

Instructions to Secure Good Marks in the Current Affairs Paper

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

Question no 5

Pakistan KSA defence pact

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 5 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.

aggression against both"

The statement clearly mentions the involvement of both countries in each other's security in terms of ~~justice~~ or hostility.

2- Military interference

The pact mandates that war or any hostile condition in any of two countries would allow each country to ~~intervene militarily~~

3. Joint military industrial efforts

The Pakistan and Saudi Arabia defence pact also aims to share military weapons, training, economic sharing related to defence and strategic conditions.

Geopolitical achievements of the pact for Pakistan

1- Pakistan as strategic power for Islamic world

The Pakistan-Saudi defence pact can demonstrate the power of Pakistan military and Armed forces to protect Muslim world. It can become a experimental model for a larger Gulf states pact they may further include Qatar

in Pakistan protection. As Qatar is already facing Israeli hostility, the pact was signed immediately after Israel's attack on Qatar. This demonstrates that Pakistan can become active protector with its military force to secure Gulf states. Moreover, Pakistan itself as an Islamic state signifies the importance of protecting religious places in Gulf countries. The pact can further become a successful model to become an Islamic NATO including UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Yemen and Iraq.

2- Alliance building and breakthrough Isolation.

The Saudi-Pakistan defence pact can become beneficial in long term for Pakistan by breaking it free from isolation. Pakistan was already being isolated by geopolitical rivalries of India and terrorist's spillovers from Afghanistan. The pact can allow Pakistan to demonstrate its alliances power to world. It will further enhance its strategic importance.

3. Deterrence from India

Pakistan has long lived from the rivalries from India. Pakistan

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has multiple times been engaged with Indian forces because of geopolitical tensions. On the other hand India has deeper connections with the Gulf countries in terms of labour export and economic policies. The Pact between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia can deter the hostility of India, as India would not allow its relationships to be deteriorated with Saudi Arabia.

Geopolitical achievements of the pact for Saudi Arabia

1. Defence of the Kingdom

The Saudi-Pakistan pact is great partnership for military alliance to protect the Kingdom. This alliance has been historical, as Pakistan was already being available to secure the Islamic state due to its foreign policy. However, now the pact has become a formal agreement, that mandates Pakistan to use its Naval, Army and Air force security to protect the Kingdom in any regional or geopolitical conflict.

2. Less reliance on the United States for protection

The pact breaks Saudi Arabia free from solely relying on the United States for its protection. The United States Congress kept the promise of protecting the Gulf countries. However, the recent tensions related with Israel, Palestine, Israel, Sudan, Israel, Iran and Qatar has dented the United States promise to protect the region. The pact would allow Saudi Arabia to not solely rely on the United States help for its strategic protection.

3. Difference from Iran's Hostility

The KSA and Pakistan pact also allows Saudi Arabia to deter Iran's historic hostility. Iran shares a close border with Pakistan. That would make Iran cautious about any hostile ambitions towards the kingdom.

4. Saudi Arabia as Gulf Leader

Saudi Arabia while making strategic alliances can demonstrate the world that it has ability to secure its borders beyond its internal forces. It allows Saudi to have a regional impact of protection and strength.

that would resist any hostility near its region.

Economic Opportunities for Pakistan

1. Economic Stabilization

The Saudi-Pakistan pact provides significant economic opportunities for Pakistan. The pact aims to help Pakistan's economy by deterring old debts, and oil purchases from Saudi Arabia. Pakistan has been long suffering from debt traps due to heavy oil purchases from Gulf countries. The debt reliefs would automatically allow Pakistan's economy a relief.

2. Mining and Energy projects

The pact was aimed to explore all mining and energy projects from Saudi Arabia to Pakistan especially to stabilize its energy needs.

3. Economic purchases for defence industry

The Saudi-Pakistan defence pact allows Pakistan to access Saudi economic and buying advance defence technologies.

