

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.

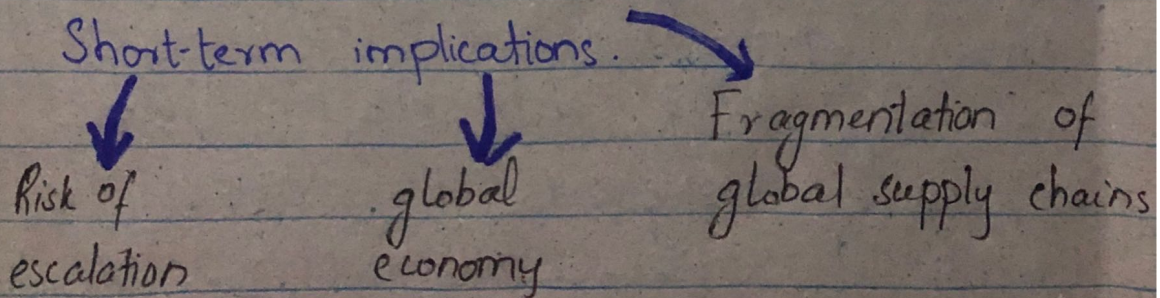
U.S. USE OF CHIP AS A WEAPON:

Before the Trump regime and initiation of trade war, China was the major importer of chips from the U.S. These chips are used in ~~the~~ in artificial intelligence, semiconductors and advanced technology. U.S. has started giving subsidy to the chip and semiconductor manufacturing companies. In addition to this, U.S. has also imposed trade barriers on the export of chips and semiconductors to counter the China's position in global economic dynamics.

CHINA USE OF REMs AS RETALIATION AGAINST CHINA:

China is using Rare-Earth Metals as a retaliatory strategy to counter U.S. weaponization of chips and semiconductors. The REMs are essential to manufacturing and operation of semiconductors. The REMs are widely used in the AI technology. The U.S. has been the largest importer of REMs. Thus, China put trade barriers on the export of REMs to counter the U.S. weaponization of chips against the China.

THE FUTURE OF TRADE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO LARGEST ECONOMIES:



FRAGMENTATION OF GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN:

The global supply chain is currently disrupted by this trade war. The global tech-companies are in instability. On the other hand, the global economy is also in fragment which affects almost every country around the globe.

RISK OF ESCALATION:

The rivalry between the U.S and China started in 2016 as a tariffs war. In 2024, the return of Trump to the office aggregated this trade war as a tariff war start. Later, by the emergence of artificial intelligence, chips, semi-conductor and REMs also exacerbated the tech-war.

This can further emerge into the rise of other dimensional wars. Thus, in this manner, there is a risk of escalation of war.

Long-term implications

Tech-nationalism

tech-bloc

TECH-NATIONALISM:

This can create a new dimension of nationalism. This tech-war between U.S and China will shape the new spirit of nationalism on technology. The technological aspect may create a new factor of nationalism in the long-run.

TECH - BLOC - COLD WAR 2.0:

In the long-term implications, the emergence of tech-bloc politics can also be rise in the light of the on-going rivalry between the U.S and China. Previously, the tariff-war also showed that U.S wants imposed tariffs upon taking inclining towards China or Russia. In the same way, this tech-war may also rise the bloc-politics and create a dimensional rivalry as during the cold war.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the chip vs Rare Earth Metals war & implications are not just limited to counter each other or maintaining the status-quo. This tech-war between the two

→ **Core**
largest economies has repercussions upon the global economy and all the countries in the short-term as well as long-term.

Q8:

INTRODUCTION:

The recent Gaza peace plan held in november 2025 is a U.S driven framework to end the Israel-led genocide in Gaza. This ^{ame} framework was endorsed through the UNSC which represented a pathway for multiple factors. The political transition, ceasefire, reconstruction of Gaza, humanitarian access are also taken into consideration. Contemporarily, it seems a hope to end of genocide but its long-term success is yet debatable.

The role of Pakistan is also important in the Gaza Peace Plan. However, it may have few fallouts on Pakistan.

