

Date: 21-10-25

Day Tuesday

~~Name Ume-Farwa~~

~~Batch 83 (41203)~~

~~Mock Exam IV
(2:30 to 5:30)~~

Current

Affairs

PART - II

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

Despite deep cultural and religious ties, Pakistan and Afghanistan remain locked in mistrust. Even China's recent mediation under the Trilateral Dialogue 2024-25 has failed to end tensions rooted in security, border and political issues. Stable ties are vital for regional peace and connectivity.

Major Factors of

Tension

? Cross-Border Terrorism:

Pakistan accuses the

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Afghan Taliban of
sheltering TTP
militants behind attacks
in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
and Balochistan.

2

Durand Line Dispute:

Kabul refuses to
recognize the border
leading to frequent
clashes at Torkham
and Chaman.

3

Refugee Issue:

Pakistan's repatriation
of undocumented Afghans
in 2025 created humanitarian
friction.

Add references under your points

4

Trade Barriers: Smuggling
and border closures hurt

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both economies and
weaken mutual trust.

5 External Influence:

India's growing role in
Afghanistan and Iran's
outreach complicate
Pakistan's strategy.

6 Trust Deficit:

Historical blame games
prevent institutional
cooperation.

China's Mediation Efforts

Beijing hosted Trilateral
Foreign Ministers' Meetings
(2024-25) to promote

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Security dialogue and integrate Afghanistan into **CPEC**. Yet without political will in Islamabad and Kabul, China's influence remains limited.

Consequences of Strained Relations

- Escalation of terrorist incidents in Pakistan.
- Decline in bilateral trade and regional projects like TAPI
- Diplomatic isolation of Kabul.
- Humanitarian stress due to refugee returns.

Donot add bullets

Measures for Improvement

1 Joint Security Mechanism:

Create a pak-Afghan border coordination centre under Chinese facilitation.

2 Revive APAPPS: Regular dialogue to prevent blame and miscommunication.

Seem like notes

Kindly add content under headings

3 Economic Linkages:

Extend CPEC routes into Afghanistan for shared growth.

4 Refugee Cooperation:

Work with UNHCR

for phased humane
repatriation.

5 Public Diplomacy:

Promote student
exchanges and media
collaboration to
counter hostility.

Conclusion

Lasting stability demands
that both states replace
suspicion with cooperation.
China's roles can help
but peace will emerge
only when Pak-Afghan
jointly commit to security,
trade and respect for
sovereignty.

Q NO. 3

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

INTRODUCTION

The debate over creating new provinces in Pakistan resurfaces due to administrative inefficiency, uneven development and ethnic grievances. While it promises better governance it faces political constitutional and social challenges.

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Background:

Since independence Pakistan has restructured administrative units several times, from the one unit policy to Gilgit Baltistan and Islamabad Capital Territory. Demands for provinces like South, Punjab, Hazara and Mohajir Sooba remain unresolved due to lack of national consensus.

Hurdles

1 Constitutional Barriers
Article 239(4) requires a two-thirds majority

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in the National Assembly
and the concerned
provincial Assembly.

2 Political Resistance:

Ruling parties fear
losing territory, influence
and resources.

3 Ethnic Sensitivities:

Redrawing borders
may inflame linguistic
and ethnic divides
especially in Sindh and Punjab.

4 Economic Constraints:

Establishing new assemblies
bureaucracies and
infrastructure is costly.

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5 Lack of Consensus:

No agreed-upon criteria
demographic linguistic
or administrative
exist.

Recommendations

1 National Commission on Provincial Reforms:

Study feasibility and
propose objective criteria.

2 Strengthen Local

Governments; Reduce
demand for new provinces
by empowering districts
and tehsils.

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3 Political Dialogue:

Use the Council of
Common Interests (CCI)
to build consensus.

4 Economic Viability Studies

Ensure fiscal sustainability
before creating new
provinces.

5 Public Awareness:

Emphasize that new
provinces aim for
governance efficiency
not ethnic divisions.