Conclusion

joint defence pact aims to provide both countries with strategic leverage in the preferred regions. It allows the the Pakistan and Saudi-Anahra both relief from their hostile neighbours such as India and Iran. The pact pushes several hostile ambitions at bay and provides the complete protection making long term stability without relying on the external forces.

Question no 7

US - China trade War

Introduction

The US - China trade war is a long term escalation since 2018 Trump era. This escalation is still ongoing with counter and retaliatory tariffs. Each country alleges other one for imposing dumping strategies. The US concerns are mostly related to intellectual property theft and high trade deficit. The China's stance is otherwise. China has imposed the retaliatory tariffs in order to secure its own enterprises. This escalation

has started bigger conflicts within the states relate to chip war and rare earth metals. However, the tensions between two nations have severe geopolitical impacts that strain relations within their respected alliances. Both country's tariff imposition has overall negative impact on the world's supply chains and economy.

US use of chip as a weapon

The US has sought to impose tariffs on China because of its trade deficit that had reached to \$ 295 billion. On the other hand China was becoming world's factory by reaching its exports to 1 \$ trillion. Additionally, the US alleged China of stealing intellectual property by demanding technological imports for its exported goods. Furthermore, the US wanted to counter China because of its significant development in crucial tech sectors such as 5G, AI and chip industries.

China's retaliation - use of rare Earth Metals

China has retaliated to the US aggressive tariff imposition by imposing counter tariffs on rare

earth metals such as steel and aluminium. This counter retaliation has made the United States protect its own Aluminium and steel industries for long term protection against its local industries. China has also imposed tariff on soybeans and corn industries of the United States that has harmed the farmers of the US.

Critical Evaluation of Future of trade between two countries

A. Future trade prospects for both Countries

1. Revival of regional trade

The US-China trade war has revived the regional trade around both countries. It has mitigated the negative impacts of large scale globalization that made countries reliant on other nations for their basic survival. For instance, before trade war countries were blindly purchasing Chinese products by harming their local industries. This strategy of restricting imports has made US and China

both focus on their domestic productions and their neighbouring countries for trade and supply.

2. Domestic employment generation

The US-China trade war has initiated and revived their local industries for the products that they imported. For example, The US has investing in its semi-conductor and chip sectors by generating more employment under these area. The US has began to subsidize its local industries to create more jobs.

3. Reshoring - and nearshoring

The US-China trade war has began trend of nearshoring and reshoring. They have started bringing their companies back at home which further cures the issue of unemployment in each country. The trend of nearshoring is also emerging in moving the companies and industries from far reached nation to friendlier countries.

B. Future trade Consequences for both Countries

1. Countries adopting "China plus one" strategy

Due to US-China trade war the Multinational cooperations and countries have began diverging their industries from China to other South Asian countries such as India, Vietnam and Mexico. This "China plus one" strategy may divert economy from China to other regional countries completely. This will harm China's interests in long term.

2. Higher inflation for both countries

The US-China trade war has already impacted the US and China's economy by causing higher inflation. This inflation has been subject of matter for not only the US and China but whole world. The trade diversion and local industries rival has made consumer cost double because of retaliatory tariffs and resource shortages.

3. Global supply chain disruption and economic volatility

The US-China war has disrupted the global supply chains and caused harm to several Multinational cooperations with in the

US and China. The Apple company faces severe trade restrictions due to country relation from China and strict trade measures from the US. Furthermore, the Huawei has also faced semiconductor chip shortages because of the supply chains disruptions caused by trade war.

4. Economic vulnerability

The US-China war, if continued for long term can cause severe economic disruptions not only for themselves but for the world.

The world is interconnected in 21st century and it would be hard for both countries to survive on their protectionist measures.

Conclusion

The US-China trade war can cause short term benefits but it may harm the both countries' economy in long term. The US-China trade war if continued for long period it may cause harm to overall global trade which run on multilateralism and diverse supply chains.