THE GAZA PEACE PLAN :

The Gaza Peace Plan is primarily focused on the humanitarian factor. The salient features of Gaza Peace Plan include :

- 1) Release of hostages.
- 2) Ceasefire and subsequent withdrawal of Hamas from Gaza House
- 3) Hamas disarmament.
- 4) International stabilizing force (ISF) in Gaza.
- 5) flow of trade will be restored
- 6) No Hamas Government in Gaza
- 7) An International force for the law and order of Palestine.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS OF GAZA PEACE PLAN 2025:

Short-term:

In short-term the success of Gaza Peace Plan chances are moderate. The dire needs of Gaza such as humanitarian trade, maintenance of law and order and release of hostages is assured through this plan. The end of genocide is the primary factor due to which the success of this plan is ~~ex~~ moderate to certain.

Long-term:

In the long-run, the success chances of this plan are low-to-uncertain. This is primarily due to the factor that the framework is mainly

inclined toward efforts from the Palestinian government rather than Israel. There are few demands that are derived for Israel. The political horizon of two-state solution is yet unimplemented. ~~Beside~~ Thus the durability of this peace plan is yet questionable in the long-term.

PAKISTAN'S POLICY IN THE PEACE PLAN:

Pakistan has always been in support to enforce a ceasefire and end genocide in Gaza.

• DIPLOMATIC POSTURE:

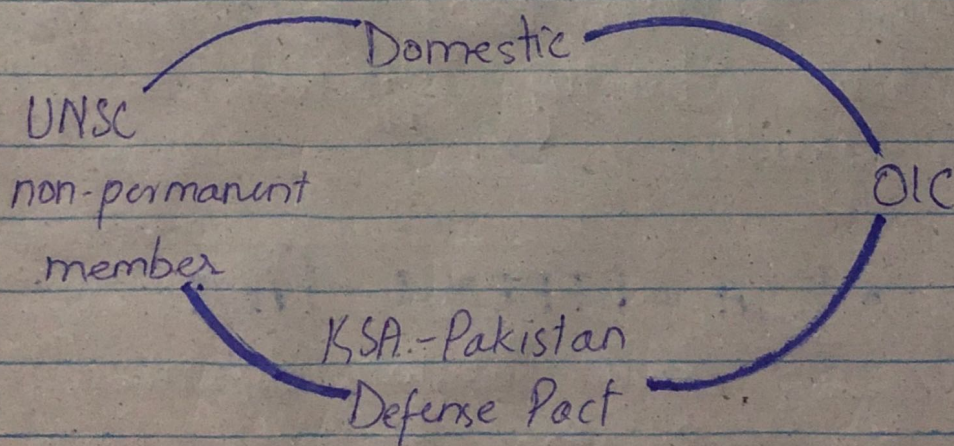
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) welcomed this ceasefire deal. This shows the

stance of Islamabad towards
relief and stability.

• STRATEGIC CAUTION :

The MoFA and the foreign
Minister publicly expressed this
plan as "US 20-points" vision. This
indicates that the political outcomes
that are undermined in this
plan are not supported by
Pakistan, they are particularly derived
by U.S.

POSSIBLE FALLOUTS ON PAKISTAN:



• DOMESTIC POLITICAL BACKLASH:

Pakistan may face backlash at the domestic level. The people of Pakistan are less likely to welcome the Gaza Peace Plan in which the political interest of Palestine is dilated.

• OIC CREDIBILITY:

The credibility of OIC is also being questioned in resolving the Palestinian issue. The recent plan endorsed by the U.S undermines the role of OIC. Pakistan being member of OIC also indirectly affected in this regard.

• KSA - DEFENSE PACT:

The Saudi-Pakistan defense Pact has implications on the

Middle-East in a broader context. This pact was subsequent of the Israel attack on Qatar. Thus, Pakistan being security granter as the result of Israel's attack, bring Islamabad on a ~~div~~ immediate front in the Middle-East. Thus, in the light of Gaza Peace Plan and ICSPA Pakistan Defense Pact, ~~can~~ this can ~~achieve~~ Pakistan on diplomatic arena.

• DIPLOMATIC COST:

In the scenario, if the plan collapsed, it will bring a huge diplomatic cost on Pakistan.

Islamabad being a non-permanent member of UNSC was expected to represent a reliable plan rather symbolic resolution. This can be perceived if the Gaza Peace Plan fails.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the Gaza Peace Plan has short-term success chances because it does not secure long-term interests of Palestine. The role of Pakistan is imperative and havoc. However, Islamabad may face a fallout if the plan did not succeed and secured the interests of Palestine. The fallout will be primarily in diplomatic arena.