

# 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%.

## Introduction

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.

1. 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.

DISCOS require repeated government bailouts. These subsidies contribute to rising fiscal deficit, increased public debt and reduced spending on public health, education, and development.

## 2. Chronic Inefficiency

SOEs suffer from overstaffing, low productivity, and outdated technology.

## 3. Poor Governance

Political appointments undermine merit-based management.

Weak accountability allows corruption and mismanagement to persist.

## 4. Drain on Foreign and Domestic Investment

Continuous losses discourage both foreign direct investment and local investors.

## 5. IMF and Structural Reform Pressures

International financial institutions consistently recommend SOE reforms.

and privatization as part of bailout packages.

## Arguments Against Rapid Privatization

Despite its necessity, privatization is not without challenges.

Rapid privatization may risk of unemployment, public backlash against selling national assets, and loss of strategic control over in critical sectors.

Hence, privatization must be carefully planned and sequenced.

## Recommendations

### 1. Adopt a Gradual and Selective Privatization Strategy =

Privatize commercially viable but inefficient SOEs first.

Retain state control in strategic and security-related sectors.

## 2. Strengthen Regulatory Frameworks

Establish independent regulators to prevent monopolistic practices, protect consumer interests, and ensure fair pricing.

## 3. Improve SOE Governance Before Privatization

Appoint professional boards and management, introduce performance based evaluation, and clean balance sheets to attract credible investors.

## 4. Ensure Transparency and Accountability

Conduct open and competitive bidding, prevent asset undervaluation through independent audits, and strengthen parliamentary oversight.

## 5. Protect Labour and Social Interests

Offer voluntary separation schemes, and retraining and reskilling programs. Ensure transparency to maintain public trust.

## Conclusion

Privatization in Pakistan is not merely a policy choice but an economic necessity driven by fiscal stress and inefficiencies within SOEs. However, privatization alone is not a panacea.

It must be implemented as part of a broader reform agenda focused on governance, regulation, transparency, and social protection. If pursued prudently, privatization can reduce the budgetary burden, enhance efficiency, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

## Q.No. 5

### Introduction

Pakistan and KSA share a long-standing strategic partnership rooted in defense cooperation, religious affinity, and mutual geopolitical interests. A strengthened Pakistan-KSA defense pact has the potential to generate far-reaching geopolitical dividends for both countries while creating significant economic opportunities for Pakistan, particularly at a time of regional instability and Pakistan's economic vulnerability.

### Geopolitical Significance of the Pakistan-KSA Defence Pact

#### 1. Strengthening Regional Security Architecture

Pakistan's professional military and nuclear capability provide credible security assurance to Saudi Arabia.

Joint defence planning helps counter

regional threats, including missile and drone attacks.

## 2. Counterbalancing Regional Rivals

The pact strengthens USA's strategic position vis-a-vis Iranian influence and regional proxy conflicts.

For Pakistan, it reinforces its standing as a key security partner in the Muslim world, enhancing diplomatic leverage.

## 3. Greater Influence in the Islamic World

Pakistan's role as a defender of holy sites enhances its soft power within the organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

Strengthens Pakistan's diplomatic influence on issues like Islamophobia and Kashmir.

## 4. Strategic Autonomy for Both States

KSA diversifies its defense partnerships beyond Western allies.

Pakistan reduces overdependence on a single bloc by deepening ties with Gulf states.

## Economic Opportunities for Pakistan

### 1. Increased Saudi Investment

Defense cooperation builds trust, encouraging Saudi investment in:

- Energy
- Infrastructure
- Mining and Agriculture

Vision 2030 aligns with Pakistan's development needs.

### 2. Defense Exports and Industrial Collaboration

Pakistan can export military training

services, arms and defense equipments.  
Joint defense production ventures  
can strengthen Pakistan's defense  
industry.

### 3. Employment and Remittances

Expanded cooperation leads to more  
jobs for Pakistani professionals and  
laborers.

Increased remittances inflows, easing  
balance-of-payments pressure.

### 4. Trade and Connectivity Benefits

Defense ties often spill over into  
trade facilitation and logistics  
cooperation.

Potential integration into Gulf supply  
chains.

### Challenges and Risks

Pakistan must avoid being drawn into  
regional conflicts.

Maintaining balanced relations with Iran

... is critical.

Excessive reliance on KSA could limit strategic autonomy.

Domestic criticism regarding foreign military deployments.

## Policy Recommendations

### 1. Maintain Strategic Neutrality

Clearly define defense cooperation as defensive, not offensive. Avoid participation in proxy wars.

### 2. Promote Defense Industrial Cooperation

Encourage joint research and development and local manufacturing. Transfer of technology clauses in agreements.

### 3. Strengthen Parliamentary Oversight

Ensure transparency and national

Consensus on defense commitments.

#### 4. Balance Regional Diplomacy

Continue engagement with Iran and other Gulf states.

Promote Pakistan as a bridge between Middle Eastern rivals.

#### Conclusion

A Pakistan-KSA defense pact holds the potential to deliver significant geopolitical stability for both countries while opening substantial economic avenues for Pakistan. However, the benefits can only be maximized through prudent diplomacy, economic integration, and strategic foresight. If managed wisely, the partnership can evolve from traditional security arrangements into a comprehensive strategic and economic alliance.