah-e-Muhammad and Fatimis they target Sunnis.

1.2) Militant groups which are using name of religion and causing emergency in different areas of Pakistan:

The militant groups which are causing emergency not only in KP and Balochistan but also in different areas of Pakistan is TTP (Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan), they have other small

37 groups operating in North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Bannu and Kohat.

They are causing disruptions by targeting civilians, police officers and other counter terrorism department members.

1.3) Militant groups in Balochistan:

The different militant groups in Balochistan are: Balochistan Liberation Army, Balochistan Liberation Front, Majeed Brigade and Balochistan Republican Army. These groups not only cause disruptions in Balochistan but also in KP and other parts of Pakistan.

Different militant groups in KP and Balochistan

TTP

BLF

BLA

BRA

Majeed
Brigade

{ These groups are causing
insurgencies and disruptions
in different parts of Pakistan }

2. The reasons for the dangerous revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan:

The different reasons for the revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan are:

2.1) After Afghan war; Taliban have got an excess of weapons and they trained in war now causing insurgency in different areas of Pakistan:

After two decades of long war, Afghan mujahideens were trained and they got an access to NATO and US weapons. After getting victory in war, Afghan mujahideen have created their own militant groups and causing militancy in different areas of Pakistan majority KP and Balochistan. for example: Tehreek-i-Taliban.

More than 1200+ fatalities were reported in 2024 due to TTP based attacks in Pakistan.
~ Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies

2.2) Centralist School of thought believes that Baloch Sardars are causing insurgencies in Balochistan and other parts:

Centralist School of thought, they believe that when any budget is approved it is given to Baloch Sardars and they did not make schools and other infrastructure in Balochistan. Baloch Sardars have strong control in Balochistan, they have opened their own militant groups such as BLA, BRA, BLF and Majeed

Brigade. These groups also get finance and weapons from India to cause insurgency in Balochistan and KP.

- **Case Study of Kulbushan Yadhar :
a RAW Agent of India:**

Kulbushan Yadhar a raw agent of India has confessed that India gives Finance and weapons to different militant groups in Balochistan to cause Insurgencies in Pakistan.

2.3) Balochistan is not supplied to adequate resources; State is ignoring to make infrastructure in Balochistan hence militant groups are revived:

