

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%.

Question No. 2

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.

Social Impact and Strategic Retention.

i) Financial losses:

many SOEs consistently operate at a loss, requiring regular government bailouts and subsidies that drain the national budget.

ii) Inefficiency and mismanagement

Issues such as overstaffing, political interference, and lack of professional management contribute to operational inefficiencies.

iii) Debt Accumulation:

The continuous losses and reliance on government support lead to the accumulation of substantial debt, further straining the economy.

iv) Opportunity cost:

Funds used to sustain failing SOEs could otherwise be invested in crucial sectors like education,

strategic retention.

healthcare, and infrastructure.

⇒ Recommendations for managing Privatization Includes.

i) Gradual Implementation:

A phased approach can help mitigate sudden economic shocks and allow for better planning.

ii) Transparency and Governance.

Ensuring a transparent privatization process with strong regulatory oversight is crucial to prevent corruption and ensure fair valuations.

iii) Addressing Social Impact:

Implementing social safety nets and retraining programs for displaced workers can mitigate negative social consequences.

2) Strategic Retention:

Identifying and retaining control of strategically important sectors. For example (defense-related industries)

increasing regular subsidies and budget.

mismanagement

stopping, lack of contribution.

on:

res and not lead substantial economy.

of killing vested interest,

While privatizing non-core assets.

Conclusion:

Similarly, state-owned enterprises often impose a significant fiscal burden on Pakistan due to various factors, including financial losses and inefficiency and mismanagement, debt accumulation, and opportunity cost. Thus, need to reduce this burden on economy and recommendations in various sectors are essential for better economy, by reducing burden. need to gradual implementation, Transparency and Governance, Addressing social impact and Strategic Retention. Thus these recommendations are the backbone of the sustainable economy.

Question No. 5.

Pakistan-KSA Defiance
 Pact would have far-reaching geopolitical achievement for both the countries and economic opportunities for Pakistan.

The Pakistan - Saudi Arabia defense pact is a significant development in regional geopolitics offering joint benefits for both countries. For Pakistan, it means enhanced security cooperation, economic opportunities, and increased strategic influence in middle east. This pact is expected to attract substantial Saudi investments, potentially exceeding \$1 billion, in various sectors, including defense, energy, and infrastructure.

Key Benefits For Pakistan:

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Economic opportunities.

The pact strengthens Saudi is likely to boost Pakistan's economy through increased Saudi investments, trade, and remittances.

=> Strategic influence.

Pakistan's military cooperation with

Saudi Arabia enhances its regional standing and influence.

⇒ Security Cooperation:

The pact provides a framework for joint military exercises, intelligence sharing, and defense industry collaboration.

Key benefits for Saudi Arabia:

i) Enhanced Security:

The pact strengthens Saudi Arabia's security posture, reducing reliance on external powers.

ii) Defense Industry Collaboration

Saudi Arabia gains access to Pakistani defense expertise and technology.

iii) Regional Stability.

The pact has implications for regional dynamics, particularly,

~~India - Pakistan relations~~

The pact promotes regional stability, aligning with Saudi Arabia's vision 2030 objectives.

Conclusion:

The pact has implications for regional dynamics, particularly India - Pakistan relations and middle East security. India has expressed concerns, emphasizing the need for mutual interests and sensitivities. This pact better for both countries and regional security.

Q. Not us used chip as weapon and china in return used rare Earth metal. Critically evaluate.

→ Answer:

The us - china trade war has evolved into a technological and resource competition, with semiconductors (chips) and rare earth metals

becoming a strategic tool. The US has used chip restrictions to limit China's access to advanced semiconductor technology, aiming to curb its tech industry growth. In response, China has leveraged its dominance in rare earth metals - critical for chip ~~manufacture~~ ~~manufacturing~~ and other high-tech industries to pressure the US and other countries.

2) Critical Evaluation of the Future Trade War:

⇒ Escalation of Technology Competition,

The chip and rare earth metal stand off indicates a shift from traditional trade tariffs to technology and resource warfare. Both nations will likely intensify efforts to secure supply chains and innovate alternatives.

2) Economic Impact:

The trade war may disrupt global supply chains, increase production costs, and affect industries reliant on semiconductors and rare earth metals, such as electronics and renewable energy.

3) Strategic Responses:

The US may pursue diversification of chip suppliers and investment in domestic semiconductor production (for example, Chips Act). China might accelerate rare earth metal processing independence and expand its technology self-sufficiency.

4) Geopolitical Implications:

The conflict could push other countries to choose sides or hedge their bets, affecting global alliances and economic partnerships.

1) Potential outcomes:

Scenarios include a prolonged standoff with fragmented tech markets, or negotiations leading to limited cooperation on technology standards and resource sharing.

2) Conclusion:

The US-China trade war, centered on semiconductors and rare earth metals, is reshaping global technology and economic dynamics. Ultimately, the trade war's outcome will depend on how both sides balance protectionism with cooperation, influencing the future of global technology governance and economic interdependence.

Question no 8.

Critically evaluate Gaza Peace Plan and the chances of its success. Also explain

Answer

The Gaza Peace plan typically refers to initiatives aimed at resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict concerning Gaza, often involving ceasefire agreements, humanitarian aid, and political negotiations. Evaluating such a plan involves considering:

i) Political Complexity:

Success depends on the willingness of all parties (Israel, Palestinian factions like Hamas, and regional actors) to compromise and enforce agreements.

ii)

Humanitarian needs.

Plans often focus on easing Gaza's economic and living conditions which can improve stability but require sustained international support.

iii)

Security Concerns:

Long-term peace hinges

on addressing security issues, including demilitarization and border control.

4)

Implementation mechanisms:

Effective monitoring and enforcement structures are crucial for sustainability.

=> Pakistan Policy ———

Pakistan's policy regarding the Gaza peace plan usually emphasizes.

=> Diplomatic support,

Advocating for Palestinian rights in international forums and aligning with OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) positions.

=> Humanitarian aid;

Providing or facilitating assistance to Gaza/Palestine through NGOs or governmental channels.

Strategy Implications:

Assessing how the plan affects regional stability and Pakistan's relations with middle Eastern and western nations.

⇒ Possible Fallouts For Pakistan include:

⇒ Domestic Statement:

Public opinion may pressure the government to take stronger stances on Palestinian issues.

International relations:

Pakistan's position could influence its diplomatic ties with countries involved in the peace process.

⇒ Security: Considerations:

potential spillover effects like extremism or refugee movements might impact

regional security.

→ Conclusion

The Arab Peace Plan's success hinges on balancing political negotiations, humanitarian relief, and security arrangements, all of which require sustained international cooperation and genuine commitment from conflicting parties. Pakistan's policy focus on diplomatic advocacy for Palestinian rights, humanitarian assistance, and assessing strategic regional impacts while managing domestic pressures and international relations. However, the plan's viability depends on effective implementation mechanisms and mutual concessions and for parties, the fallout involves navigating domestic sentiment, diplomatic balancing, and potential security repercussions in the region.