

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%.

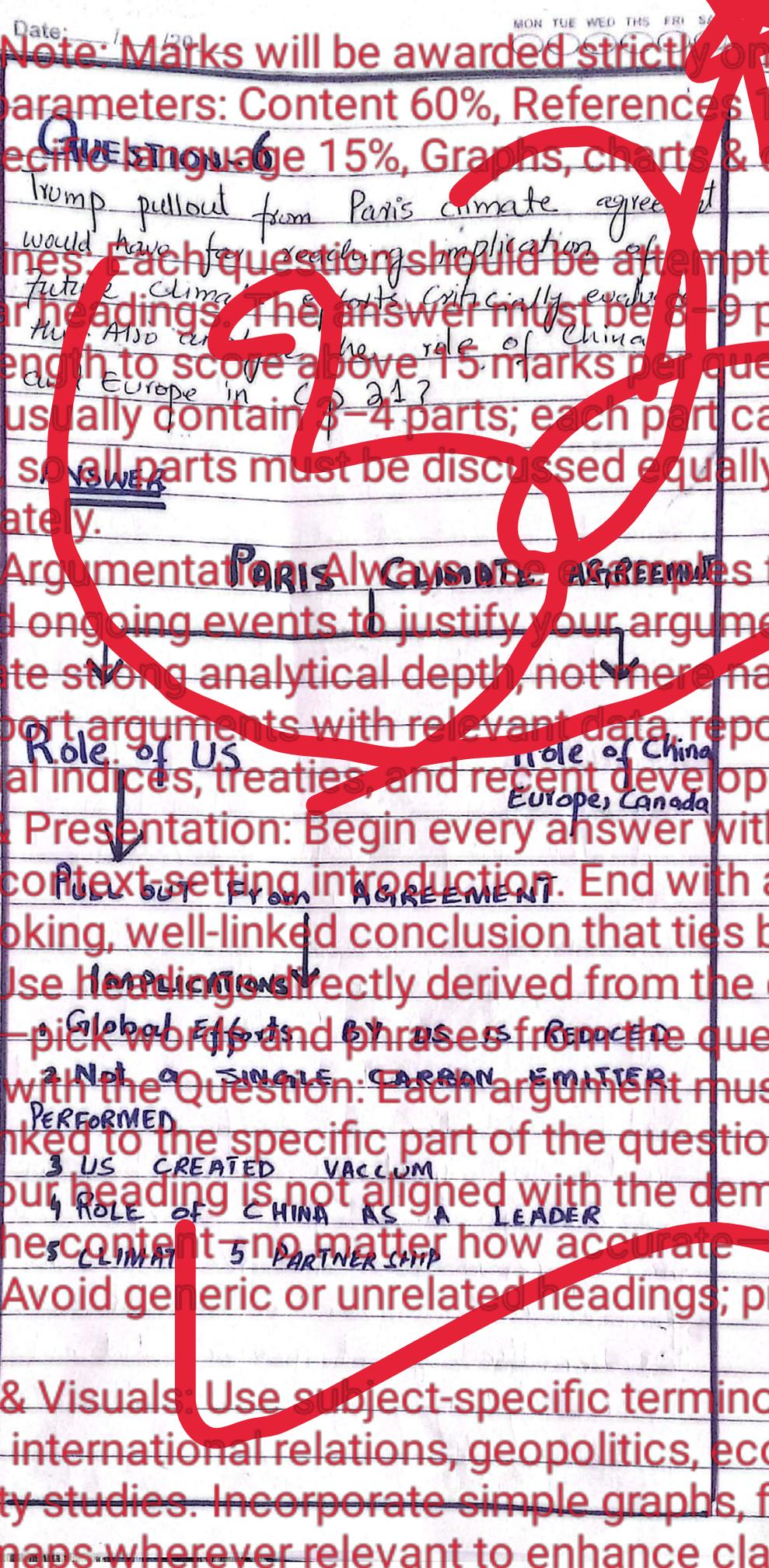
Key Guidelines: Each question should be attempted with 12-13 clear headings. The answer must be 8-9 pages (sides) in length to score above 15 marks per question. Questions usually contain 3-4 parts; each part carries equal weightage, so all parts must be discussed equally and proportionately.

