



CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

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PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



NUCLEAR POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- The strategic culture of South Asia is characterized by the hostility between India and Pakistan.
- As far as the India is concerned India followed Nehru's declared "peaceful nuclear program"
- Phase 1964-1974 (China Dimension)
- Evolution of the Indian nuclear weapon program traces back to its inception
- As compared to China India's nuclear program is predated
- As a part of regional strategy Indian nuclear program kept on developing but without an obvious and well declared nuclear doctrine
- Phase 1974 to date (Pakistan Dimension)



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- In India's nuclear history, most significant incident was happened on May 18, 1974, when India conducted its first nuclear explosions near Pokhran (India).
- Evolution of Pakistan's Nuclear Program
- Pakistan's nuclear weapons program was established in 1972 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who founded the program while he was Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, and later became President and Prime Minister
- Shortly after the loss of East Pakistan in the 1971 war with India, Bhutto initiated the program with a meeting of physicists and engineers at Multan in January 1972



Dangerous contest

Estimated number of nuclear warheads
By range and type, 2015

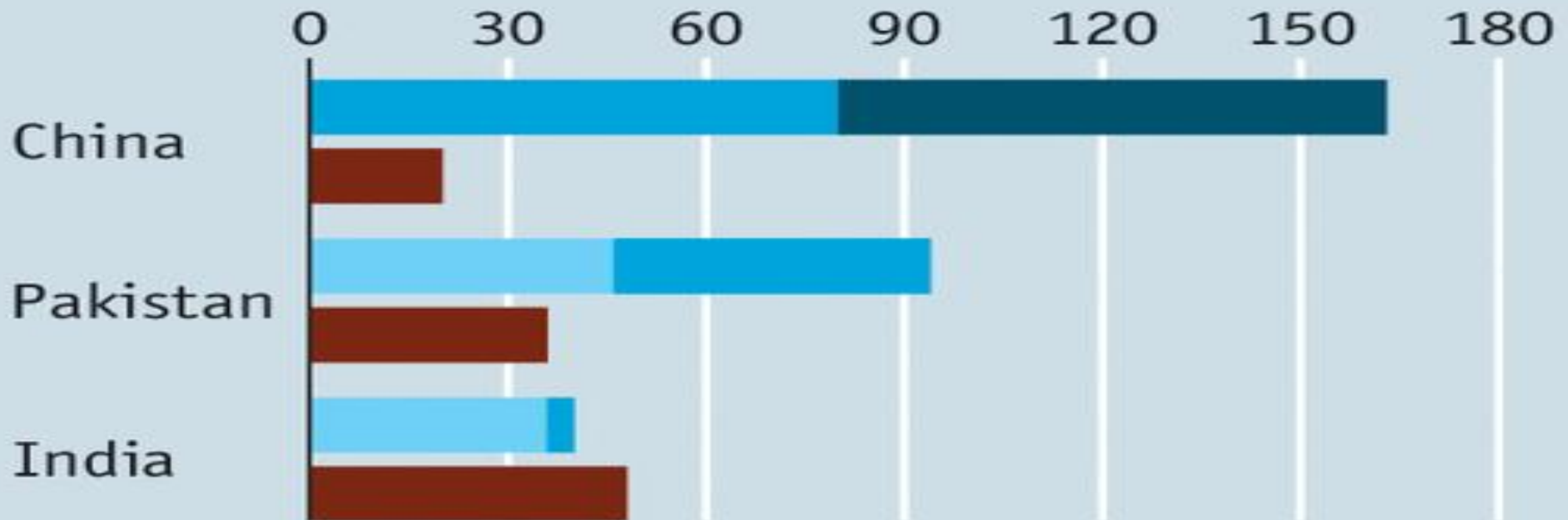
Missile-borne ranges

Short (<1,000km)

Medium (1,000-3,000km)

Intercontinental (>5,500km)

