

Instructions to Secure Good Marks in the Current Affairs Paper

Important Note: Marks will be awarded strictly on the following parameters. Content 60%, References 15%, Subject-specific language 15%, Graphs, charts & diagrams 10%.

Key Guidelines: Each question should be attempted with 12-13 clear headings. The answer must be 8-9 pages (sides) in length to score above 15 marks per question. Questions usually contain 3-4 parts, each part carries equal weightage, so all parts must be discussed equally and proportionately.

Content & Argumentation: Always use examples from current and ongoing events to justify your arguments. Demonstrate strong analytical depth, not mere narration of facts. Support arguments with relevant data, reports, international indices, treaties, and recent developments.

Structure & Presentation: Begin every answer with an attractive, context-setting introduction. End with a forward-looking, well-linked conclusion that ties back to the question. Use headings directly derived from the question statement—pick words and phrases from the question itself. Alignment with the Question: Each argument must be explicitly linked to the specific part of the question being asked. If your heading is not aligned with the demand of the question, the content—no matter how accurate—will not be rewarded. Avoid generic or unrelated headings; precision is key.

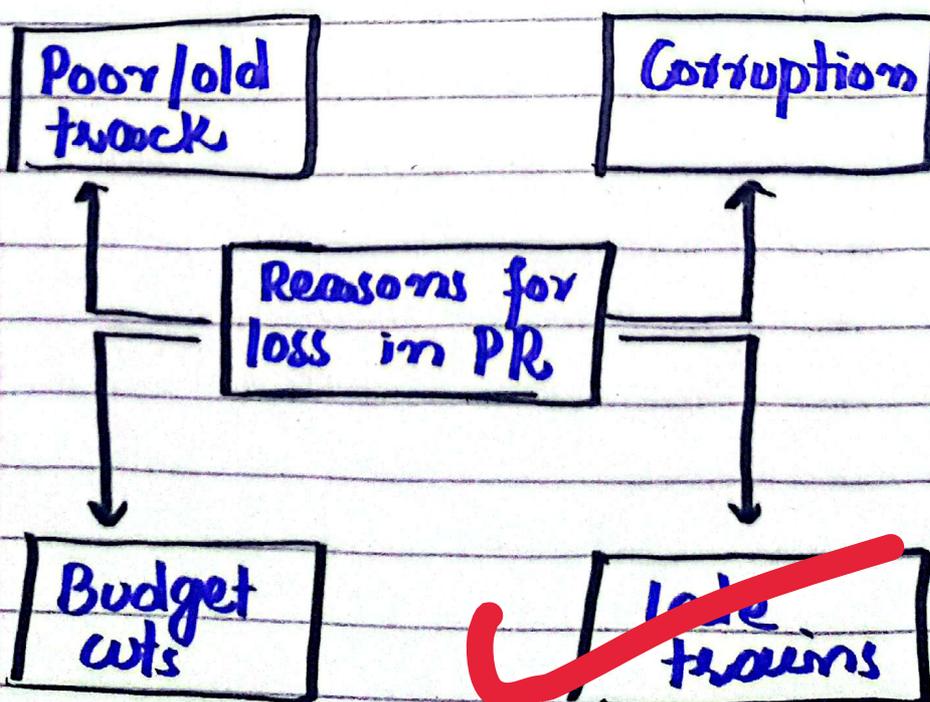
Language & Visuals: Use subject-specific terminology relevant to international relations, geopolitics, economics, and security studies. Incorporate simple graphs, flowcharts, tables, or maps wherever relevant to enhance clarity and scoring potential.

2. List of state owned Enterprises making loss:

Pakistan owns 103 state-owned enterprises which are bounder loss and not provide benefit to the country. These include:

- Pakistan Railways
- Peshawar Electric Supply Company
- Quetta Electric Supply Company
- National Highways Authority

2.1- Reasons contribute to loss in Pakistan Railways



2.2. Reasons for loss in Electric Supply Companies



3. Loss in SDEs of Pakistan:

From 2018 to 2022, Pakistan lost \$4.1B in SDEs greater than investment in health (\$3.3B) and education (\$2.8B).

