



National Officers Academy
Final Mock Exams for CSS-2026
January 2026
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

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

PART-I (MCQS)
PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
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.** Privatization is inevitable as State Owned Enterprises have been a huge burden for the budgetary economy of Pakistan. Analyze the statement and give recommendations.
- Q. 3.** Dollar and SWIFT have been weaponized by US and Europe against Russia has sent strong message to the economies of the global south that they cannot overwhelmingly rely on the West and need an alternative currency and transaction system. Discuss.
- Q. 4.** Russia and NATO have outrightly opposing stance on how to end Ukraine's war. Trump on the other hand has different stance from NATO leader. Critically analyze the situation and give recommendations.
- Q. 5.** Pakistan-KSA Defense Pact would have far reaching geopolitical achievement for both the countries and economic opportunities for Pakistan.
- Q. 6.** Trump pullout from Paris climate agreement would have far reaching implications on future climate efforts. Critically evaluate the statement. Also analyze whether China and Europe could help the world to continue achieving the promises of COP21?
- Q. 7.** US used chip as weapon and China in return used Rare Earth metals. Critically evaluate the future trade war between the two world largest economies in the light of the above statement.
- Q. 8.** Critically evaluate Gaza peace plan and the chances of its success. Also analyze the policy of Islamabad regarding the plan and its possible fallouts on Pakistan.

Best of Luck for CSS-2026

Part - 2

Q. No. 8

1. Introduction:

"The shifting sand of the middle East always tells different stories." [Marwan Bashra]. This time the story is about the ending of two years Israeli Genocidal war in Gaza. The UoS President Donald Trump has proposed a landmark peace plan to end the war in Gaza. The plan despite its great characteristics seems unsuccessful in long term but successful in short term. Islamabad's policy towards the Gaza Peace Plan is positive. The policy also has several fallouts on Pakistan. Thus, Gaza's Peace Plan is one of the most debated topics across different disciplines.

