

Mock Exam Current Affairs

~ (Qno-8) ~

Introduction:

The signing of a historic defence pact between the two countries marks a significant development in regional and global politics. The pact promises strategic and economic benefits. It also raises concerns regarding regional stability, Pakistan's foreign policy autonomy, and nuclear proliferation anxieties.

Causes of the Defence Pact

1. Deteriorating Security

Environment in the Middle East :

The Middle East has witnessed increasing instability due to regional conflicts, proxy wars, drone and missile attacks, and rising tensions involving Iran,

Israel, and non-state actors.

Saudia Arabia, facing direct security threats, seeks reliable military partners to enhance deterrence and defence preparedness.

2. Saudia Arabia's Strategic Diversification:

Traditionally dependent on the United States for security, Saudia Arabia has gradually diversified its strategic partnerships due to perceived inconsistency in U.S. commitments. Strengthening defence ties with Pakistan reflects Riyadh's broader policy of strategic hedging and autonomy.

3. Regional Power Politics:

The agreement also reflects changing power alignments in South Asia and Middle East. As India

deepens ties with Gulf States.
Pakistan seeks to preserve
strategic relevance and influence
in the Islamic world.

Implications of the Defence Pact

1. Enhanced Strategic Deterrence :

The pact strengthens and signals collective security, potentially discouraging external aggression against either state. Joint training, intelligence, sharing, and military coordination are likely to increase.

2. Regional Geopolitics Repercussions :

The agreement may raise concerns among those who perceive it as altering the balance of power. This could intensify regional rivalries and complicate Pakistan's relations with neighboring states.

3. Nuclear Ambiguity and Proliferation Concerns:

Although the part does not explicitly mention nuclear cooperation, ambiguity regarding Pakistan's nuclear role in Saudi security could trigger international scrutiny and non-proliferation concerns, affecting Pakistan's global standing.

4. Economic and Diplomatic Gains:

On the positive side, Pakistan stands to benefit from enhanced Saudi investment, energy, security and diplomatic support, which could contribute to economic stabilization and international leverage.

Conclusion:

The defence part is a landmark development shaped by regional insecurity,

realignments, and mutual interests. If managed prudently, the agreement can serve as a stabilizing force.

The ideal length is 8-9 sides
Increase number of arguments

~ (Q. No. 7) ~

Introduction:

In the context of intensifying U.S., China rivalry, Pakistan faces the challenge of partnership with China. A balanced, interest-driven foreign policy is therefore essential to safeguard national interests and strategic autonomy.

→ Ways to Balance Relations with US and China

1. Adopting a Policy of Strategic Neutrality:

Pakistan should avoid aligning exclusively with either power and instead pursue

strategic neutrality. This involves engaging with both states based on issue-specific cooperation rather than ideological alignment.

2. Clear Differentiation of Engagement Domains :

Can balance relations by compartmentalizing its engagements :

- With China : Focus on long-term strategic cooperation, infrastructure development, technology transfer, and defence collaboration under CPEC.

- With US : Prioritize trade, investment, education, climate cooperation, counterterrorism, and regional stability.

3. Transparency in Strategic Projects :

Greater transparency in CPEC and defense-related projects can help allay U.S. concerns regarding debt

dependency and military expansion, while reassuring China that Pakistan remains committed to shared strategic goals.

4. Strengthening Multilateral Diplomacy :

Pakistan should actively engage in multilateral forums such as the United Nations, SCO, OIC, and climate platforms.

Multilateralism allows Pakistan to pursue independent positions without being perceived as aligned against either power.

5. Counterterrorism Policy :

A stable internal security environment and consistent counterterrorism efforts can rebuild trust with the US, while also aligning with China's concerns regarding regional stability, especially in Xinjiang border regions.

Challenges:

- Intensifying U.S. - China rivalry may reduce diplomatic space for middle powers like Pakistan.
- Domestic political instability can undermine long-term foreign policy consistency.
- Economic vulnerabilities increase susceptibility to external pressure.

Conclusion:

Balancing relations with US and China is not only possible but essential for Pakistan's strategic survival in multipolar world.

~ (Qno. 4) ~

Introduction:

The resurgence of militancy in KP and Balochistan poses a serious threat to

Pakistan's internal security and national cohesion. Despite major counter terrorism operations in the past, renewed attacks on security forces, civilians, and infrastructure indicate that militancy has re-emerged due to unresolved structural, political, and regional factors.

Reasons for the Revival of Militancy

1. Post-Afghanistan Security

Vacuum :

The Taliban's return to power in Afghanistan has emboldened militant groups, particularly the TTP, which now enjoys operational space, ideological confidence, and cross-border sanctuaries.

2. Porous Frontiers :

Despite fencing efforts, ineffective border control enables militants to move across Pakistan-Afghanistan

borders, facilitating attacks and regrouping.

3. Economic Deprivation in Pakistan:

Long-standing issues of political marginalization, enforced disappearances, unequal resource distribution, and underdevelopment continue to fuel insurgency and separatist sentiments.

4. De-radicalization Policies:

Limited success of reintegration programs for former militants has allowed networks to reconstitute under new leadership and tactics.

5. Proxy Dynamics:

Regional rivalries and hostile intelligence agencies have exploited internal fault lines to destabilize

Pakistan, particularly in Balochistan.

- **Recommendations**

1. **Integrated counter-terrorism Strategy:**

Shift from purely kinetic operations to intelligence-led, population-centric counterterrorism combining law enforcement, development, and political engagement.

2. **Strengthening Border Security and Regional Diplomacy:**

Enhance border surveillance, intelligence coordination, and pursue sustained engagement with Afghanistan to deny militants cross-border sanctuaries.

3. **Governance Reforms:**

Ensure genuine political participation, strengthen local governments, and expedite justice mechanisms.

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

MTWTFSS

1-1-2020

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

institutional weakness, militancy will persist despite military success. A holistic, inclusive, and long-term strategy is essential to ensure durable peace and national stability.

Add manifestations

Add 12-13 headings in each question and write 8-9 sides to get above 15 in each question

Add facts

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

Give examples from present events to justify answers

Give attractive introduction and Conclusion as well

always give headings from the question statement.. take words from the statement

link each of the argument to the asked part in the question... if you fail to do so, no matter how accurate content is, if your heading is not align with what is asked in the question, it won't be accurate

Good Luck