Conclusion

New provinces can
improve governance

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and representation if
pursued with political
maturity constitutional
reforms and
administrative planning.
Balanced evaluation
rather than redrawing
boundaries alone
is key to strengthening
Pakistan's federal system!

Q NO: 7

How Pakistan could
balance its relations
after the recent
engagement with US
and strategic
partnership with China?

INTRODUCTION

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Pakistan's foreign policy is increasingly challenged by its simultaneous engagement with the United States and deepening strategic partnership with China. While ties with the US offer economic and military support the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and regional strategic cooperation enhance Pakistan's long-term security and economic interests. Balancing both relationships requires careful diplomacy and multi-dimensional policy planning.

Recent Engagements

1 United States: Pakistan recently renewed security and counter-terrorism cooperation including intelligence sharing and economic aid discussions in 2025.

Make headings in phrase form

2 China:

The strategic partnership includes CPEC expansion defense collaboration and multilateral initiatives under the Belt and Road framework.

Challenges in

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Balancing Relations

1 Strategic Divergence:

US - Pakistan relations are influenced by Afghanistan India and counter-terrorism policies, sometimes conflicting with China's regional priorities.

2 Economic Dependencies:

Aid from the US is short-term while Chinese investments are long-term. Over-reliance on one can create vulnerability.

3 Regional Sensitivities:

India - US ties and China - India rivalry may

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indirectly pressure
pakistan to prioritize
on partners.

4 Domestic Perception:

Public opinion demands
careful messaging to
avoid appearing aligned
exclusively with either
power.

Policy Recommendation

1 Adopt a Multi-vector Diplomacy:

Pakistan
Should engage both
US and China on
issue - specific cooperation
avoiding over dependence
on one.

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2 Economic Diversification

Strengthen trade and investment links between with GCC central Asia and southeast Asia to reduce reliance on bilateral partners.

3 Strategic Autonomy:

Make decisions based on national interest particularly in defence counter-terrorism and regional infrastructure projects.

4 Regular Consultations:

Maintain high-level dialogues with Washington and Beijing to coordinate

expectations and prevent misunderstandings.

5 Leverage Multilateral

Platforms: Use UN SCO, ECO and CPEC forums to balance interests and promote Pakistan's role as a regional mediator.

Conclusion

Pakistan can maintain a balanced foreign policy by promoting strategic autonomy, engaging in multi-vector diplomacy and diversifying economic and defense partnerships. Skillful navigation between the US and

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China will not only safeguard national interests but also enhance Pakistan's credibility as a responsible regional player.

Q NO. 8

Pakistan Saudi Arabia have signed a historic defence pact. Critically evaluate the causes and implications of deal.

INTRODUCTION

On 17 September 2025
Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

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Signed a historic mutual defence agreement deepening their longstanding strategic economic and military ties. The pact symbolizes mutual trust regional security cooperation and alignment of strategic interests amid evolving geopolitical challenges.

Causes

1 Shared Security Concerns

Both countries face threats from non-state actors and regional conflicts.

2 Historical Partnership

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Pakistan has long supported Saudi military training and advisory needs.

3 Economic and political

Alignment:

Saudi investments in energy and infrastructure reinforce cooperation.

4 Geopolitical Dynamics:

Rising influence of Iran India and external powers necessitates a clear defense framework.

5 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation

The pact enables joint exercises and intelligence

Sharing.

IMPLICATIONS

1 Strengthened Military

Ties: joint training

technology transfers
and exercises improves
defense capabilities.

2 Regional Security

Serves as a deterrent
but could escalate
tensions with other
regional actors.

3 Economic Benefits

Ensures security for
Saudi investments in

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Pakistan.

4 Diplomatic Leverage

Enhances Pakistan's role as a strategic Gulf partner.

5 Challenges

Pakistan must balance relations with the US, China and regional neighbors.

Conclusion

The pact enhances military cooperation, regional influence and economic security.

Pakistan must carefully maintain strategic

Instructions to get good marks in current affairs paper

Very general and substantially low paper

balance with other

Important Note:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

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

while maximizing the benefits of this historic agreement

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