4. Privatization of enterprises and its profit Pakistan gained:

Pakistan privatized some of its enterprises in the past, and it is gaining more profit. It includes:

1- Banks → Muslim Commercial Bank
→ Habib Bank limited
→ United Bank limited

2. Electric supply → Kawachi Electric supply

3. Airline → Pakistan International Airlines

4.1. Improvements and benefits Pakistan earned after privatization in banks:

In 1990, Pakistan privatized banks. Now, these banks are doing well.

MCB paid PKR 29 Billion in taxes due to high profit.

4.2 Profits earned through privatization of electric supply:

Before privatization:

Electric had 34% losses due to theft and mismanagement.

After privatization:

Losses dropped to 15%.



K-E earned PKR 8.4B



Paid PKB 2.8B
in taxes

5. Analysis of the statement
from the given facts

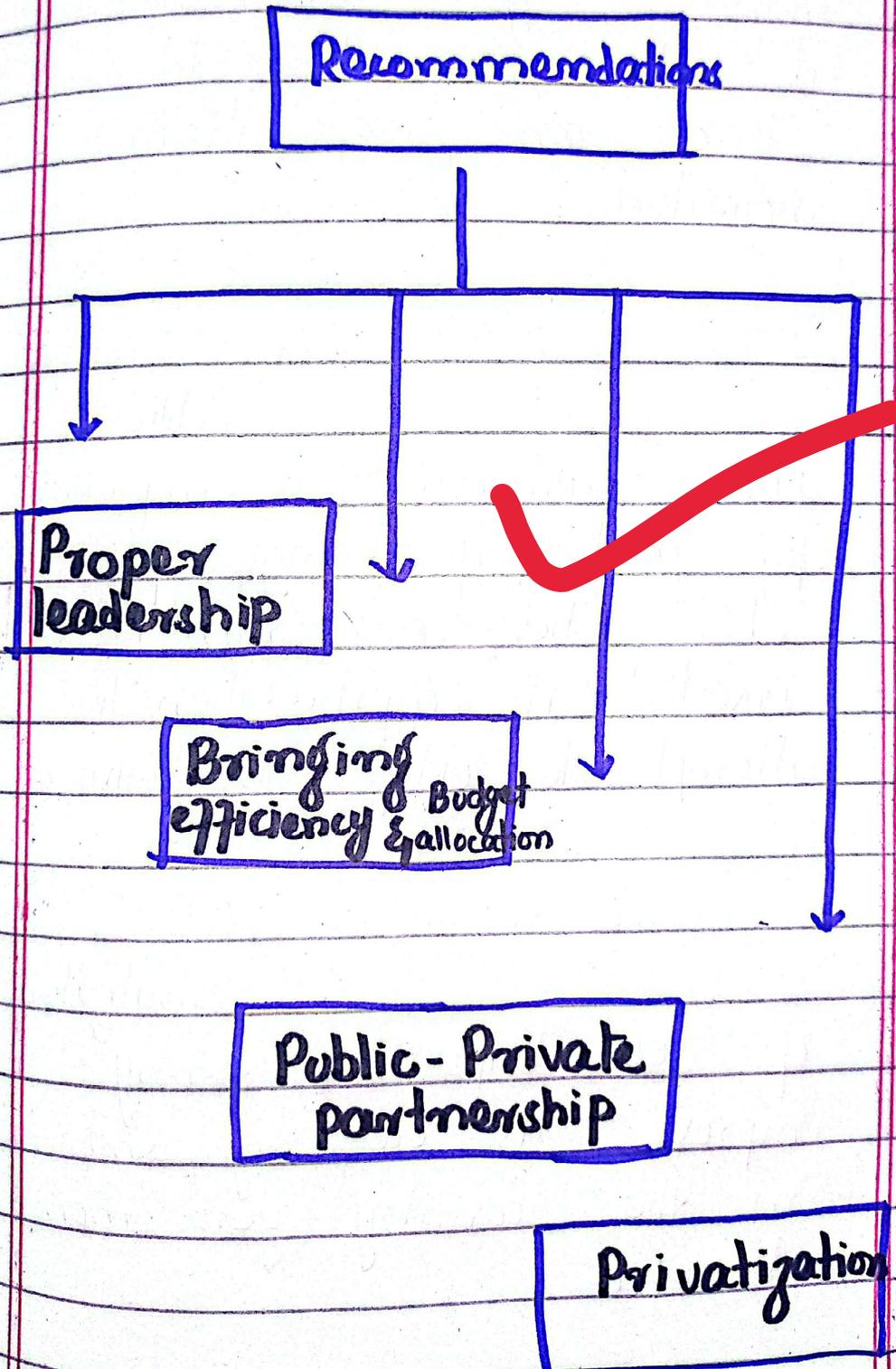
Advantages of
Privatization

More
profit

Better service

More efficient

6- Recommendations for better performance of state owned enterprises



6.1. Proper leadership:

For better performance of enterprises, good leadership is essential element. A good leader makes its team track and keeps them motivated.

6.2. Public-private partnership:

Public-private partnership is important for good performance of SOEs. When a person is invested its capital, then he attempts to uplift his business.

6.3. Privatization of SOEs:

Privatization of SOEs helps the country improve its economy and the country gets more benefit.

7- Conclusions:

To conclude, privatization is inevitable as many state-owned enterprises have become a huge burden for the country's economy. Many factors have contributed to the loss of enterprises, however, this loss can be prevented by adopting some ameliorative measures.

QNO 4

Russia and NATO opposite stances on Ukraine's war. Trump has different stance. Analyze the situation and give recommendations.

Answer

1- Introduction:

The opposing stances of Russia and NATO to end Ukraine war ~~was~~ ~~create~~ a complicated scenario. The Russian stance of Ukraine annexation of its territory, demilitarization of Ukraine angers the NATO. On the other hand, NATO not only opposes the ~~the~~ Russian stance, but also stands ~~by~~ the Ukraine in its war against Russia.

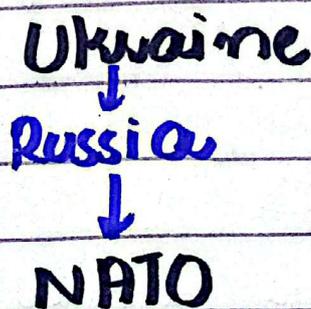
The whole scenario takes a twist, when the main member of NATO - the USA - appreciates the Russian stance. Thus, this never-ending conflict having opposite stances can be resolved if adopted

ameliorative measures

2. Russian stance to end the Ukrainian war:

2.1. Russia does not want (NATO) Ukraine to be a member of NATO:

- the Kremlin does not want Ukraine to be a member of NATO to prevent influence of Western Europe into Eastern Europe. Russia desires to have its hegemony in Eastern Europe, and forbids Kiev to be a member of NATO.



2.2- Kremlin stance to retain annexed Ukrainian territory:

The Kremlin intends to retain the "annexed" Ukrainian territory. Russia claims to have annexed **19-20%** of Ukraine territory including Crimea, Luhansk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, ~~Kharkiv Oblast~~ and many other cities.



2-3- Russia intends to demilitarize Ukraine:

Russia intends to demilitarize Ukraine. The Kremlin desires that Ukrainians have few militarization instead of a fully developed militarized state.

3- NATO stance on Russia-Ukraine war:

The North-Atlantic Treaty Organization has a different stance from that of Russia, and it supports Ukraine in the Russia-Ukraine war. Moreover, NATO does not ~~clear~~ that it either provides NATO membership to Ukraine or not.

NATO stance on Russia-Ukraine war is given:

NATO stance

Ukraine is a sovereign state so its territory must be returned

Demilitarization of Ukraine violates the sovereignty of Ukraine

Ukraine can make its own decision of being NATO member without external interference