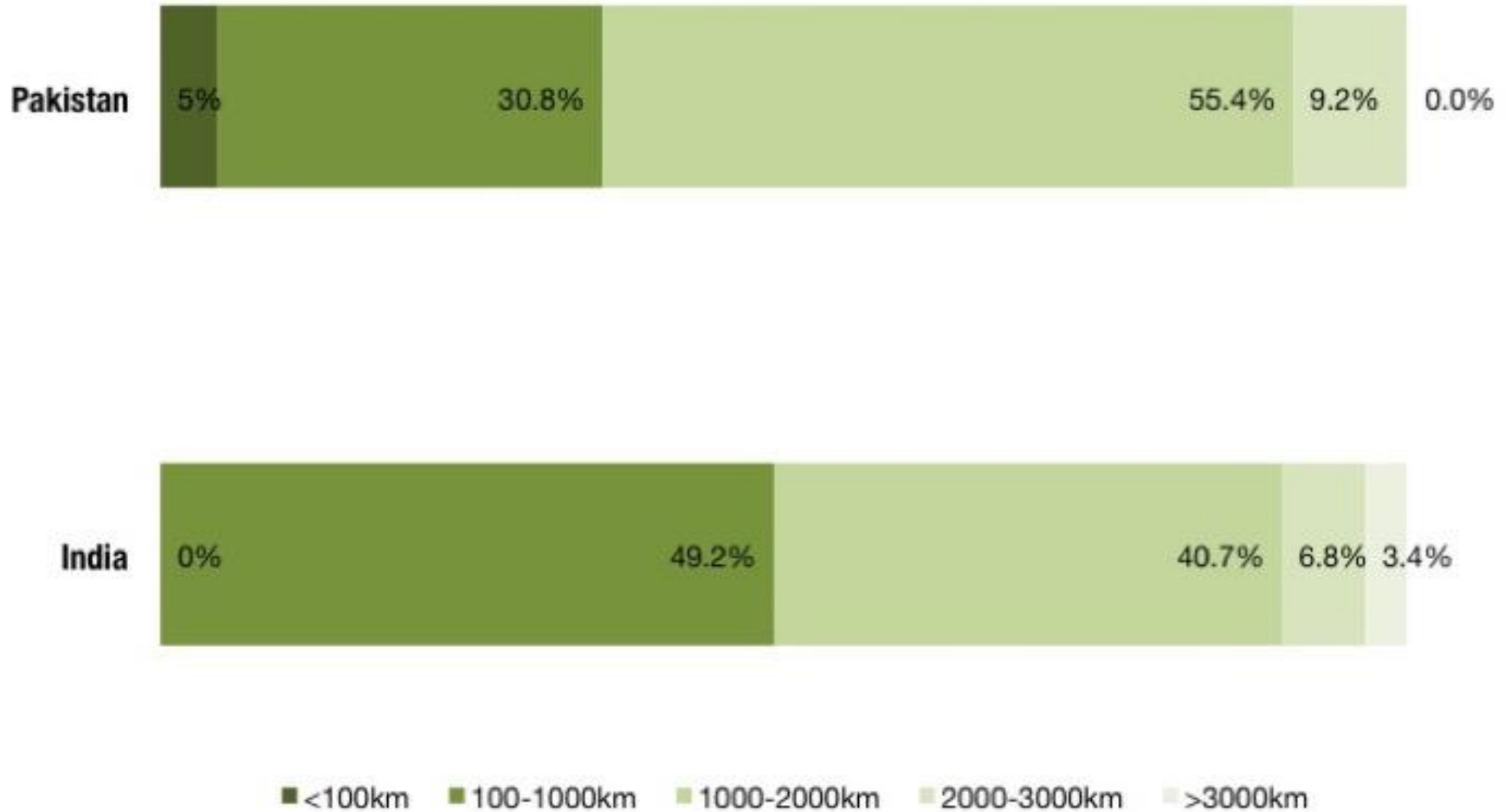
Aircraft-borne



Source: Hans Kristensen, Robert Norris



% composition of nuclear weapons by reach in kilometres



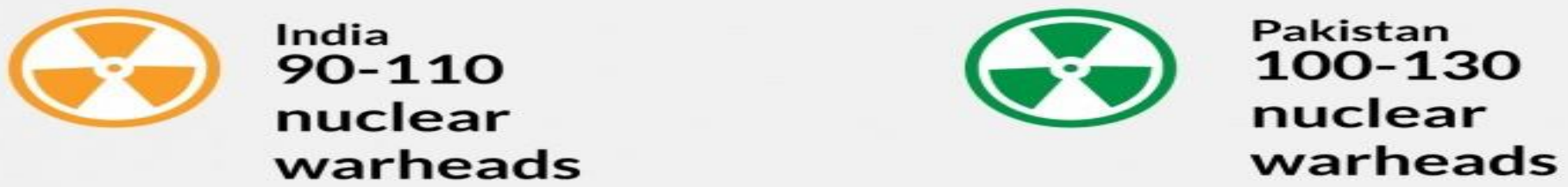


India vs Pakistan

Active military personnel



Nuclear arsenal



Attack helicopters



Attack aircraft



Fighter aircraft



Tanks





MISSILE RACE

THE NASR IS THE SMALLEST OF A RANGE OF PAKISTANI NUCLEAR DELIVERY SYSTEMS, FROM CRUISE TO BALLISTIC MISSILES. IT HAS FIELDED AGAINST INDIA

PAKISTAN'S MISSILES

GHAZNAVI
 TYPE SRBM
 PAYLOAD 700 kg
 RANGE 400 km

NASR
 TYPE SRBM
 PAYLOAD 100kg
 RANGE 60 km

GHAURI
 TYPE IRBM
 PAYLOAD 700 kg
 RANGE 1,500 km

BABUR
 TYPE Cruise missile
 PAYLOAD 100 kg
 RANGE 700 km

SHAHEEN-3
 TYPE IRBM
 PAYLOAD 1 tonne
 RANGE 2,750 km

INDIA'S MISSILES

PRITHVI
 TYPE SRBM
 PAYLOAD 1 tonne-500 kg
 RANGE 150-350 km

K-15/B-05
 TYPE SLBM
 PAYLOAD 1 tonne
 RANGE 750 km

AGNI-3
 TYPE IRBM
 PAYLOAD 2-2.5 tonne
 RANGE 3,500 km

AGNI-5
 TYPE IRBM
 PAYLOAD 1.5 tonne
 RANGE 5,000 km

K-4
 TYPE SLBM
 PAYLOAD 2 tonne
 RANGE 3,500 km



VULNERABLE NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Pakistan houses the world's fastest growing nuclear arsenal, but is located in a terrorist-infested region. There are fears militants could get their hands on nuclear material

- Weaponisation
- Nuclear testing
- Plutonium reprocessing
- Uranium enrichment
- Uranium Hexafluoride conversion
- Tritium production
- Reactors
- Fuel fabrication
- Reactors

Map not to scale



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine
- It must be a minimum credible deterrent,
- Pakistan must engage in a security dialogue with India,
- Peace should be high on the bilateral agenda due to the nuclear shadow,
- Nuclear restraint,
- Prevention of a missile race,
- Establishment of risk reduction centers,
- Moratorium on testing,
- Non-induction of ABM and naval leg of the triad; and
- Conventional stabilisation through mutual and balanced reduction of forces and armaments.



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- One positive impact of nuclear weapons on the politics of South Asia is that both of these countries began to use diplomacy as major tool to solve their local problems
- Right wing politics and potential for limited or full scale war
- China's nuclear strength is a worry to India, as is its more advanced strategic weapons and its numerically superior military force.
- What is China's nuclear doctrine?
- Beijing says its national defense policy is purely defensive in nature. Since its first nuclear test, China declared a no first use (NFU) nuclear doctrine, meaning that in the event of a conflict or crisis, it will not resort to the first use of nuclear weapons.



