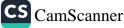
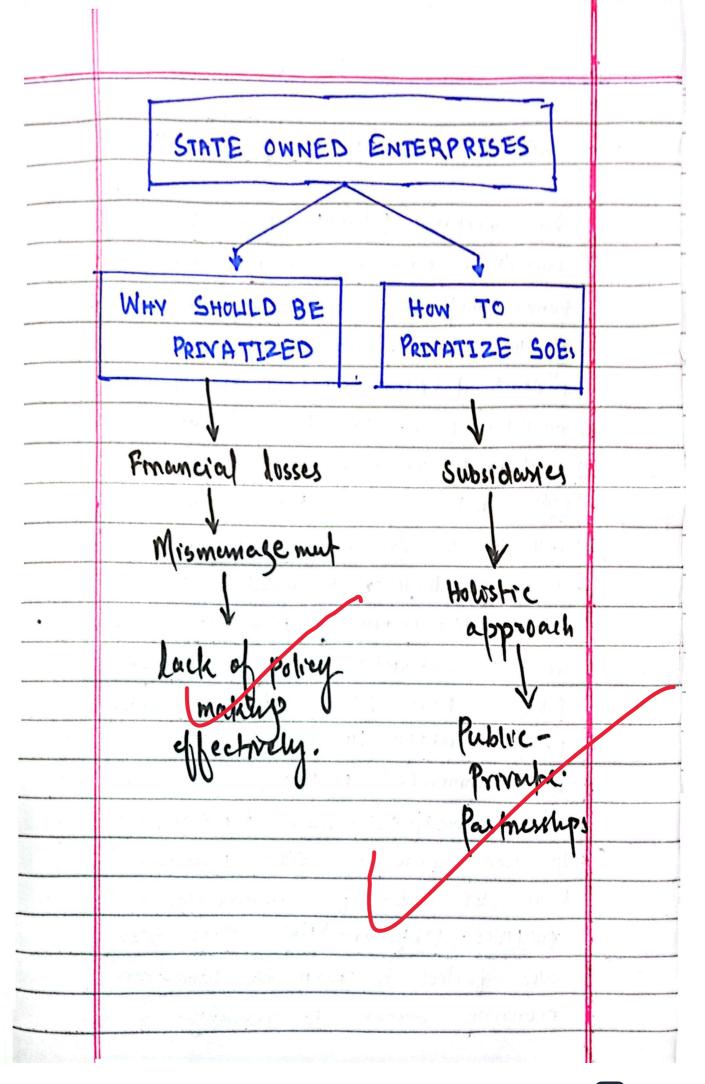
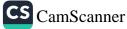
	PART-I: MCQ	
1	(B) Two	
2	(B) China - Pakisten 220	
3	(B) China-Pakisten B2B match marking (D) Microsoft	
Y	(A) Mrs. Khusvar Nozmi	
5	(B) November . 5, 2024	
	(1) Zheng li	
7	(B) Kazan	
8	(C) 15000	
9	(D) Uzbekistan.	
2	(13) Our Right, Our Bature, Right Now	
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12	(C) 14 December 2024	Golen
- 13	(A) National development complex	
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- 17	(A) PRSC-EO1	
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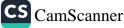
Q #3: BURDEN OF STATE OWNEND ENTERPRISES ON BUDGET INTRODUCTION: 1 State owned enterprises are assets of the state. These enterprises are either awned for commercial purposes or non commercial. Atthough few sols are subsidaries as well. There are total 206 SOEs operation q in the country. 88 of Them are for commercial purposes. commercial state owned enterprises are earning substantial amount across mi globe. Unfortunately, the State owned enterprises in Pakiston are not meeting the set target. Though a few enterprises are surviving with their consumption and utilities, but most of the SOEs are on decline. Mismanagement, corrupt practices and mefficient policies are primitisly canning this huge loss. Despite this ad still a least option for privatication is available to state.







WHY SOES SHOULD BE PREVATIZED 2 Since inception Pakistan bacing budgetany crisis. These crisis are not by nature, but human mefficiencies are the root causes of these crises. Seeing these financial problem & pakistan went to IMF program on 1950 to maintain Financial Jusses and meet the required target. The recent 2300 IMF program shows Pakiston still in the dream of home grown economy. However, to maintain the socio-politico economical inequalities Pakistu went to enterpsises policy. Currently. Pakiston have 206 state owned enter. prises, in which 45 are for the non- commercial purposes, to meet the social welf are mandates along with 45 Non commercial SOES Pataistan have 38 GOES for commercial pusposes. Unfortunently, these SOES also failed to turn the homegrown economy dream to reality.