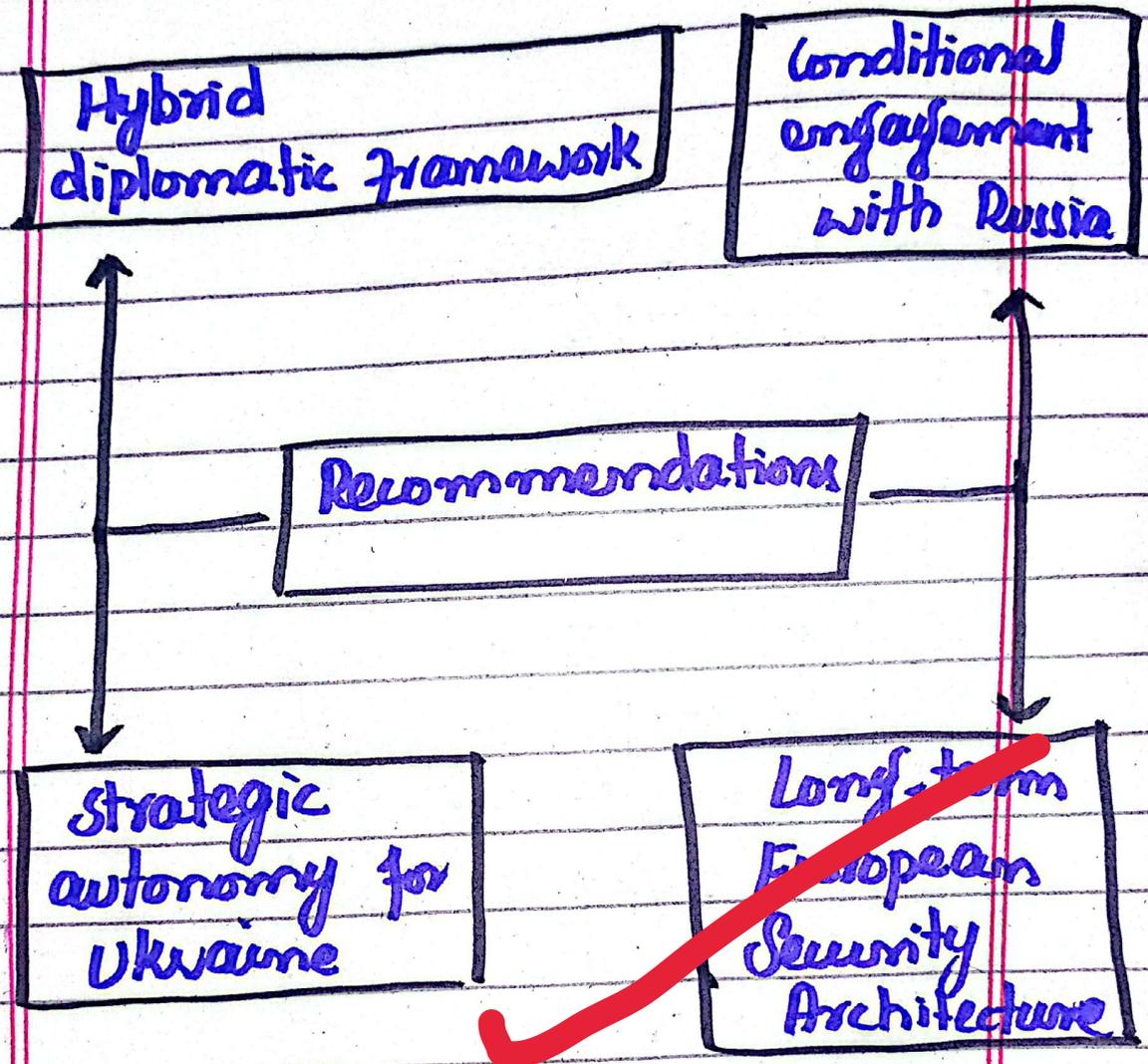
4- Trump stance opposite to NATO:

↓
Willingness to pressure Ukraine into territorial compromise

↓
Views war through a cost-benefit and transactional lens

↓
Pressurize Ukraine to sign peace agreement on its terms

5. Recommendations to end Russia-Ukraine war:



5- Conclusion:

Russia-NATO having opposite stances to end Ukrainian war seems to create more

problems in peace agreement. Both
Russia and Ukraine seem not
to compromise on their
points. However, Trump
to pursue his agenda is
clearly seen to lead this
war opposing to NATO. Given
the conditions the war
between two countries does
not seem to end. There
some possibility exists that
the war may end if
some conciliatory measures
are adopted.