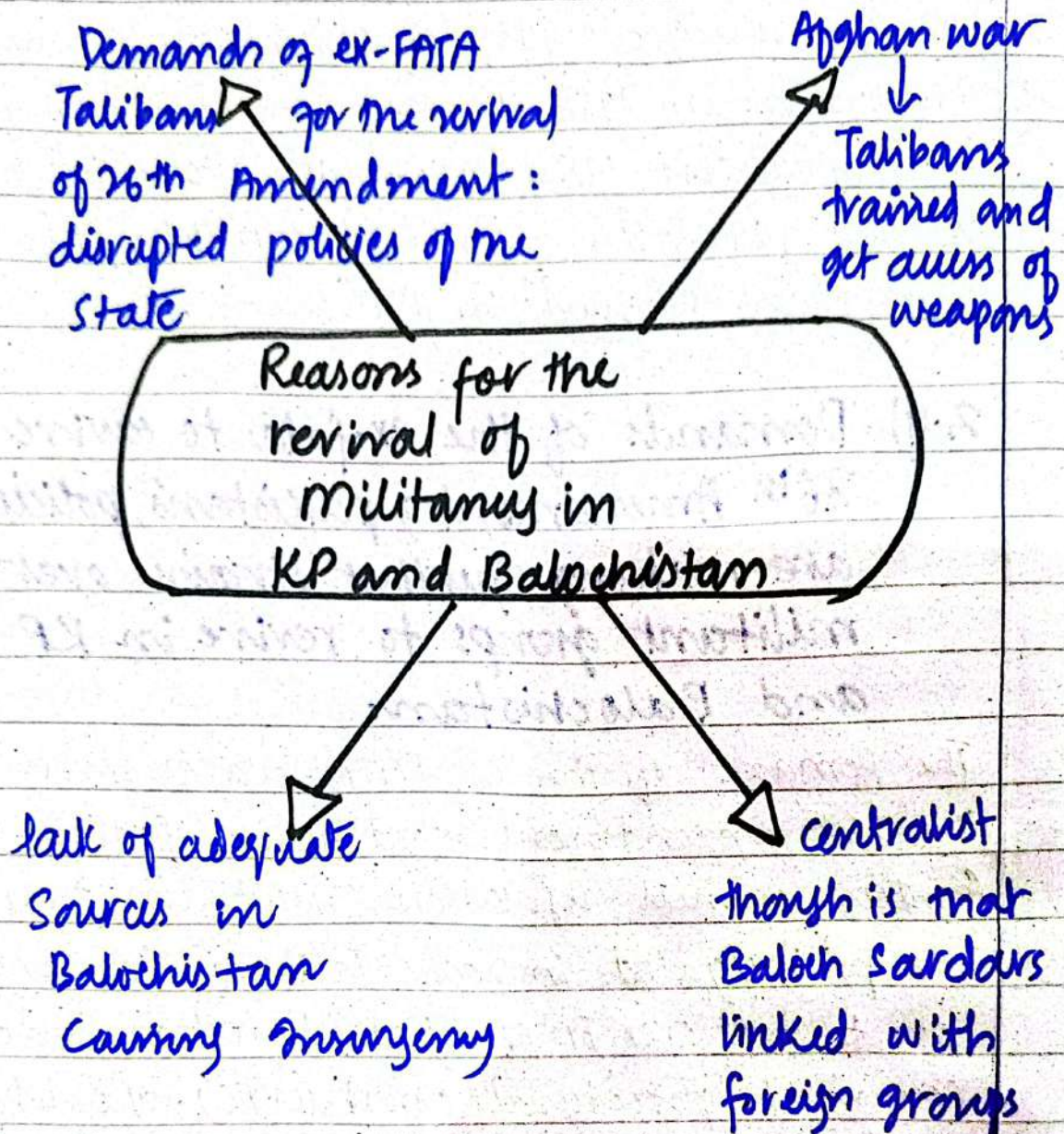
Balochistan population is alienated because Balochistan's infrastructure is not as much built as of other provinces. Since 2000; there was only one hospital that was teaching hospital in Balochistan. However, other provinces have at that time atleast three teaching hospitals.

- **Case Study: Sui Gas from Balochistan given to other provinces in 1952; However Balochistan got supply in 1984:**

other provinces get supply of sui gas from Balochistan in 1952. However, Balochistan get sui supply in 1984. This creates alienation sense in the population. Hence, the militant groups are revived in Balochistan.

2.4) Demands of the ex-fata to revive 26th Amendment; Pakistan's policies are making further strains over militant groups to revive in KP and Balochistan:

The Demand of the ex-FATA was to revive the 26th amendment and revive federal frontier council regulation once again that was promulgated in 2008. Taliban's demand was to take over FATA. Pakistan has made criminal procedural court (CrPC). The not reviving of frontiers council regulation (FCR) which was based on Islamic Shariah. It has further revived the militancy in different areas of KP and Balochistan.



3. Recommendations to tackle with revival of militancy in KP and Balochistan:

Following are the measures or recommendations through which militancy in KP and Balochistan can be tackled.

3.1) Intelligence based operation is one of the viable solution:

Intelligence based operations should be conducted in different areas of KP and Balochistan.

Intelligence based operations such as: operation Zarb-e-Azb, operation Rah-e-Roast in 2008, and operation Rah-e-Nijaat in 2009.