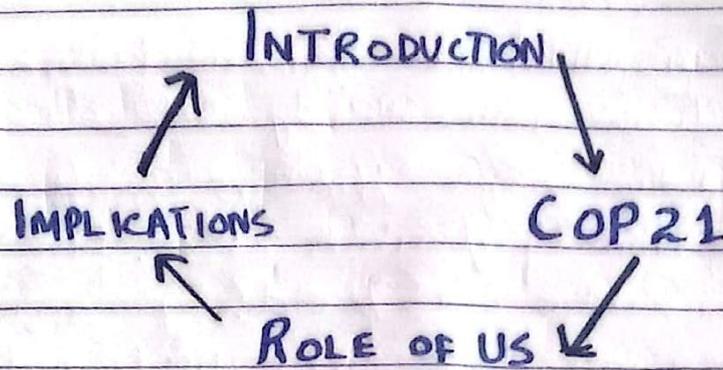
Content & Argumentation: Always use examples from current and ongoing events to justify your arguments. Demonstrate strong analytical depth, not mere narration of facts. Support arguments with relevant data reports, international indices, treaties, and recent developments.

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.





INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a global threat. The world ecosystem is in danger because of emission of carbon gases. And the effect of carbon gases is on developed and developing world. According to UNECC more than 33 percent of current emission by US, 15 percent by China and 9 percent by Europe. Around 40 percent of ~~country~~ countries in the world that across the limit of carbon quota. This quota is described in Kyoto protocol for every country. Therefore, it is collective responsibility of countries to make carbon cuts. However, the great powers did not interested in solving the climate problem.

COP 21

Paris Climate Agreement 2015

This agreement states that:

a) All the major emitters must follow the limit of Carbon cuts. US agreed to make 45% cut by 2023. China agreed to make 45% cuts by 2040.

b) Not only countries but also multi-national companies follow the limit of carbon cuts. 23 major companies like Toyota, GM motors, Coca Cola participated in this conference.

c) 100 B \$ target of funds collection to achieve in next 5 years. Top of the list 33 or 34 B \$ spend on climate by US and Europe.

d) Every 5 years, every country must fulfill the target of plantation.

e) US leaders called climate change is biggest threat to national security. They imposed high taxes on heavy carbon, carbon consumption, industry and domestic products to make US lead an example of decarbonization.

f) All the leaders promoted renewable sources of energy i.e. solar, wind etc.

All other world considered this agreement as a binding agreement because of interest of global leaders.

PULLING OUT FROM AGREEMENT

US pulled out from this agreement and rejoined by Bindon. Now again US pull out from this agreement. Trump changed the all policies of Obama. Trump lefted no restriction from Gas and oil. He decided to cut down the carbon taxes. Most importantly, he cut down the climate funds. The world largest contributor US cut down these funds because, US think that when China, India and other emitters are not ready to cut down then why US do this. Another thing, Trump makes the production cost expenser. Resultantly, US products are unable to compete the international market. Trump thinks that climate change is myth not reality. It is a natural cyclic process. According to Trump, it is the propaganda of China to slow down the growth of US.

IMPLICATION

Obama decided to lead the world from front. He made Cop 21

binding for every country. But Trump opposed the Obama policies and did not agree to play a role of leader because all other countries (Russia, India, etc.) interest is low.

After pulling out from Cop21 not a single carbon emitter can not perform the de-carbonization.

After pulling out, the climate change fundings are restricted by US. Major countries seem least interested to reduce the carbon cuts.

US is not participated in Cop29 and Cop30 because of pulling out from Paris Agreement.

CHINA AND EUROPE ROLE

After pulling out the US, china come to the front and lead the process of de-carbonization.

In Cop25, all the major emitters are agree to rectify the Paris agreement except the US.

China currently a largest emitter but at the same time, fastly shifted of clean energy in china. The world largest solar energy

producer is china. More than 80 percent produce, install and export by china. The world largest hydrocarbon project by china.

China is providing fund under the BRI for the construction of solar energy, civil nuclear and wind tribunal.

Cop 26, Europe is committed of net carbon zero. Germany, Finland, Denmark, 2020, committed to produce the net carbon zero.

In Cop 21, Europe provides 30 percent of funds in climate change problems.

China, India, Brazil and South Africa formed a partnership to replace the G2 partnership.

CONCLUSION

Climate is an emerging issue. Paris agreement is the flexible structure that has allowed every country to reduce the carbon cuts. But with withdrawal of US, poses the great gap but sustained leadership of china, Europe are crucial to addressing the climate problem.

Russia and NATO have outright opposing stance on how to end Ukraine war. Trump on the other hand has different stance from NATO leader. Critically analyze the situation and gives recommendation.



INTRODUCTION

Russia Ukraine war is caused by two main reasons:

- Demographic shift
- Political shift.