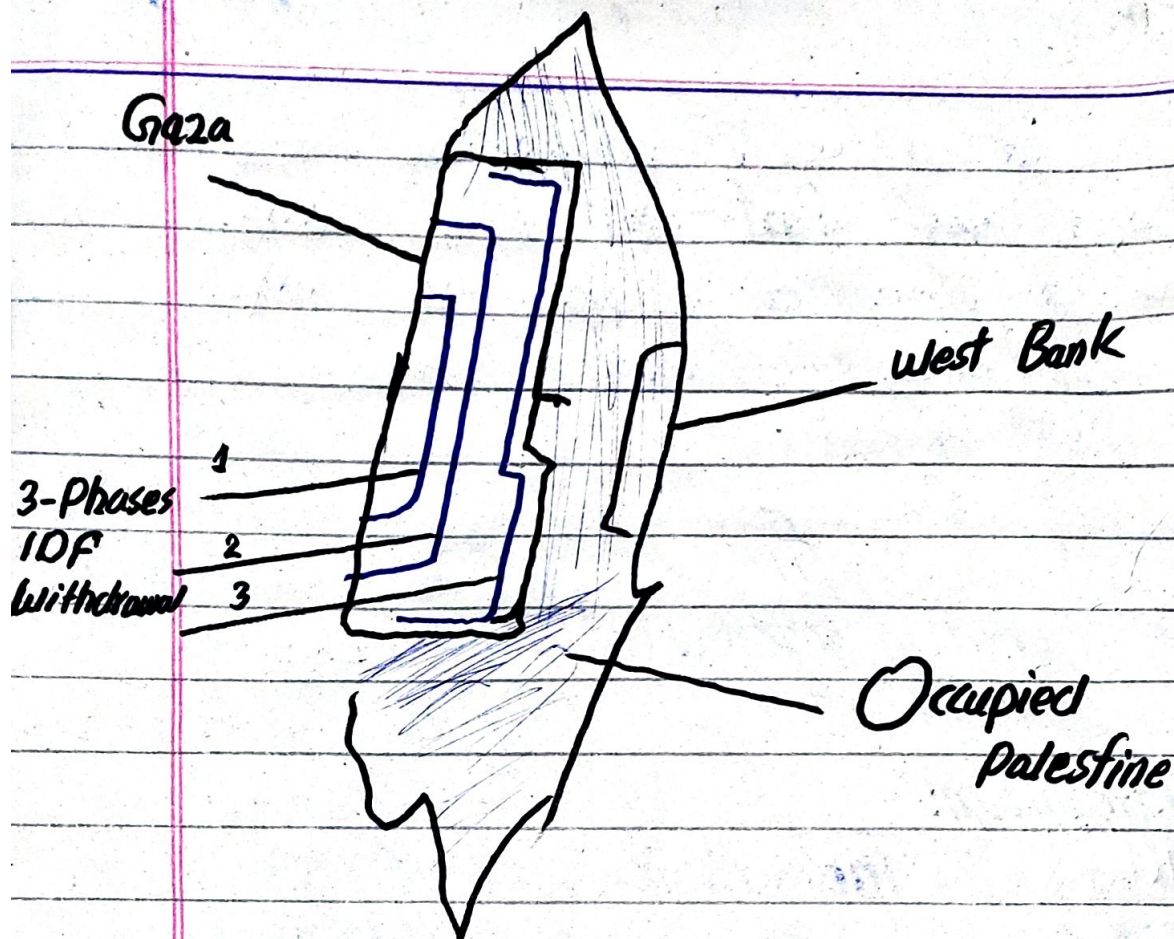


Figure 0.1 Israeli troops withdrawal and maintaining areas — Gaza Peace Plan 2025

2. Evaluation of Gaza Peace Plan and its chances of success:

1. Continuation of Occupation:

Gaza Peace Plan proposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops through three phases. As described in Figure 0.1 after each phase, the **International Stabilization Force (ISF)** will be given

control. Last phase of withdrawal will be sustained. In easy words, the Israeli troops will control major corridors and crossings. Thus, the Plan is clearly unsuccessful to end occupation.

2. Gaza Peace Plan Favoring Israel:

Gaza Peace Plan favors Israel's security over the rights of Palestinians. Hamas' de-militarization and no future role of resistance groups in Gaza governance make the plan vulnerable.

3. Complete de-militarization of Gaza:

The Plan proposes complete de-militarization of Gaza and its resistance groups by the help of ISF. It seems impossible to achieve because Hamas already called it a "Declaration of Surrender" rather than peace plan.

4. No proper roadmap for Palestine state:

The plan does not give

clear indication of future Palestinian state creation. This shows that even after re-construction the Palestinians will be under occupation. Thus, Gaza Peace Plan might end war now but it will never prevent future resistance and uprisings.

5. Undermines the legal governance rights of Palestinians:

The ~~Plan~~ Plan eliminates Palestinian resistance groups such as Hamas from the future governance of Gaza. It proposes body of Technocrats governed by Board of Peace which will be unacceptable for the masses to live under the colonial domination of the UoS and the UoK leaders.

3. Policy of Islamabad regarding the Gaza Peace Plan:

1. Positive response to the plan:

Pakistan was one

of the countries that proposed the Gaza Peace Plan 2025. When the U.S President announced the Plan, Pakistan was the first country to welcome it.

2. Neutrality in dis-arming resistance groups:

Pakistan has made it clear that its forces under the ISF will not dis-arm resistance fighters. According to **Reuters**, Pakistan will participate in humanitarian aid reliefs and training of police in Gaza rather than engaging in resistance groups to dis-arm.

4. Possible fallouts of Pakistan's policy towards Gaza Peace Plan:

1. Domestic pressure at home:

Pakistan may experience horrible domestic pressure or protests, if it participates in the de-militarization procession.