3.2) A need for a Comprehensive Strategy to wipe out militancy once and for all by:

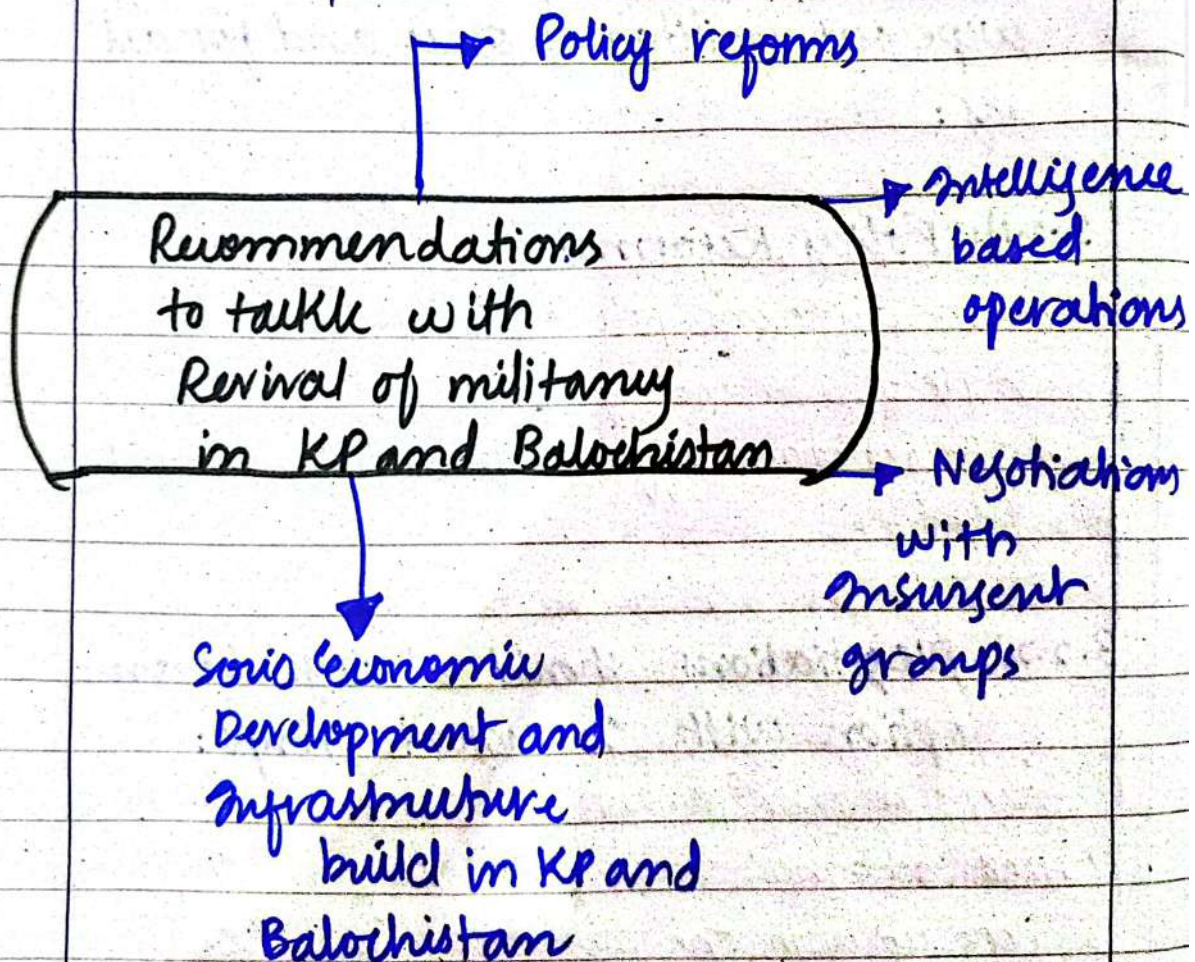
3.2.1) Policy Reforms: There should be reforms taken in different policies of the state. For example: Increasing police officers in KP and Balochistan. Officers training should be provided.

3.2.2) Negotiations should always be an option with insurgent groups:

A fair and transparent negotiation must be carried out ^{with} the insurgent group and the state. To cope up with the insurgency in KP and Balochistan.

