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National Officers Academy
Final Mock/Test Series for CSS-2026
January 2026
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	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.

PART-II

Q1. Critically examine the political strategy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the protection of Muslim interests in British India. How did his approach differ from the methods adopted by the Indian National Congress?

Q2. Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat to Pakistan. Analyze its socio-economic and political implications, and evaluate Pakistan's institutional response to climate-induced challenges.

Q3. Evaluate the geo-economic significance of Pakistan's connectivity initiatives under the Belt and Road framework. Has the evolving regional alignment in Asia reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance?

Q4. Internal political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. Analyze the structural causes of political instability and its impact on Pakistan's national security and foreign policy.

Q5. Identify the political, economic, and administrative factors that undermine federal cohesion in Pakistan. What lessons can be drawn to prevent regional alienation in the present context?

Q6. Why have regional organizations in South and Central Asia failed to deliver meaningful integration? Suggest practical measures for strengthening regional connectivity involving Pakistan.

Q7. Assess the role of Pakistan's security establishment in shaping the country's foreign and security policies. To what extent has it influenced Pakistan's international standing?

Q8. Technological innovation is increasingly viewed as a driver of economic growth. Examine Pakistan's potential to achieve technology-led development through policy and institutional reforms.

May success follow you in Exams!

Part - 2

Q. NO. 3

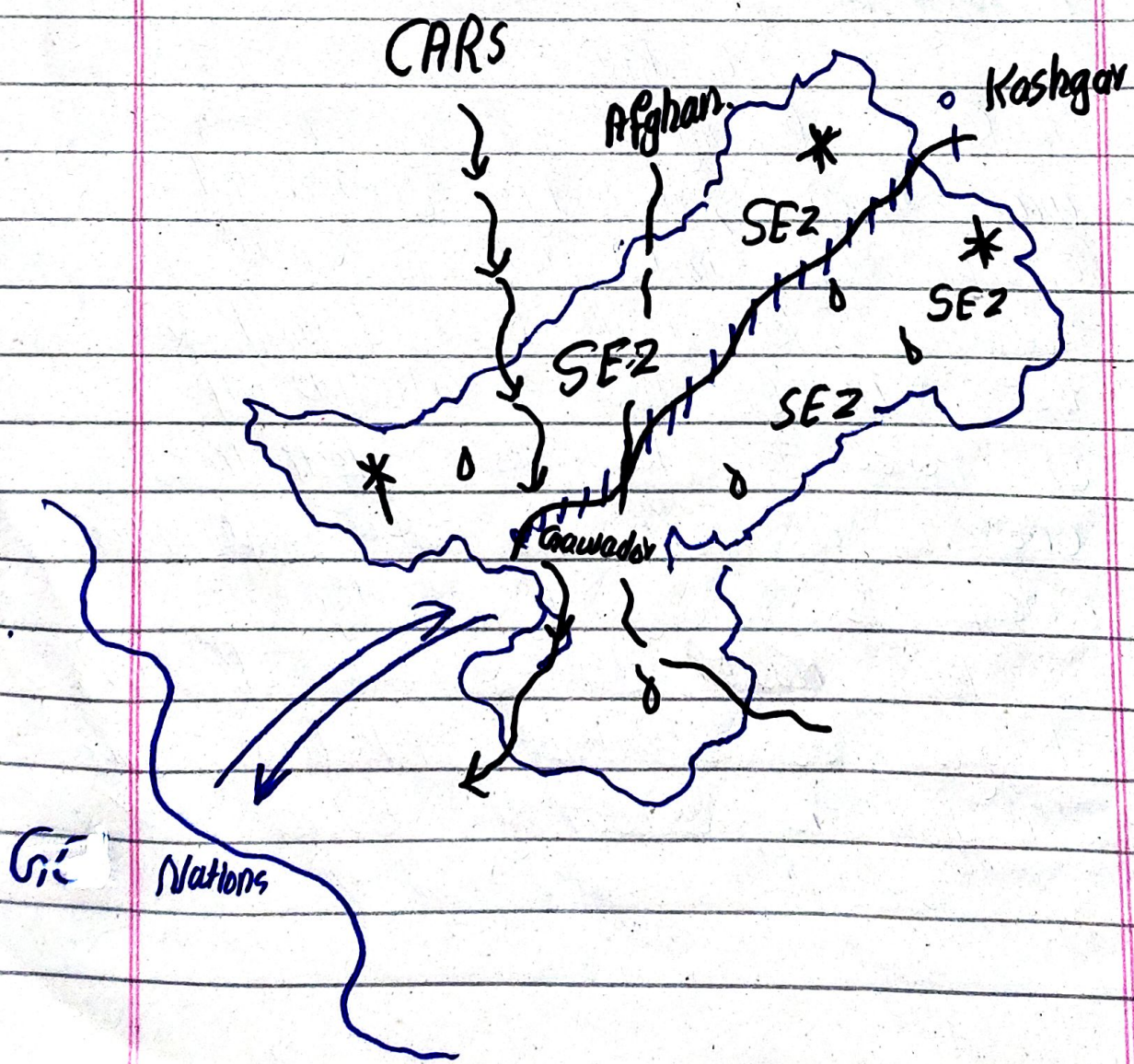
1. Introduction:

A driver starts his engine in Grawadar preparing for a journey that was once unimaginable, in Kashgar an industrialist eye on new market and in Central Asia a trader loads truck destined for the middle East. These all individuals rely on CPEC to reach their destinations.

CPEC is one corridor with limitless opportunities. Moreover, the evolving regional alignment in Asia did not reduce Pakistan's strategic relevance. Therefore, Pakistan's economic and diplomatic connectivity initiatives under the BRI has enormous importance.

2. Historical overview of the Pakistan's connectivity initiatives:

Pakistan's connectivity initiatives are closely associated with CPEC. The inception of CPEC in 2015 amazed the world. CPEC is a flagship project of BRI. It includes 3500km long networks of roads, railways, ports, Special economic zones (SEZs) and energy power plants. So, Pakistan's connectivity initiatives are fully depend on CPEC.



→ ↗ ↘ ↖	Routes
	Railways network
o	Ports
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
o *	Energy infrastructure

Figure 01 map of Pakistan Economic connectivity initiative

3. Evaluating the geo-economic importance of Pakistan's economic connectivity initiative:

1. Enhances infrastructure nationwide:

CPEC aims to establish roads, ports, waterways, motorways, train tracks and airports for better connectivity among different nations. This is how Hazara Motorway, Quid-e-Azam Solar Park and Gwadar Ports have been constructed under the economic initiative.

2. Creation of jobs across the region: BRI's Flagship project

has created 190000 jobs since 2015. For example, CPEC Phase I-II created jobs in constructions such as Hazara motorway, Damer Pasha and Iqbal Solar Parks.

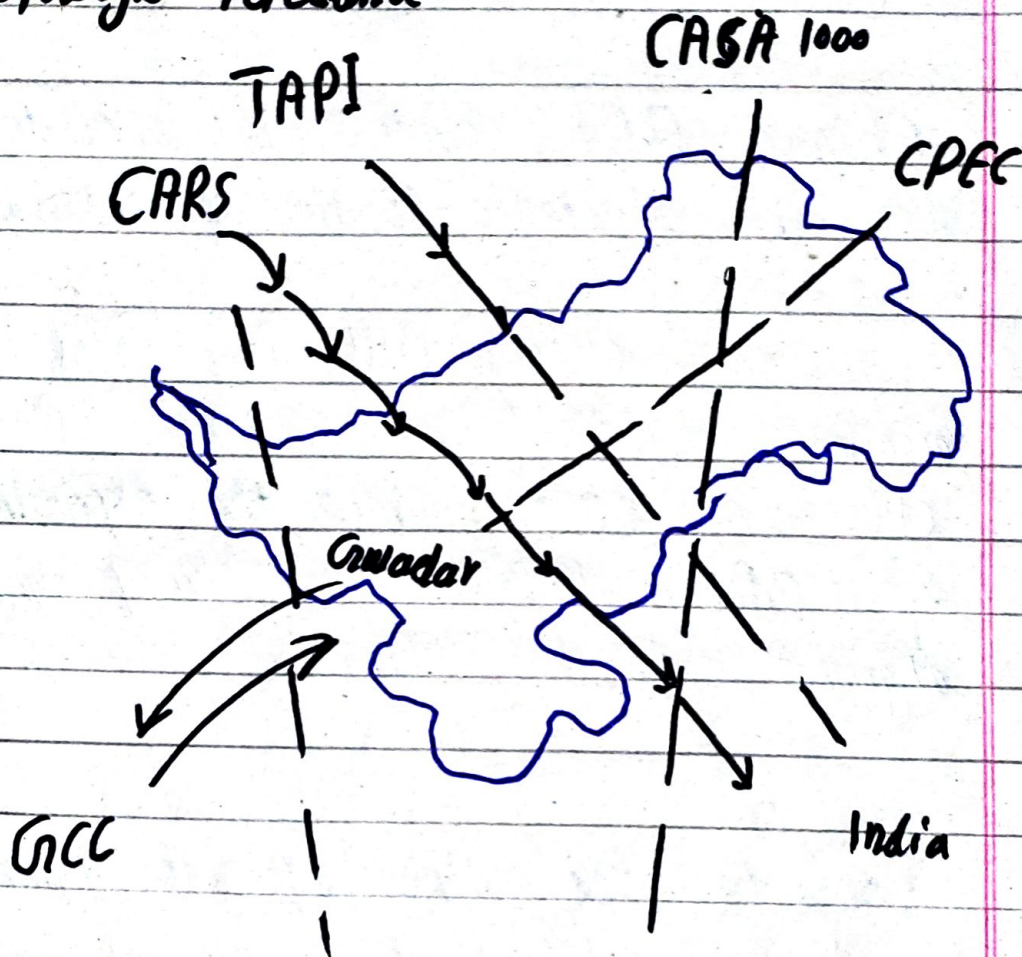
3. Connectivity of global nations:

CPEC connects all global players through CROWADAR. For instance, it connects China to GCC nations, CARs to the Middle East and the Middle East to CARs. It also provides Afghanistan a warm water and enables to get access to the world markets.

4. Boosts Pakistan's economic growth:

CPEC boosts Pakistan's economic growth. For instance, Pakistan Economic Survey 2025 noted that CPEC contributed to 2.5% of the GDP of Pakistan.

4. The evolving regional alignment in Asia has not reduced Pakistan's strategic relevance:



0.2 map showing Pakistan as the heart of Asia

1. Geo-economic importance makes strategically relevant:

Despite India-U.S. growing cooperation under "Indo-U.S. Strategic Partnership," Pakistan remains strategically important not only for China but also for GCC, CARS, Iran

and Afghanistan due to its location.

"Pakistan is king geographically"
(Tim Marshall)

2. China's BRI success is associated with the strategic location of Pakistan:

China's BRI is fully associated with the success of CPEC. So, CPEC enables the expansion of BRI despite the evolving regional alignment of the Indo-US.

3. Connects the nations of the region:

CPEC connects the nations. For instance, **USA, China, Afghanistan** and **CARs nations** rely on Pakistan to reach each others markets. Thus, Pakistan's strategic is relevant even now.

4. Gwadar Port is an hub to energy route:

China annually imports

its 60% energy from the middle East through Gwadar. This shows that Pakistan provides safe passage to energy exports and imports.

5. Critical analysis:

Pakistan is shifting from geo-strategic location to geo-economic hub. It has become more relevant for the nations of the world in the context of trade, investment, energy and minerals. As Hasan "CPEC: A Game Changer" captured that Pakistan is becoming geo-economic player in the South Asia.

6. Conclusion:

In short, Pakistan's economic connectivity initiative plays a key role in the context of economic relations. It connects nations through trade, investment and cooperation.

Q. NSQ 2

1. Introduction:

"Climate change does not respects borders, people and cultures. It does not look that who you are rich or poor"

(Behn-ki-moon)

Exactly, climate change has become a global issue. For Pakistan, climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat. It destroys food, agriculture, forests, industry and politically isolates the country. Pakistan has tried its before to encounter the growing threat of climate change through preparedness, relief, clean environment laws and much more.