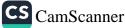
The bailure of SOEs is not the issue of nature, rather it is human failure. Here are some reasons, why soes should be privatized: 1: Financial losses of state owned Enterprises. Almost, commercial SOEs are on losses despite being subsidised by state they are failed to manage their own utilities. For instance Energy Sector; pre domin onthy Energy Sector is top of the list of deficient SUES. Energy Sector facing almost 315 billion supers losses a year. Pakistan have almost 22 SOEs in Energy sector. Not only Energy sector but palarstern autine (PIA) failed to maintain utilities of its own. PIA facing almost of 75 billion losses a year and a commulative losses arised to 800 billion, this made a great challengre in privating PIA. Losses are not lumited to



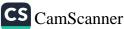
PIA and Energy sector, but another SOE, in transport sector facing muje financial burdens. National Highways authority, Paleistan railwanys, all these are on logses. 2. Mismanagement and corrupt practices: State owned enterprize are making a significant profit in other countries, but in homeland Paleisten It failed to pussue the targets. Mismanagement and compt practices are promiarly causing mese issues. Patristan railwants is a significant encimple, along with that Pakisten International arriver (PIA) is a key enample of these losses. PIA facing commulative loss of 300 billion posses, but the price bid valued only 161 billion supers. Anothes great enample pakistan steel mills, which is bearing more



goo billion losses, but not even operational since 2015. 3. Inefficient Policies: Policy making 15 a crucial step for any project to Success. unfortunately, SOE issue arised with meppicient policy making by stakeholders. Energy sector is the leading enample, The IPPs ressue is hightighting factors to relige it soes usues. HOW TO PRIVATIZE STATE OWNED ENTER PRIZES Stakeholders are focused on privatizing the SOES to minimize the budget burdens and financial losses This need a holistic approach to deal with private entities and make sure effectively privatize mi loss bearing State owned enterprises. Here are few key approaches discussed.

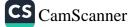


2: Offer subsidized packages to attract investors. loss bearing enterprises will not attoact the private entities, However, incentivized approach by giving subsidies offer will affract The Private entities, forwards padrage. PIA and Pakistern steel mills overvaluig replects that provate entities are underminme the national assets. Effective Policy marking with stakeholders. Inefficient policy led towards this destruction of losses. However, privations mational assets requires a casefull memosement and effective policy making " in this regard a holistic and expective policy making cars land to a successful provideration program

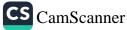


Public-private parmerships. poivate pastnesships are considering as succesful project presently, acsoss The globe To minimize the losses government should consider public private partners ships. policy. CONCLUSIONI State owned enterprises are the assets of neution, should not be undermined but loss bearing SOES should be privatized and reduce the budgetween burden. A reports reveals that accumulative losses of SOEs reached to 5-9 toritton. Pakeston is ablady graphed with huge challenges, this financial burden needs a careful consideration. Increase number of headings You have missed the first CS CamScanner part

Q#6: ISLAMABAD - KABUL TENSLONS 1: INTRODUCTION: Afghantistan a most immediate neighbour of Pakistern and an islamic country. Relations of Pakistan with Afghemistan are neither Best nor bad always. Patristern tres with Afghanistan categorized in Three levels. During cold War, During war in Law War, During war on terror, and currently under taliban government. Pakiston relations with Afghanistan remain good moler US backed Ashraf ghomiera. Revival of Taliban in 2021 has now in creased tensions between pakistan and Afghandton. Resurgency of TTP caused henrious effects on Patriston and Afghenistan relations.



RESURGENCE OF TTP 2: PAK-AFGHAN TIES: AND Tahreek Taliban Pakistan now using Afghem Soil to larunch terror attacks against Palarston. This has caused serious tensione of Pakisten with Abstomisten. 2024 was declared as deadliest year by Pahistan government, Almost 2500 personnal killed during terronist atta clas. 1: (1) REGEONAL INSTABLITY: Pakistan Afghamistan tensions aftershocks. are scattered beyond borders. The Rise of TTP attacks coursed significant threat to regional stubility This may lead toward gestrategic challenges for both countries as well as regronal powers.