3.2.3) Socio economic development and Institution building in Balochistan and KP:

These provinces which are feeling alienated like Balochistan due to inadequate infrastructure. Their infrastructure should be developed. Also, their social conditions and economic conditions should be improved by increasing no. of schools, and hospitals.



Conclusion: KP and Balochistan both are the majority hit provinces by militant groups. The different factors that led to the revival of militant groups are: Afghan war, inadequate infrastructural development in Balochistan, Baloch Sardars are causing insurgency, and State policies. It must be reformed through negotiations with insurgent groups, policy reforms, intelligence led operations and building of infrastructure in Balochistan.

QNO: 5

Introduction: Related to climate different Agreements were held. From these Agreements Paris Climate Change Agreement was one of them. It was held in Paris in 2015 conference to cut off carbon gas emissions, different countries, organizations were there to attend the conference. During this Paris Climate Agreement carbon cut off plan was given.

plantation drive Bonn challenge was put forth and fund was raised for those countries which are badly affected by climate change. However, Paris climate change got little bit success only Pakistan and Argentina take the Bonn challenge seriously. The future recommendations in case absence of world leader is carbon cut off plan, to increase plantation drive and to give fund to those countries which are badly affected by climate change.

1. Conferences on Climate Change (COP): 2015 Paris Climate Agreement between Developing nations and Developed nations of the world:

In 2015; Conference of parties (COP) on Climate Change was held in Paris, which was known as the Paris Climate Agreement. Different nations such as Developed nations: US, Europe, North America, Japan attended. Developing Nations such as: China, India, Pakistan.

and other organizations have attended the conference to reduce the emission of carbon or carbon cut off plan was given in this conference.

2.2) carbon cut off plan was given: carbon cut off plan was given at this platform. Different states and companies had adopted the plan.

- Developed nations carbon cut off plan:
- US: to cut off carbon by 2040.
- Europe: to cut off carbon by 2045.
- China: to cut off carbon by 2030.
- South Africa: to cut off carbon by 2030.
- Carbon cut off plan given by different companies:
- Transport based companies: To reduce carbon cut off by 2040.
- Food and beverage companies: To reduce carbon cut off by 2040.

2.2) Plantation Drive was approved in Paris Climate Agreement

Known as Bonn Climate Plantation Drive:

The plantation drive was approved during Paris Climate Agreement to start plantation in states. This is both for developed state as well as developing state.

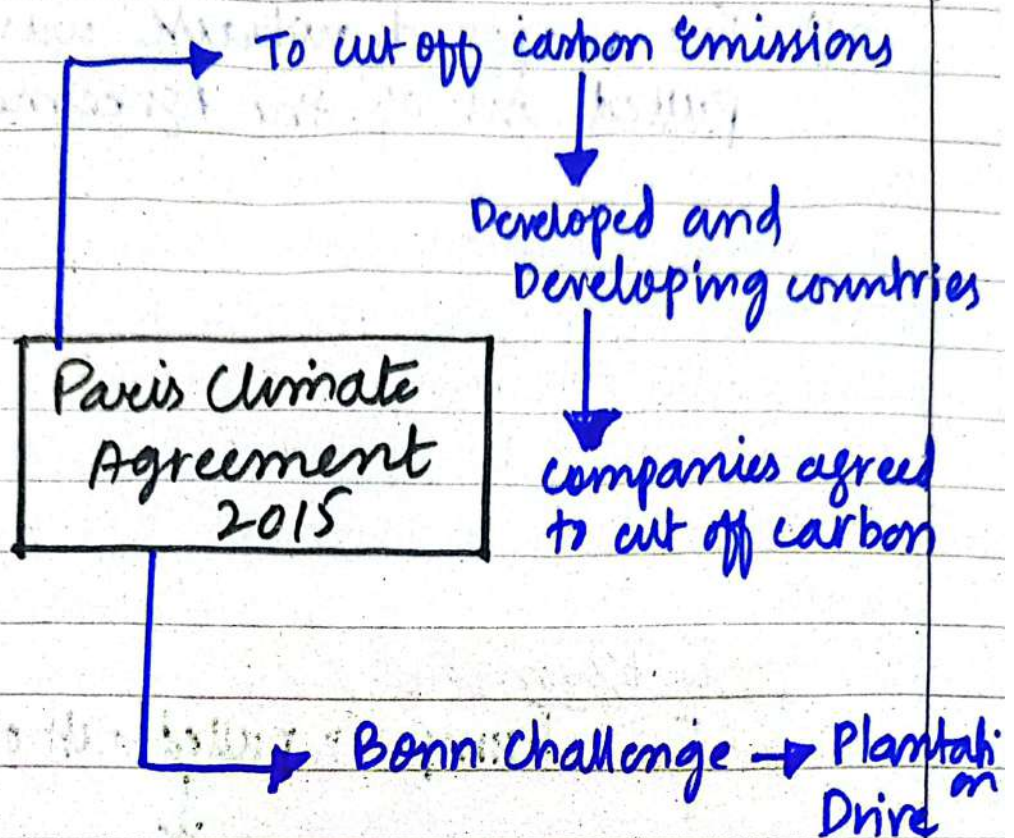
2.3) A fund was approved in Paris Climate Agreement for those countries who are facing more climate changes:

A fund was approved at the platform of Paris Climate Agreement which was of \$100 billion. The fund should be given by the major emitters of carbon such as United States, Europe, Japan, China and Brazil.

2.4) Paris Climate Agreement was Successful Agreement for Climate Change:

Argentina and Pakistan had successfully planted the drive of trees called Bonn Challenge.

The fund was disbursed around \$78 billion. Countries and organization they agreed to cut off carbon plan -

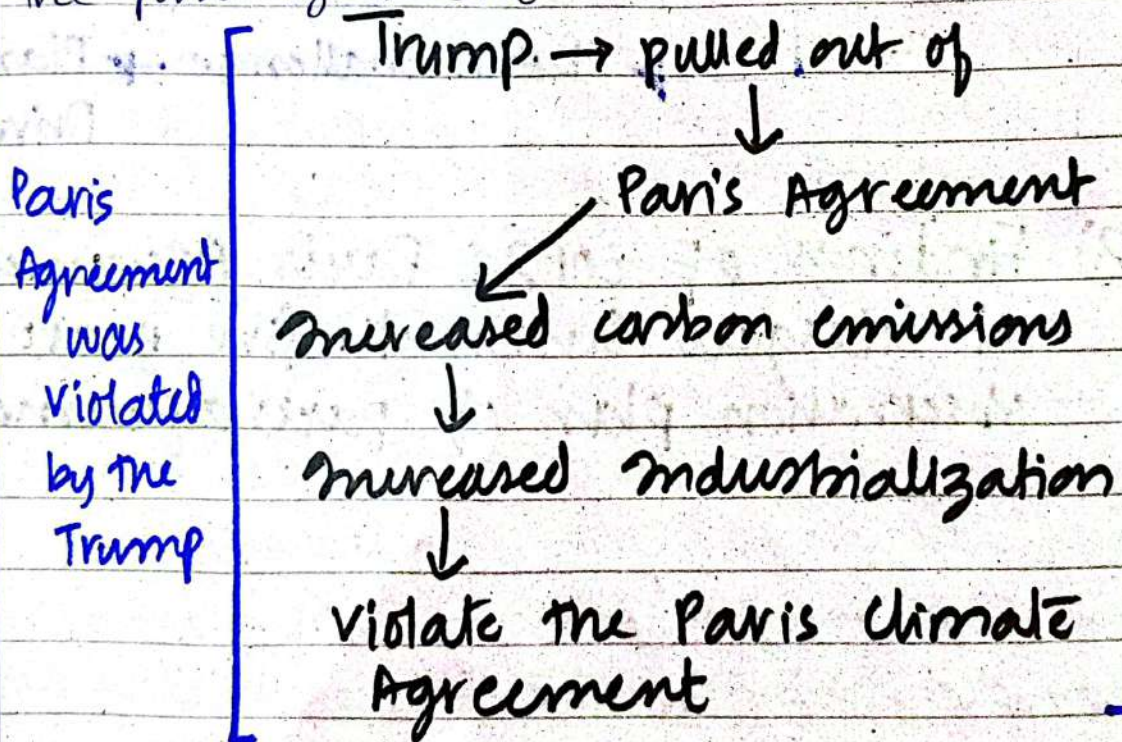


3) Findings of COP21 Paris Agreement at Glasgow Summit: five years observation plan of paris agreement:

The five year plan of paris Agreement was put forwarded at the platform of Glasgow Summit. During five years different states were observed for carbon cut offs, funds given, and plantation drive was observed-

2.1) The major drawback was Trump pulled out of the Agreement.

The major drawback of the Paris Agreement was that: Trump pulled out of the Agreement. Trump did not follow the carbon cutoff plan. Instead he started further industries making and usage of renewable sources which further elevated carbon emissions and violate the Paris Agreement.



2.2) Only two countries that is Pakistan and Argentina has completed the Bonn challenge:

only two countries that is Pakistan and Argentina has completed the Bonn challenge of plantation drive-

2.3) Climate change fund was only \$78 billion allotted instead of \$100 billion:

The developed nations that is US, Europe, China, Japan and Brazil only has given \$78 billion instead of \$100 billion. A major drawback in the funds-

3) Future efforts for the climate change in the absence of world leader:

The future efforts for the climate change in the absence of world leader are:

3.1) Decrease the emission of carbon: both developed as well as developing countries:

Both the developed as well as developing states

must reduce the carbon emissions or cut off carbon. so that climate shall stay stable and no effect occurs over the flora and fauna.

3.2) Plan to start plantation drive which ultimately absorbs environmental carbon:

A plan should be created in which plantation drive should be increased in both developed and developing states. Plants can absorb excess of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and this way carbon emissions can be reduced or tackled.

3.3) Make a plan to fund countries especially those who are badly hit due to climate change:

Fund should be planned by both the developed and developing nations especially for those countries that are badly hitting by the climate change.

• Case Study of Pakistan 2025 floods,
Due to high monsoon rains Pakistanis

Infrastructure was badly hit by floods in Balochistan, Sindh, KP and Balochistan - millions of peoples were displaced and huge economic damage occurs.

Conclusion: climate change is a phenomenon in which sudden change occurs in climatic conditions. To tackle with this change Paris climate change conference held in 2015. In which USA has put a plan to cut off carbon. However, USA pull out of Paris climate Agreement. Therefore, in absence of world leaders a plan should be created to cut off carbon emissions, to start plantation drive, to give fund for those countries which are badly hitting by climate change.

Q No: 8

Introduction: Pakistan and Saudi both countries had cooperated with each other in the history as in 1962 and 1984. Therefore, this time they also come

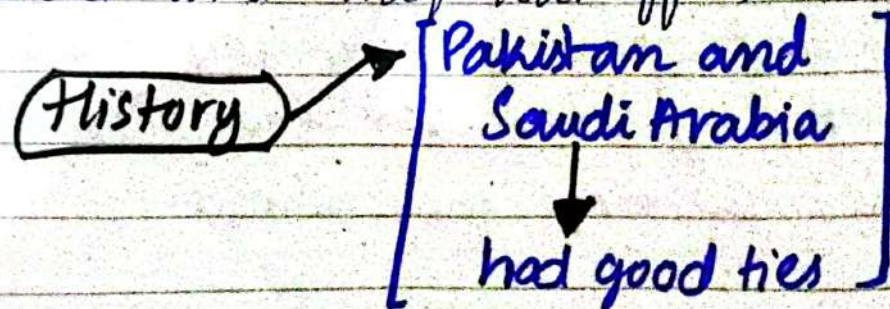
closer together and signed a deal in the month of September 2015. The factors for the signing of the deal were: Attack of Israel on Iran, Indian Involvement in Pakistan, development of economic zone of Saudi. The implications of the deal are combating operations together, joint military operations, nuclear deal and defence pact with both the countries.