2. History of the Climate Change in Pakistan:

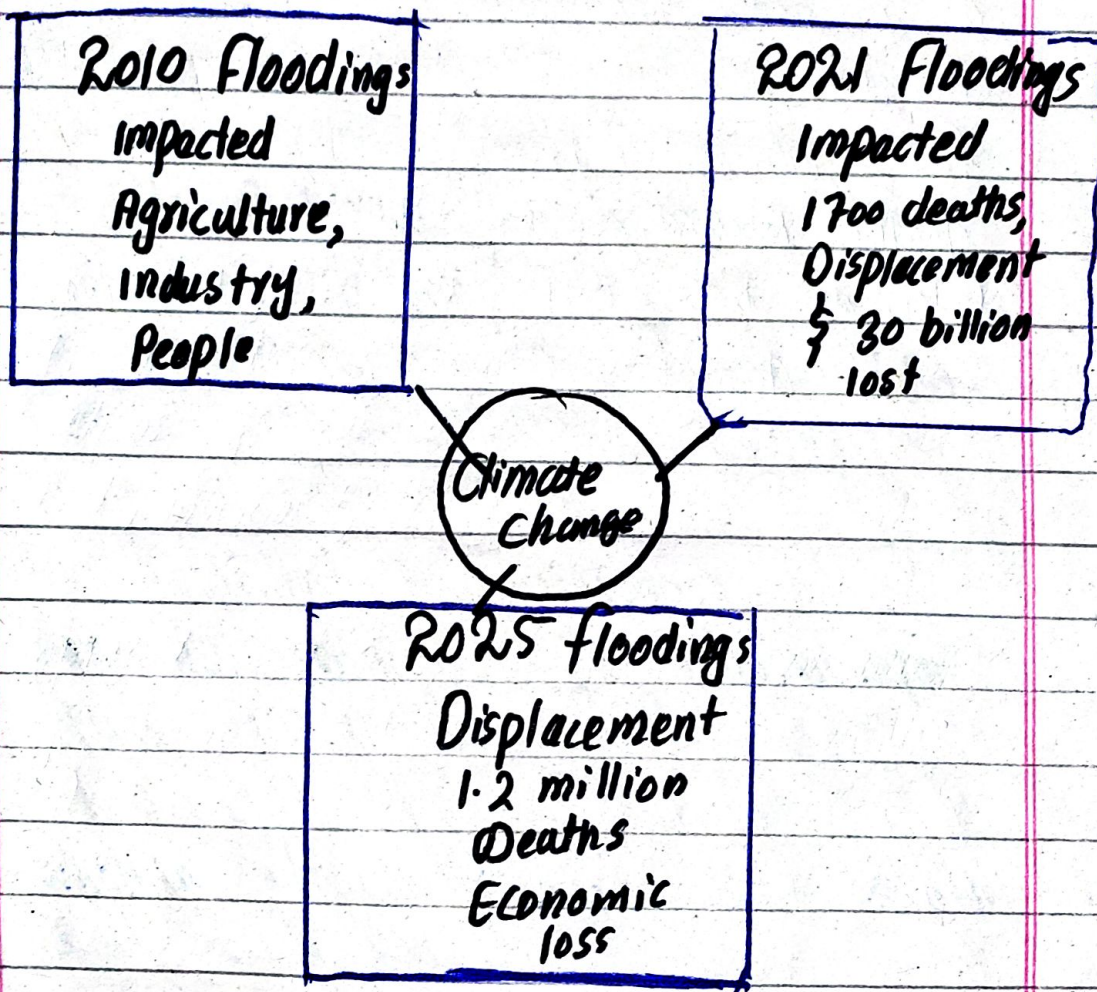


Figure 0.3 History of Climate Change in Pakistan

3. How Climate change has emerged as a major non-traditional security threat:

Climate change has become as a non-traditional security in Pakistan because it harms fishery industry, food, tourism, industry and causes deaths. According to World Bank Pakistan has lost \$50 billion since 2021 due to climate change.

4. Socio-economic and political implications of climate change:

1. Harms the forests of the country:

Forests are the treasures of nations. According to UNESCO 2025 Pakistan's Canga Marga, K0-e-Saleman and Margala Hills suffered wild-fires and sudden rains. disrupting habitats, tourism, forest vegetations, fruits and timbers which contribute to 29%.

to the GDP of Pakistan.

2. Causes food insecurity and inflation:

Climate change harms food production especially agriculture sector of Pakistan. For instance, **2021 Floodings** destroyed rice, wheat and seasonal fruits and vegetation. Thus, climate changes resulted in inflation and shortage of foods.

3. Creates water insecurity nationwide:

Climate change such as global warming harms glaciers, flooding contaminates the ~~stor~~ storage of clean water. Thus, **2021 Floodings** contaminated ~~water~~ water and melted **Himalayas** Glaciers.

4. Pakistan's Political resistance:

Climate change has

not only united the leaders, scholars and politicians at home but also it has pushed Pakistan to resist against largest emission nations under COP 29-30.