2. Participation in ISF may enhance positive ties with the west:

Pakistan's participation in International Stabilization Force (ISF) may restore its relations with the U.S in particular and the west in general.

5. Conclusion:

In short, Gaza Peace Plan proposes numerous changes such as re-construction, de-militarization, governance and troops withdrawal but these actions pose great challenges to be achieved due to privileges to Israel.

Next question cont...

Q. NO. 4

1. Introduction:

The Russia-Ukraine war has entered into a new era where each party demands different from others. NATO demands complete withdrawal of the Russian troops, seeks security guarantee for Ukraine. However, the United States wants to freeze the conflict. Besides, the Russia wants freezing the conflicts and not to return the captured regions. The situation re-calls the wisdom of Thucydides "The strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must." So, each party tries to achieve their objectives rather than ending the conflict in Ukraine. Therefore, Russia and NATO leaders have been outrightly opposing stance on how to end the war.

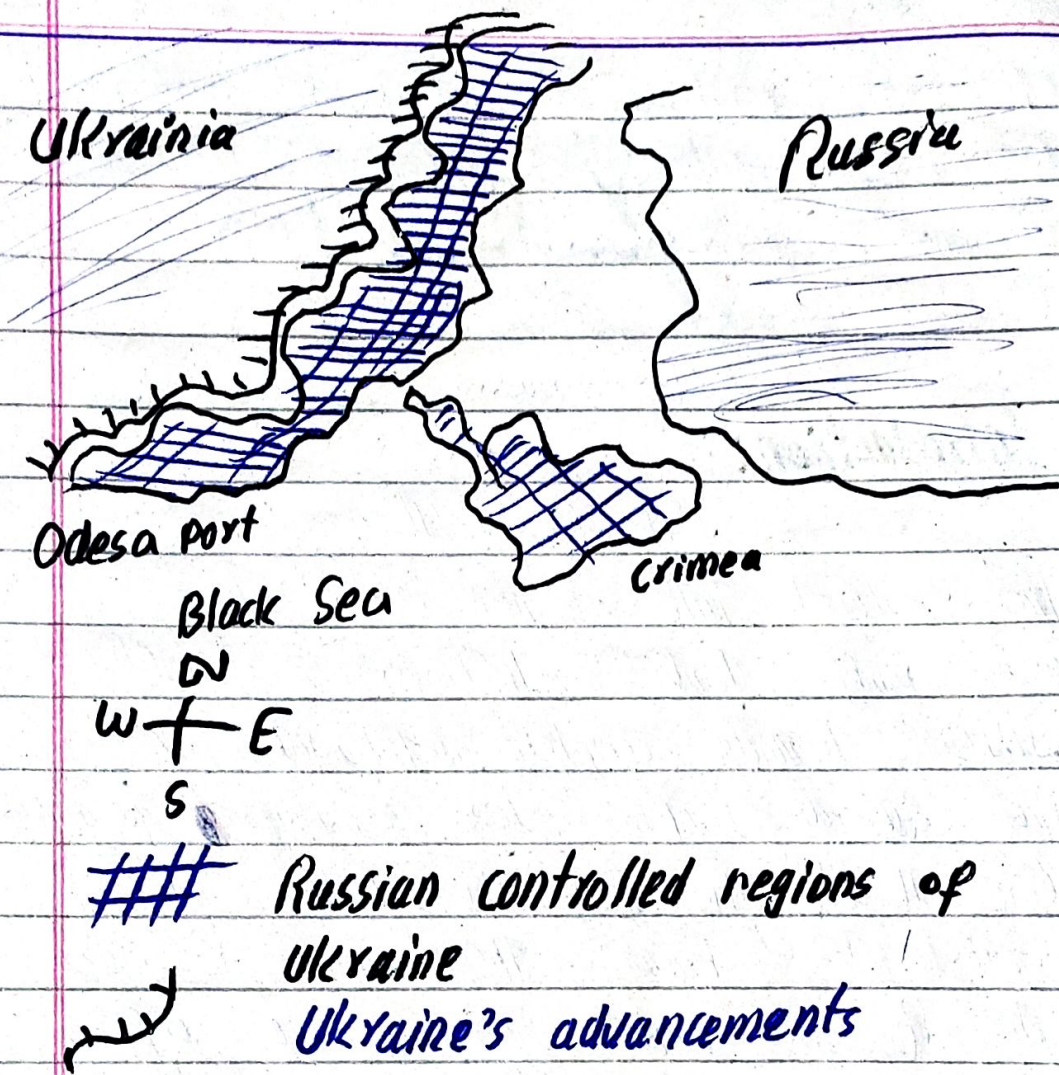


Figure 0.2 Conflict map of Ukraine - Russia 2026

2. Analysing the situation of various stances of NATO, the U.S and Russia:

1. NATO's demand of complete Russian withdrawal:

The European Union demands that Russia should halt the entire occupation of Ukraine's ~~entire~~ regions such as Donbas, Donefer, Zaprazhia, Kherson and Crimea. However, Russia rejects the demand on the ground.

2. NATO seeks future permanent security for Ukraine:

NATO also demands that after the Russian withdrawal from captured regions, there should be permanent security for Ukraine under UNO.

3. The United States favours freezing of the conflict:

According to International Crisis Group (ICG), the United States has emphasized on the ending of hostilities between the Ukraine and Russia. The United States wants to halt fighting and freeze the conflicts. Despite numerous calls from the White House, the NATO rejected such proposal.