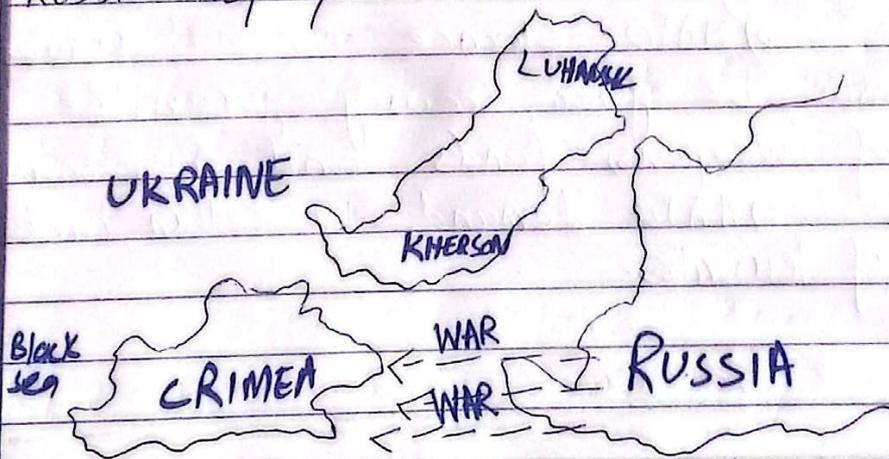
In Eastern Ukraine 25 percent of population is Russian while central and western ukrainian which are 75 percent of population is pro-west. Due to hatredness for Russia and people contact visa policy is relaxed by

West, people of Ukraine show
 tilting away from Russia.
 In 1990s and early 21st
 century, Government was pro-
 Russian but 2006 onwards
 broader changes, increase number
 of parliamentarians were pro-
 European. In 2010, President
 won the election on the basis
 of neutrality. In 2013, PM of
 Ukraine, signed a free trade
 and visa seeking deal with
 Europe but this was not acceptable
 for Ukrainian President. After the
 conflict parliament collapse
 and President ran away to Russia.
 Since then, Ukrainian parliament
 has pro-west majority.

WARSA PACT

In 1989 unification of Germany
 is happened due to fall of
 Berlin wall. USSR agreed they
 could not oppose the unification
 of Germany. Germany contains
 two parts East Germany
 which is communist and West
 Germany which is Capitalist.

US promised NATO could not expand to East Germany. But in 1991, disintegration of USSR happened and USSR divided into 15 states. On the other hand NATO expansion continued. In 1949 NATO contains 12 countries but till that time 32 countries were added. Due to expansion promises were broken. In 1999, three countries and in 2007, seven countries from Russian hemisphere were added in NATO. In 2008 Georgia tried but Russia successfully stopped. In 2013-2022 Ukraine tried but Russia opposed. In 2014, NATO supported Ukraine by provision of funds, weapons, and hired military. This is threat to Russia because Russia could not afford the expansion of NATO into its neighbourhood. So, Russia deploy war on Ukraine.



RUSSIA DEMAND

During Alaska summit Russia demands on Ukraine:

- a) Capture territory would not be come back to Ukraine.
- b) Ukraine would be demilitarizing giving back weapons to NATO.
- c) Ukraine would stop its policy to join NATO
- d) NATO would not give any membership to the Eastern European countries.

NATO STANCE

The demands of NATO are the demands of European members of NATO

- a) NATO demand conditional cease fire but Russia is not agreeing in it.

NATO stance is that Ukraine must be given security guarantee of weapons, fund and mission.

- c) NATO demand to return back of territories.

TRUMP STANCE

From the first day, Trump opposing the war because he wants peace. He wants to stop the military aid, approach to Putin, try to convince NATO leadership and talks with Zelenskyy to stop war.

NATO SUMMIT 2025

Trump tilt away from his stance. He is stuck between Russia and NATO Leaders. Both, NATO and ~~the~~ Russia demands are at 180°

ALASKA SUMMIT

The Alaska summit contains 28 points.

- The far demands of Russia will be accepted.
- Ukraine will be part of European Union.
- Funds will be reconstructed and rehabilitate.

FUTURE

Future is bleak. Ukraine have two choices. One is go

to the war which is impossible because winters are very harsh in Ukraine. Second is accept the deal but deal with honour.

RECOMMENDATION

→ Diplomatic efforts may be reduce the intensity of this conflict. Talks between Russia, Ukraine, NATO and US to find the better solution.

→ Another important is cease fire, to reduce tension and create a cooperative environment for negotiation.

→ Encourage international organization like UN to play its role in facilitating peace talks.

Privatization is inevitable as state owned enterprises have been a huge burden for economy of Pakistan. Analyze the statement.

INTRODUCTION

Privatization of state-owned enterprises in Pakistan is a complex issue. On the one hand proponents arguing it can deviate the financial burden on the other economy but others said that it may raise the job losses and reduced public service. Meanwhile, privatization is better option when any enterprise can't perform well.