5. Pakistan's institutional response to climate - induced challenges:

1. Enhanced NDMA nationwide:

Pakistan has enhanced the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) through vocational skills, force, technology and made it active since 2021 to provide quick reliefs during crisis.

2. Climate Diplomacy as the part of foreign Policy:

Pakistan for the first time sees the

Climate change as a global issue. Through its diplomacy it has been engaging in climate related conferences like COP 29-30.

3. Improve infrastructure through loss and damage fund.

Pakistan aims to build dams, water ways, wetlands and sponge cities under the loss and Damage fund of COP 28.

6. Conclusion:

To sum up, Pakistan has emerged the most vulnerable nation to climate change. The climate changes harms its forests, trade, agriculture and boosts inflation and food insecurity.

Next question comes

Q. No. 8

1. Introduction:

"Technological advancement decides the fates of nations"
[Elon Musk]

Nations that lack technological advancement cannot compete with others. Technological advancement is essential for the development and prosperity of nations. Technological advancement enhances the economic growth of nations across the globe. Pakistan has the largest potential to enhance technology-led development due to largest labour force, sources, agreements and the government should implement reforms in education, economy and other sectors.

2. Technological innovation and economic growth:

Technological innovation boosts the economies of nations. For example, Japan's technology sector such as electronics, robotics, cars and automobiles have tremendously boosted its economy.