1. Historical Background of Pakistan and Saudi relations:

Pakistan and Saudi both has historical roots with each other in terms of cooperation.

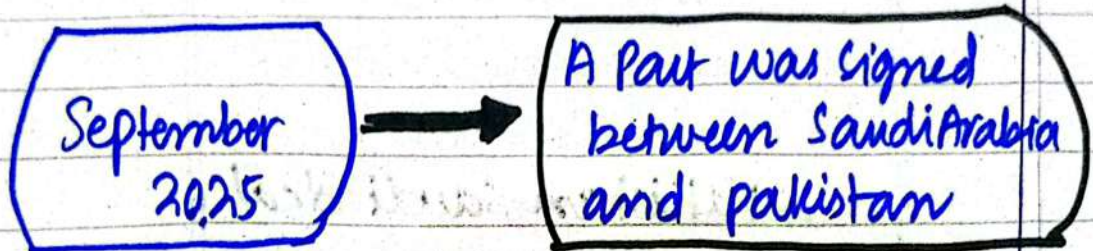
In 1962: Both countries that is Pakistan and Saudi have good ties. Many Saudis were trained by Pakistan in military.

In 1984: Pakistan and Saudi had cooperate together and formed joint military organization to cope up with Israel and Iraq war effects.



2. Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have signed a historic defense pact on Sep, 2025:

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, both countries have signed a historic defense pact in the month of September, 2025.



3. The causes for the signing of the deal:

The causes for the signing of the defense deal were many. There were several factors that strained Pakistan and Saudi to sign a defense pact.

3.1) Attack of Israel on Iran was a major factor to sign to defense deal between Saudi and Pakistan:

Before this deal, Israel had attacked Iran. This was the major factor that led

Saudi and Pakistan to sign a defense pact together, so that in any case, if there is attack on one country occurs other country can provide a support in terms of troops, finance and weapons-

Attack on one country, shall be considered as an attack on other country in case of Pakistan and Saudi:

~ Pakistan Saudi deal

3.2) Involvement of India's continuous attacks in Pakistan to sabotage Pakistan Image in International media:

India's involvement in Terror financing group such as BLA, BRF, BLF. These are some of the terror groups who are getting finances and weapons from India.

Recent attack of India in Pakistan during operation Sindhoor was a major

case in point to sign a deal with Saudi that provides defence, finance and military support

3.3) Saudi and Iran rivalry was a major factor to sign a defense deal with Pakistan as Iran is neighbouring country of Pakistan:

The other factor that led Saudi to sign a defense pact with Pakistan is the Iranian angle. Saudi and Iran both have historical strained ties together. Since Iran is the neighbouring country of Pakistan, Pakistan shares border with Iran. Therefore, Saudi cannot balance ties in case a deal is signed with Pakistan. This was the major factor in deal.

3.4) By signing a deal with Pakistan Saudi can get close to China further and complete its Economic zone till 2030:

Another factor that led to the signing of Saudi Pakistan defense pact is the protection of the Economic zone of Saudi under

BRI. This was also the major reason through which China & Saudi and Pakistan get closer together and its economic zone will be completed till 2030.

4) Implications of the Saudi Pakistan deal:

The implications of the Saudi Pakistan deal are:

- Saudi and Pakistan shall share their intelligence together.
- Saudi and Pakistan should combat militancy together. provide
- Saudi and Pakistan shall defence to each other
- Saudi and Pakistan share nuclear technology and share cooperate in the nuclear deal.
- Saudi and Pakistan shall share their technologies with each other
- Pakistan shall train Saudi military personnels.

Conclusion: Pakistan and Saudi has signed a defence pact together in the September month 2015. The different causes for the signing of the deal were: Israel attack on Iran, Indian involvement in various terrorism groups financing and development of Saudi economic zone with China. The various implications of the deal were: combating Terrorism together, sharing intelligence together and nuclear deal was signed between both the countries.