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- India possesses a developed strategic nuclear program and currently fields nuclear-capable aircraft and ballistic missiles controlled by a civilian command structure, the Nuclear Command Authority.
- India remains outside the NPT and the CTBT, its civilian nuclear facilities are now under IAEA safeguards and India has signed and ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol.
- What is India's nuclear doctrine?
 - *New Delhi, like Beijing, pledges a NFU policy, as articulated in India's 2003 nuclear doctrine.*
 - *The doctrine emphasizes that its nuclear program is intended to establish a robust but credible minimum deterrent.*
 - *India views Chinese nuclear expansion as a security threat, as a result New Delhi seeks capabilities to counter Beijing, including in the arena of space exploration.*



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- What are Pakistan's nuclear capabilities?
 - *Experts estimate that Pakistan has 110 to 130 warheads and two types of delivery vehicles (PDF): aircraft and surface-to-surface missiles.*
- What is Pakistan's nuclear doctrine?
 - *Pakistan is without an official nuclear doctrine, though national security authorities cite "restraint" and "responsibility".*
 - *The adversarial nature of the Indo-Pakistani relationship is a central driver for Pakistani nuclear development.*
 - *As the smaller state, Pakistan sees nuclear weapons as a means to offset India's military and economic advantages.*



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- India's nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine "INS Arihant" became operational last year, giving the country a "nuclear triad" – the ability to launch nuclear strikes by land, air and sea.
- Pakistan has 140-150 nuclear warheads compared to India's 130-140 warheads, according to a 2018 report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).
- Pakistan is working on sea-launched cruise missiles to complete its own triad.
- Pakistan has longer-range nuclear weapons, such as the Shaheen 3 missile that can reach India's Andaman Islands near Southeast Asia. India is developing long-range ballistic missiles able to strike targets across China.
- India has a "no first use" policy, meaning it has pledged to not strike first. It aims to make retaliatory strikes so powerful that an opponent would be unable to strike back.
- Pakistan has not stated a "no first use" policy and there is little known about its nuclear doctrine.



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- What is the future of Southern Asia's nuclear competition?
 - *Koblentz has identified the region as the "most at risk of a breakdown in strategic stability due to an explosive mixture of unresolved territorial disputes, cross-border terrorism, and growing nuclear arsenals."*
 - *Domestic pressures add to the growing list of concerns about the region, especially in Pakistan, a country whose stability is challenged by militant groups.*
 - *There is no sign of nuclear modernization abating in China, India, or Pakistan.*
 - *Nuclear competition in Southern Asia represents a classic conundrum of international relations: enormously high stakes, conflicting and entrenched interests, and at least in the near term, few realistic avenues for mitigating threats, much less addressing them in a more permanent way,*



Nuclear Politics in South Asia

- Concerns of the world on Pakistan Atomic Program
 - *Presence of Extremist ideology and possibility of government by these elements in future*
 - *Attacks on key installation like GHQ , ISI HQ, Airports and other law enforcement HQ and failure to protect*
 - *Presence of extremists in law enforcement and Insider attacks*
 - *Insurgency and political instability in the country*
 - *War mongering by Pakistan and Indian right wing politicians and possibility of Nuclear War in the region*