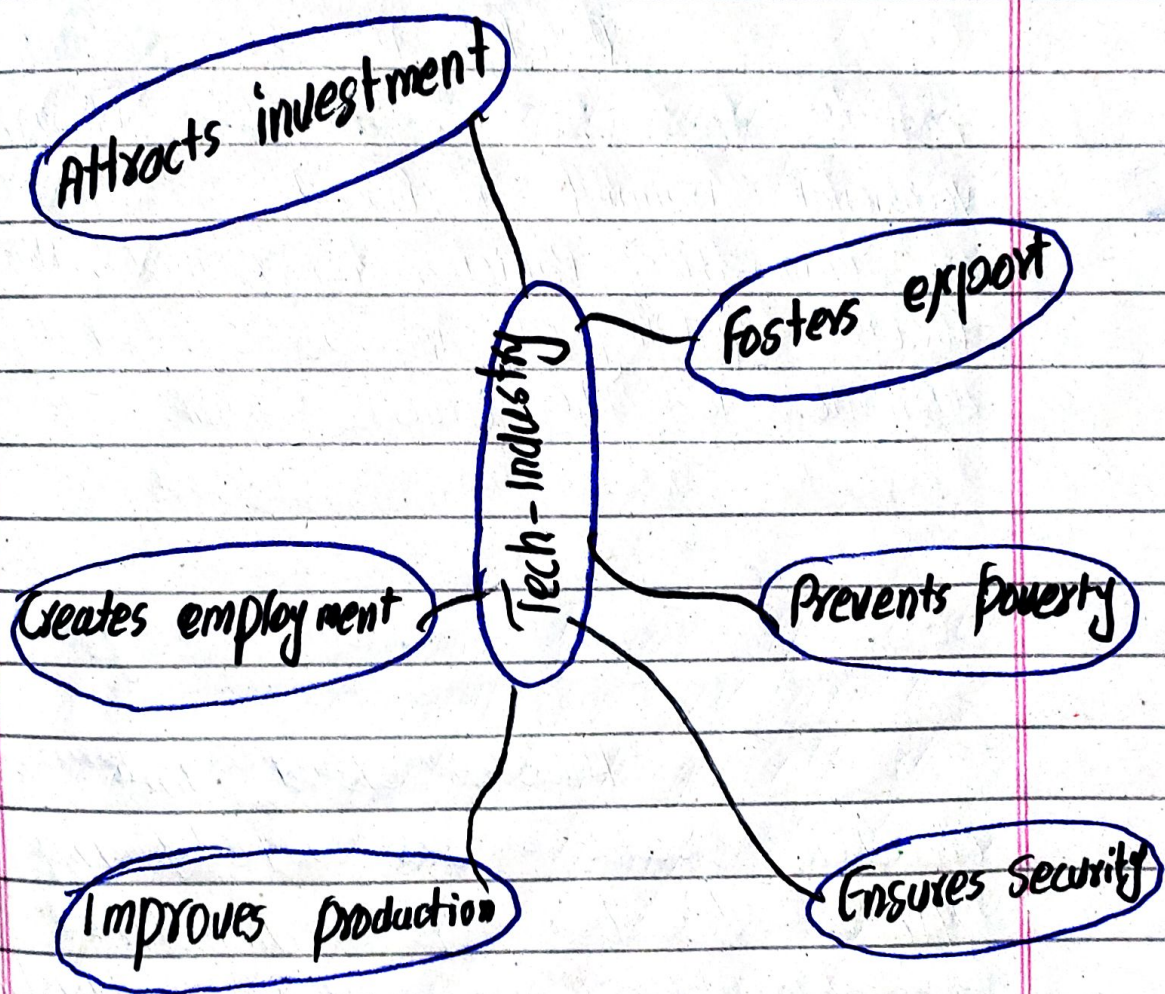


Figure 0.5 Contribution of High Tech-Industry in nation-building

3. Pakistan's potential to achieve technology-led development through policy and institutional reforms:

1. Pakistan has the largest labour force to contribute to innovation:

Pakistan has the second largest force in South Asia. Through vocational trainings in formal schooling and universities, Pakistan can enhance the force's capability to innovate and contribute to the economic growth.

2. Educational linkage with industry:

Pakistan should link education sector with industry. The dynamic demands of industries in innovation can enable Pakistan to improve its technology based economic development.

3. Investment in the IT sector through Foreign direct investment programmes:

Pakistan should attract massive investments in its IT sector. Through SIFC, Pakistan may attract China, KSA, the UAE and Oman to invest in SIFC. Thus, foreign investment in IT sector can enhance the economic growth.

4. Allocation of significant fund to AI:

AI is the fuel and oil of the 21st century. Pakistan should allocate funds for local innovation of electronics, robotics and improve the infrastructures for operations.

5. Integration of AI in all sectors:

Pakistan has the potential to integrate AI in its all sector. For instance,

the integration of AI in education can enhance innovation which would foster the economic growth of Pakistan.

4. Critical analysis:

Pakistan has the potential to create an enormous technological-led developmental economy. Through, foreign investments in IT sector, vocational trainings and AI integration in education can enhance the innovation across the nation.

5. Conclusion:

To conclude, technology advancement enhances growth and development. Pakistan can also foster technological advancement and boost its economy through reforms in education and economy.

Q. NO. 4

1. Introduction:

Sir William James urged in his book "A Brief History of Pakistan" that political stability and economic stability go hand in hand in Pakistan. Similarly, internal political instability has constrained Pakistan's economic and diplomatic performance. There are numerous factors behind the political instability in Pakistan — political intolerance, bad governance, ~~and~~ and violation of human rights. These factors create law and order situation, weakens collective stance on national issues, brings bad image and force the country to 1955 foreign policy objectives.

2. Historical background:

Pakistan has experienced numerous uprisings due to continue political instability. These uprisings include Downfall of Dacca 1971 and resulted in military coups. Thus, ~~is~~ political instability harmed economy and development.

3. Structural causes of political instability in Pakistan:

1. Lack of political tolerance:

Pakistan's political instability directly links with political intolerance. For example, nationalist parties and opposition always promote blame games against ruling elite. Thus, create violence and hate rather than democratic ~~peace~~ procession.

2. Political extremism in Pakistan:

Politicians in Pakistan always blame one another for corruption and conspiracy. This leads to formation of hate and causes political instability.

3. Bad governance causes political instability:

Bad governance leaves/gives gap to corruption and injustice. Thus, the resistance of masses leads to political instability.

4. Cheat in elections causes political instability:

Pakistan has been experiencing cheat at the voting procession. Thus, it leads to prolong political instability in Pakistan.

4. Political instability's impacts on national security and foreign policy:

1. Creates law and order situation:

Political instability in Pakistan has always led to protests, law disorder and chaos in Pakistan — Fall of Dhoka, 2018-24.

2. Weakens collective stance on national security:

Political instability weakens collective stance on terrorism, & street crimes and drugs.

3. Creates hurdles on the way of foreign policy:

Political instability results in failure of economic and politics

diplomacy. For instance, CPEC-Phase-II
slow down due to political
instability.

5. Conclusion:

To sum up, political
instability in Pakistan rooted
in bad governance—corruption and
political intolerance. In this regard, it
harms the economic and diplomatic
performance of Pakistan.