QNO 5

Pakistan-KSA defense pact have far reaching geo-political achievement for both countries and economic opportunities for Pakistan.

Answer

1- Introduction:

Pakistan and Saudi defense pact have far reaching geo-political achievement for both countries. It provides Saudi a military strong country globally and makes its security even stronger in the wake of disturbances in the Middle-East. Moreover, Pakistan globally position as a strong

military and good defence system has also improved. It also enhances the economic opportunities for Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan-KSA defence pact has strong geo-political achievement for both countries and economic opportunities for Pakistan.

2. Factors contributed to Pak-KSA defence Pact :

Many factors contributed to Pak-KSA defence pact are given below:

2.1. Historical strong military relations:

Pak-KSA has been in a strong military relation over a long history.

Saudi-Arabia said;

It is just formalization
of long history defence
relations

2.2. Disturbances in the Middle-East:

The conflict
in the Middle-East has
forced KSA to find its
security.

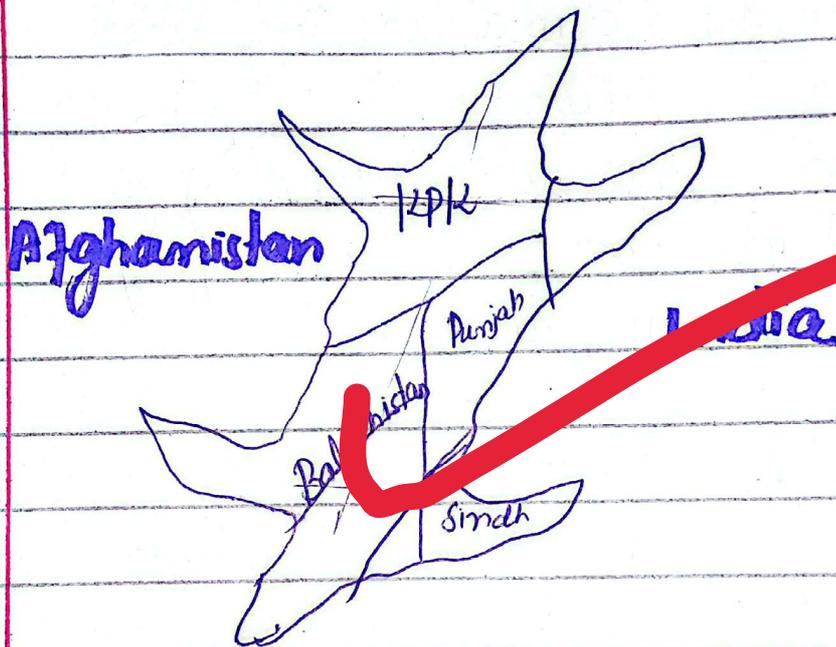
The New-Times writes:

US credibility as a
security guarantor
waned after Israeli
attack on Qatar

2.3. Regional conflict in South-Asia:

Pakistan
has its borders with India

and Afghanistan. Both countries does not have good relation with Pakistan. Pakistan has been in a conflict in the year 2025.



3. Geo-political achievement for both Pak-KSA:

Both

Pakistan and KSA have far reaching geo-political achievements in wake of defense pact.

3.1- Defense pact provides security to KSA:

In the wake of Israeli attack on Qatar, Saudi Arabia attempted to find another security guarantor. This pact provides security to KSA, and no other country will attack on its sovereignty. As it is said

An attack on one country is considered an attack on other country

3.2- Defense pact improves Pakistan global positioning as a strong military and security guarantor:

Pak-KSA defense pact improves

Pakistan global positioning as a security guarantor.