4. Russia's demand of freezing conflicts:

Russia claims that the captured regions such as Crimea, Kherson and others are now the part of its territory. So, ceasefire would not be achieved without freezing conflict lines.

5. Russian demands of a Ukraine without NATO influence:

The expansion of NATO was one of the causes behind the Ukraine war. So, Russia demands that in future NATO must halt its influence before ending the war in Ukraine.

3. Recommendations to overcome the war:

1. International community involvement is required to end the war:

International players

such as China and Turkey should participate and propose new peace plans like they did in 2024 12-Points

Agend. The neutrality of both the china and Turkey may lead to end the war.

2. The role of the United Nations is essential to halt the conflict:

The United Nations should propose resolutions in General Assembly and request the members of the Security Council to pass a neutral proposal in advantage of all to end the war.

3. The United States leverage is important:

The United States should leverage trade sanctions on Russia, economic influence on the EU and tariffs on France to British to come out of impossible demands and end the war.

4.

Conclusion:

To sum up, the Ukraine - Russia war is one of the serious issues. It should be ended through cooperation and concussion rather than competition and aggression.

Next question cont....

Q. NO. 6

1. Introduction:

The Trump's pullout from Paris climate Agreement resulted in horrible implications such as the continuation of CO_2 emission, economic production and the decision has enhanced competition in industrial production and the sense of non-cooperation. Moreover, the China and Europe could not help the world to continue achieving the promises of the COP-21. They cannot help due to competition and the absence of the United States. Therefore, the United States' pullout from the Paris Climate fostered the sense of competition.