HOW SOE BURDEN

Major state own enterprises are PIA, Railways and Electricity.

PIA

PIA 10 Billion pkr paid to government annually but 125 billion pkr would be invested in development of PIA.

PIA forced a loss more than 600 billion pkr. Reason of losses are

Over employed. About five hundred employees are for one craft. Addition of new aircraft. From 1990s onwards no new aircrafts were added in PIA. And the old crafts were also not updated. e.g. Boeing 747 is in worst condition. More than 100 aircrafts are less than 40 are able to fly.

Competition. Till early 1990s PIA had the hold over aviation in Pakistan. No private aircraft were allowed. In 1990s onward privatization is allowed and PIA unable to compete with private aircrafts.

RAILWAYS

Railways have two main domain one is cargo and other is passenger. separate tracks to operate both. because cargo moves slowly as compare to passenger. But from Karachi to Peshawar only one track is used for passenger and cargo. Cargo is the main source of earning rather than passenger. Recently, Cargo is handed to the trucks. Same like PIA's Railways

are also not updated, old engines, old bogies. World moves faster train but Pakistan railway is in worst condition.

Same like PIA, this department is also over employed. Payment of pension to retired employees is burden to economy.

POWER SECTOR

Major electricity companies are in loss, PESCO, MESCO. At some areas electricity theft is so common. About 9 mega watt electricity is theft by people. Transmission lines of electricity is expired, old but still in used. Due to oldness, resistance in line increased and loss also increased.

100 MW Produced
16% loss in distribution
33% lost in lines
9 MW theft

Now WHY PRIVATIZATION

Date: ___/___/20___

Privatization is the need to save billion of PKR of federal and provincial budget.

Nearly 200 Bn PKR annually for electricity.

40 to 60 Bn PKR for PIA

40 to 50 Bn PKR for Railways

State own privatization which is in 1990 are in profit. For example, Industries, Tele communication is in profit.

Privatization promotes competition and competition brings profit.

IMF demand is to privatize state own enterprise because state is not responsible to run the business but rather, it facilitates the policies. Business is job of private sector. IMF apply condition to privatize the SOE, otherwise loan was not provided by IMF.

CONCLUSION

For betterment of service and enterprises, it is necessary to promotion of privatization.

Pakistan KSA Defense Pact would have far reaching implications on future trade for both countries. Explain.

INTRODUCTION

The Pak-Saudia Arabia Defense Pact is a game changer for both countries, with far-reaching implication for regional security and economic cooperation. The agreement signed in September 2025, commits both nation to mutual defense, treating any aggression against one as attack on both. This pact strengthens Pakistan's position in the Arab world and reinforces its global standing as a middle power and reliable security provider.

BACK GROUND

NATO is the joint military alliance. In 1933, oil discovered in Saudia Arabia. First agreement was signed between us and KSA. This agreement holds two main

arguments:

Defense US will support
KSA doing defense issues
Israel Acceptance US
will ensure Israel does not
exist as a state. But in
1948 thirty three countries recognized
Israel as a state.

In 2019, KSA oil field
attacks but the defense system
of US does not work.

The agreement signed by
US and KSA is that oil money
return back to America to
purchase the weapons. This is
Japan style Agreement.

KSA pact with China that
nuclear energy transfer to KSA.
US notice this deal.

In 2023, Gaza attack and
recently 2025 Qatar attack
make KSA to choose another
defense partner. In September
2025, KSA signed a deal with
Pakistan, of mutual defense
and investment in defense
sector.

SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE

This deal has significant symbolic importance. This deal gives message to Israel that muslim world have NATO like force. Another important thing KSA is best place to launch a missile on Israel.

KEY BENEFITS FOR PAKISTAN

Economic opportunities

This pact unlock the investment of KSA in Pakistan. Investment of 1 Billion \$ or more in the sectors of technology, sports, equipment, food and agriculture.

Defense Cooperation

Pakistan will provide military training, intelligence sharing and coordinated efforts to strengthen regional stability.

Strategic Autonomy

This defense agreement reduces Pakistan's dependence on Western security allowing to achieve the goals more independently.

Regional Stability.

The agreement promotes regional security and stability countering potential threats from Israel. Because, Israel is common enemy for both countries.

Defense Industry Growth

Collaboration with Pakistan will enhance our defense system and KSA will enhance our defense system. This agreement will enhance the Saudi domestic industry aligning with the vision of 2030 goals.

CONCLUSION

This pact has significantly implications for regional geopolitics, potentially reshaping the balance of power in West Asia and South Asia. It may also lead to increased cooperation between Pakistan and Gulf countries, forming an Eastern NATO.