Question no 6

Introduction

Trump pull out from Paris agreement may have severe implications for future climate change efforts. The Paris agreement has already non binding clauses that allows countries to act according to their moods.

The Trump's pull out will further make Paris agreement loose its value on International platforms. The non binding nature and loose restrictions of agreement will portray, that climate change is not a major issue of 21st century.

However, it is the most pressing challenge which needs to be mitigated by global leaders through multilateral efforts. The Trumps withdrawal will further loose China's and Europe's efforts towards fund and compensatory efforts.

Critical Evaluation of the statement

"Trump pull out from climate agreement would have far reaching implications on future climate efforts"

1. Lack of funding from the United States

The Trumps withdrawal from the Paris agreement clearly demonstrates that the US will not be collaborating to fund development for the harsh climate impacts. The United States has been a major contributor of funding related to socio-economic burden of the world. The US non-funding would clearly impact the climate change impact efforts on the world.

2. Paris agreement would lose its value

The Trumps pullout from Paris agreement demonstrates that Paris agreement is not a 21st century issue. This attitude towards Paris agreement from a global perspective is harmful for climate mitigation efforts.

3. Developed nations non cooperation

Paris agreement is already a non-binding agreement that leaves countries on their own choices. A developed nation such as the United States non-cooperation would also promote the non-cooperation of other nations.

Can China and Europe help the world continue achieving promises of COP 21?

A. Future prospects / Potentials

1. China - World's factory - Major economic power

China manages 30% of world's manufacturing and has uplifted 800 million out of poverty since 1990s. It has high potential to fund the developing countries for climate change hazards.

2. European Union's GSP+ strategy

The European union has already being putting efforts to prioritize the green protectionism and environmental policies with its trading partners. The GSP+ policy of European union mandates the states to follow strict environmental degradation rules in order to have export linency. Hence, the European union, if doing such efforts in its own region can also fund the developing countries to lower their climate change impacts.

B. Limitations of China and Europe to fund countries

1. Lack of multilateral efforts

The major power, although have potential to fund and collaborate on multilateral issues but they lack consensus on universal problems. China although can fund nations but it has no imposition or binding to do so. Similarly Europe has financial potential but lacks multilateral willingness to make joint efforts.

2. Personal Interests over helping others

The Global powers such as China, the US and Europe has financial potential but they may prioritize subsidizing personal interests such as local industries than to provide green protection or aid to other states.

Conclusion

The Trump withdrawal from Paris agreement has slowed the climate mitigation efforts globally. The US withdrawal demonstrates the myopic attitude towards climate change impacts from global powers. However, the other global powers can help the developing nations mitigate

the impacts of climate change but the non binding nature of agreement and lack of consensus in multi-lateral institutions make Paris agreement vulnerable.

Question no 8

Gaza peace plan

Introduction

The Gaza peace plan was formalized on Sep 29, 2025 in United Nations security council meeting. The Gaza peace plan has been finalized into two state solution under Donald Trumps 20 peace pact. The Gaza peace plan has three phases that demonstrate systematic progression of peace achievement in hostile regionally conflicted area. The peace plan is yet not fully near implemented and has several shortcomings, as it promote Gaza's economic, ~~stability~~ instead of forming Palestine a peaceful separate country from Israeli occupation.

The peace plans

The Gaza peace plan has three phases.

Phase I

The phase I suggests immediate

ceasefire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza. It also suggests that all the dead and alive prisoners would be released from Gaza. The Israeli forces are also required to do same-

Phase II

The phase II of Gaza peace plan suggests the disarmament of Hamas and their surrender in front of American authorities. This phase has been negotiated by Donald Trump being a mediator between Hamas and Israel.

Phase III

Phase III suggest the economic revival of Gaza, by attracting foreign direct investment and creating new economic zones under Trump's administration.

Gaza peace deal chances of success

1. Gaza as economic zone instead of politically stable country

2. Palestinian Sovereignty under Israel

3. Ineffectiveness of previous policies

4.