As deputy Prime Minister Ishtaq Dar said:

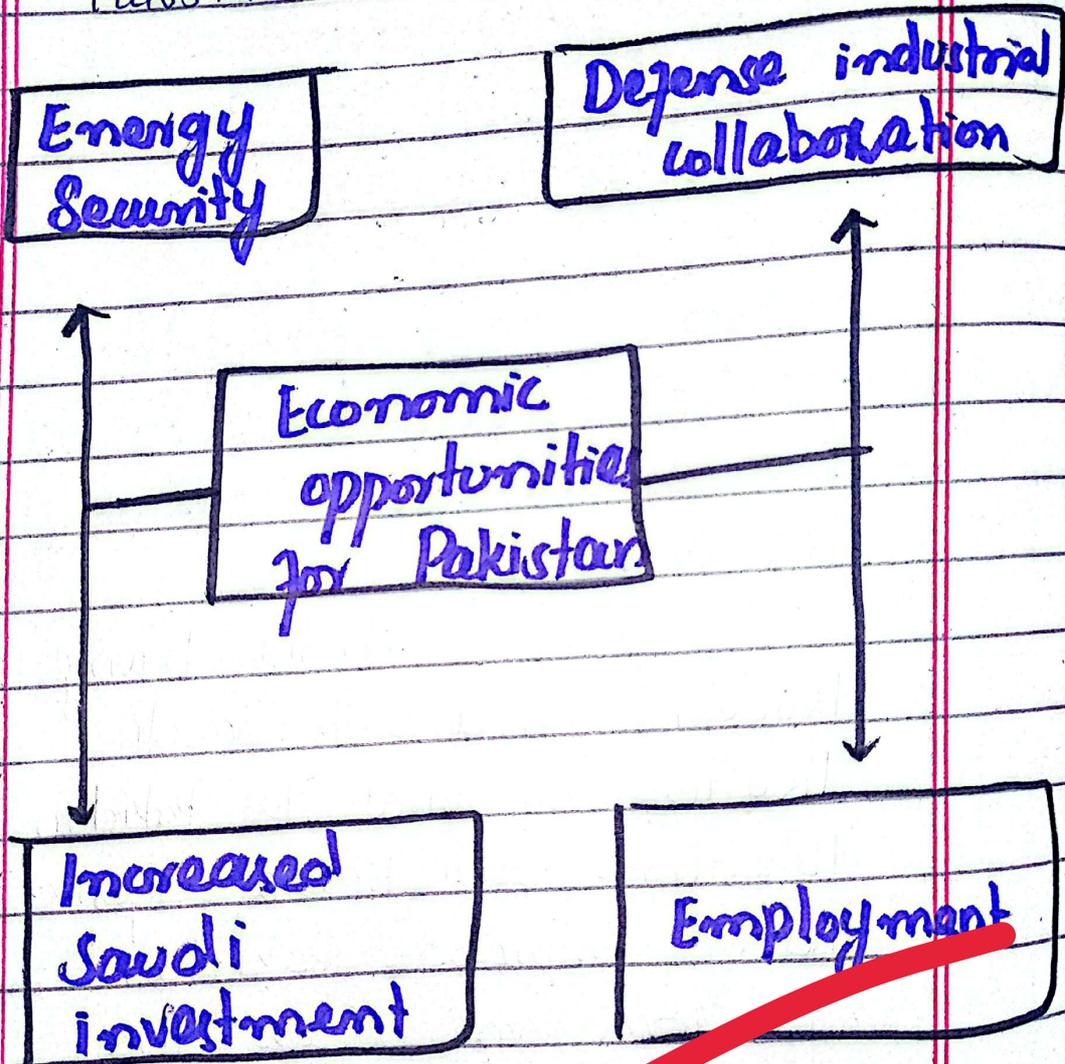
Other gulf countries are open to join defense pact

3.3. Defense pact provides Pakistan improved position in South-Asia contrary to India:

India having trade partner with Saudi Arabia is rival to Pakistan. Pakistan-Saudi Arabia defense pact improved Pakistan position in South Asia region.

4. Economic opportunities for Pakistan:

Pakistan-Saudi defence pact contains economic opportunities for Pakistan.



5-

Conclusion:

To conclude, Pakistan-Saudi defense pact has numerous reasons including historical perspectives and current regional disturbances. These pacts, in turn, have far-reaching geo-political achievements which include regional security. These pact has also economic opportunities for Pakistan as great employment and energy security. Pakistan-KSA contains geo-political achievements.

CONCLUSION
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