2. Trump's pullout from Paris Climate and its implications for the future climate efforts:

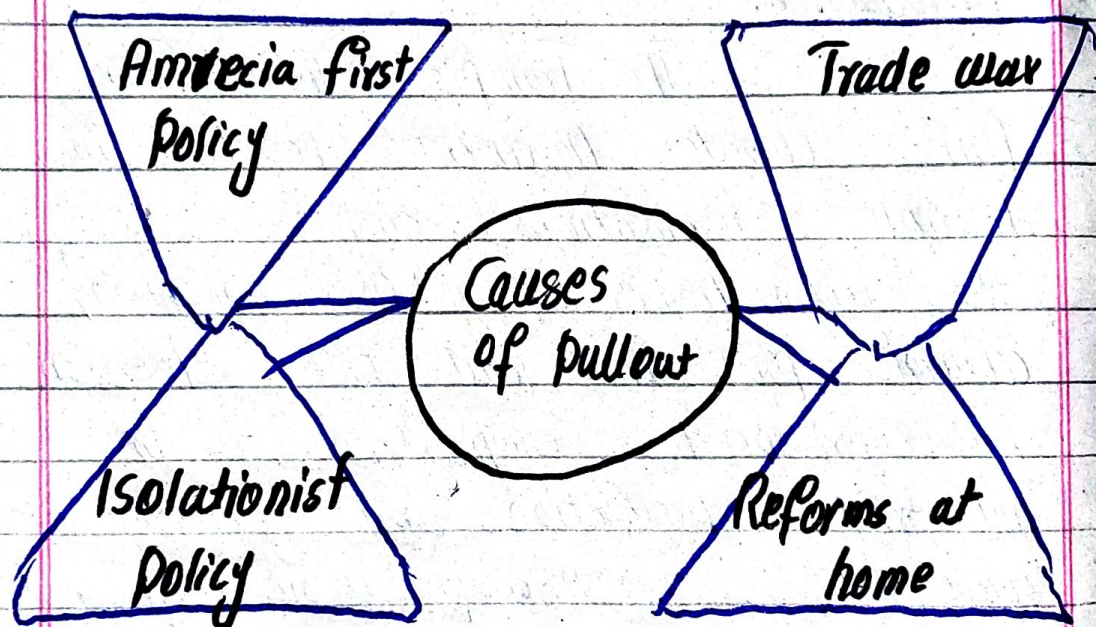


Figure 0.3 causes of the pullout from the Paris agreement.

Implications of the pullout from the agreement:

1. Continuation of massive emission

According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United States, China, the European Union and Russia are the largest contributors to the emission of CO_2 , NO_2 , SO_2 and methane. So, the withdrawal of the U.S. continued emission rather than reduction of the GHGs.

2. Instills the sense of economic competition:

The economic competition has become a new barrier to the climate efforts after the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris agreement. She attracted the nations towards production and economic growth rather than preventing emission.

3. Weakens the climate efforts through America first policy:

The United States

justified its withdrawal on the basis of "America First" policy. Trump aims to avoid cooperation on emission in an arena where every nation tries to enhance production rather than prevent emission.

4. weakens' unity of the nations over the global warming:

The pullout of the United States weakens the unity of the nations on global warming. They also ~~also~~ avoid to cooperate on the emission looking at the UoS withdrawal.

3. Analysing the future whether China and Europe could continue achieving the objectives of COPs-27.

1. Economic competition challenges the China and Europe:

The economic competition among the U.S, China, India, Russia and EU makes them fail to help the world achieving Cops-27 promises.

2. National interests block the cooperation:

China and Europe always keep their interest above the interest of all. So, the era of industrial production and national interests prevent them to help the world.

3. Lack of cooperation leads to failure:

Russia, China and EU are competitive in nature in the sense of economic growth and emission. So, they could never halt their emissions for the sake of others.

4. Conclusion:

In short, the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Climate Agreement led to trade war, increased in emission and prevented the nations to reduce emission.

Next question cont...

Q. No. 5

1. Introduction:

The world on 17 Sep, 2025 once again amazed to hear about the Mutual Strategic Defense Agreement (MSDA) between Kingdom of Arabia and Pakistan. The pact in fact is a NATO styled one. It is a security agreement which states that attack on one nation will be considered on both the nations. This pact has enormous political and geopolitical achievements for both the nations at a time when nations seek security. KSA-Pakistan pact would also have tremendous economic opportunities for Pakistan. Thus, MSDA between KSA + Pnc is one agreement with countless opportunities.