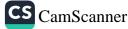
2. Internal Security Concerns of Pakisten. TTP attacks have created a turmoil situation inside Pakistan. This needs a serious aftention towards counting TTP. Although, Pakistani government have warened of ghans government to topple down TTP influence in Afghomistens, but andortunately, This could not make a significant impact on current situation as TTP deployed thousands of troops in borders with Pakistan. 3: Violation of international agreements. • TTP attacks inside Paraistom clearly shows the violed-ron of international agseements by upgham government. Afghanisten under Tattsan government still seeks international commuty recognition and ahead of this mese tessor attack



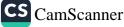
4: Challenge to the Recognition of Afghamistan in sternational community: Pakistan remain key actor in US led was on terver. Presently tearor attacks by TTP using Afghom soil may Pose a great challenge to Afghem government also. This may block the Afghennistern secognition international community. Though Palkiston can put this issue to international powers as like UN. 5: Cursent Situation may lead to crossis inside Afghamiston. Abgianistan under Falibon government. Jacing many crisis inside Afghanista. The TTP support could led Afstrom government into more trouble and wrll go beyond rmafinations. States posses the use of force rights to defend its sovereignty.

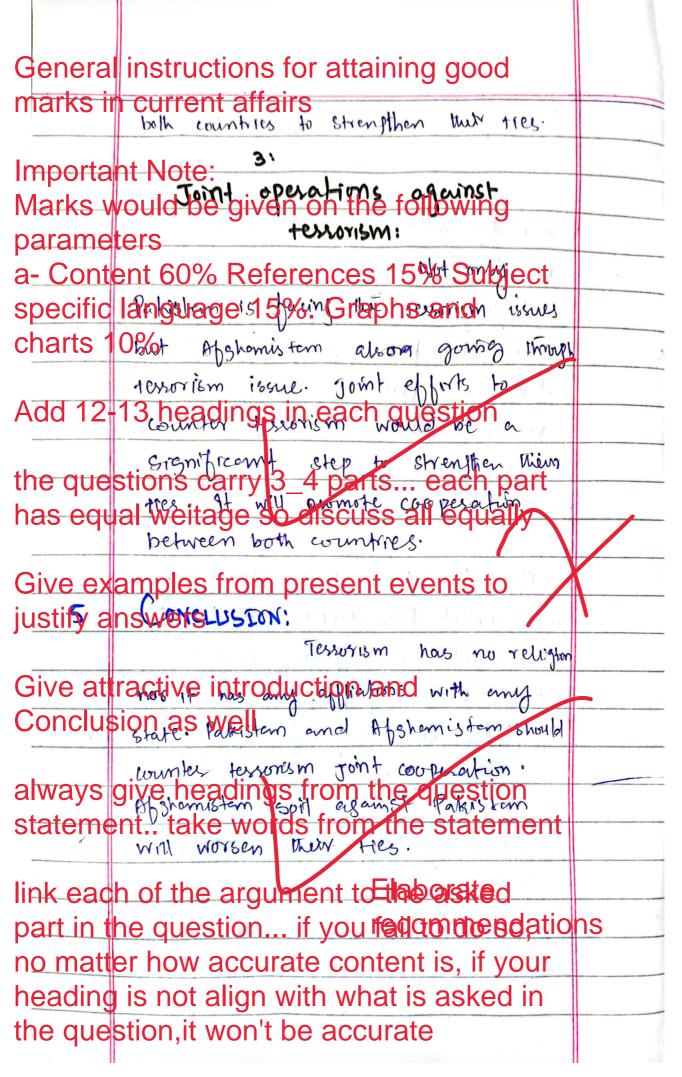


RECOMMENDATIONS ____3: CRITICAL ANALYSIS: Pakiston -Afghemistern, despite being muslim countries howing majority of population muslim and geostrategically most immediate neighbours are in worse ties at present. TTP using Abghen soil as pad to lawnch towor attacks inside Paleistern. Abghamister under Falibern government need recognition so international community. Respite chadanges Pakistan provoded humanitarian aid to Afghanistan on return of Tealibans in Kabul. These tensions are not good for both countries, pakistern and Afghemistan nove great trade potential: Should go for trade diplomary rather them pinated on security issues and conflicts. Elaborate this part with headings



POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS 4 Palastom and Afghamston have cultural as well as ideological similarities. Along with That They are most momedulate neighbour to eachother. Here are few possible ophions to improve tree instead of worsen them. 1: TRADE DIPLOMACY: Pakistan and Afghemistan have great oppositunity to whock their trade potential. Though both countries are facing economic Assues. Instead of pixxated Hes on scurity confices should go for trade diploment. R ! Engaging Muslim Countries: Bang muslim country Pahostan should engage Islomme countries to resolve Afgham issue This would be a great possiblity for





Good Luck