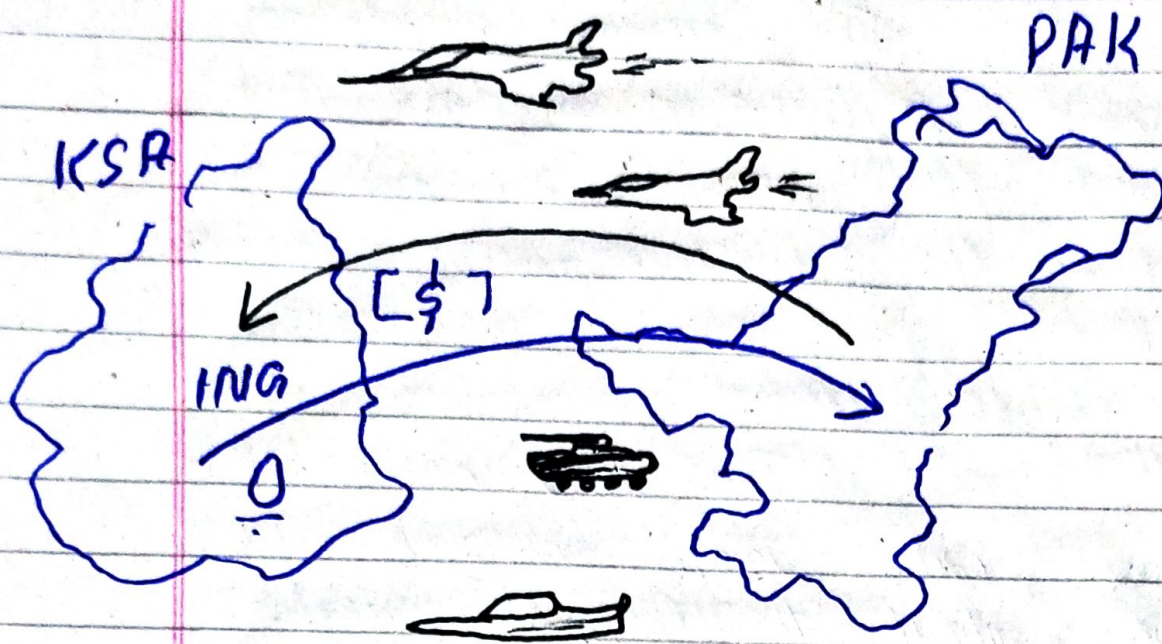


Figure 0.9 from Palcistan
nuclear umbrella to KSA
and from KSA to Palcistan
economic assistance possible
under (MSDA)

2. Pact's future geopolitical achievements
for both and economic opportunity
for Palcistan:

1. Using leverage in global politics:

The pact would
enable both the KSA and

Pakistan to use leverage of each other politically in the global environment. Thus, it will be a tremendous political paradigm shift across the Middle East and the South Asia.

2. Enhance security of both the nations:

Both the nations would cooperate to secure borders, skies and domestic security through trainings, transfer of technology and troops mobilization.

3. creation of deterrence:

Through ~~now~~ nuclear umbrella now KSA can prevent the threats of Israeli, Iranian and Yemeni strikes. Similarly, Pakistan through the help of KSA now discourage India from ~~the~~ attacking ~~its~~ territory.

4. Enhance Islamic military cooperation:

The pact would enhance the concept of Islamic military. As more nations would join the pact. It would be the greatest achievement politically for both the nations.

5. Foreign direct investment for Pakistan:

Economically the pact would attract not only the Saudi Arabia's investment in Pakistan's SIFC but also the other GCC members to invest. Thus, Pakistan would benefit greatly from the pact.

6. Technology transfer under the pact:

The pact would enable both the nations to share technology with

each other. Thus, Pakistan would enhance AI, modernise energy sector so on and so forth.

3. Conclusion.

In short, the KSA-Pak Pact is one of the greatest achievements. It would assist both the nations in security, economy and education sectors.