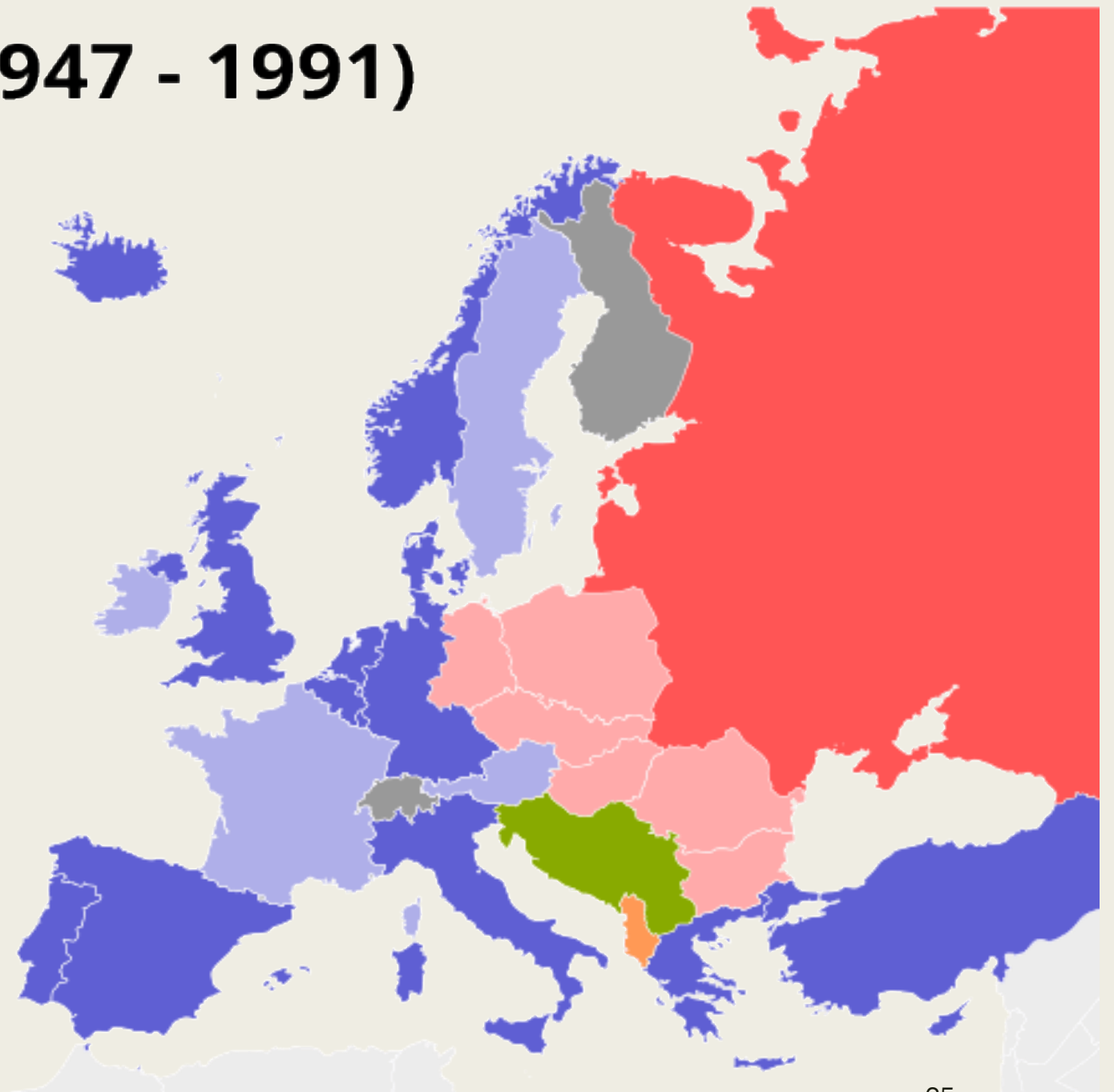
PROXY WARS





Cold War (1947 - 1991)

-  Soviet Union (USSR)
-  USSR-aligned countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania)
-  Former USSR-aligned country (Albania, aligned until 1960)
-  Non-aligned country (Yugoslavia)
-  Neutral countries (Finland, Switzerland)
-  Neutral countries, Western-aligned (Austria, France, Ireland, Sweden)
-  Western-aligned countries (Greece, Norway, Iceland, United Kingdom, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg).





PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

- Proxy war_or proxy warfare is a war that results when opposing powers use third parties as substitutes for fighting each other directly
- While powers have sometimes used governments as proxies, violent non-state actors, mercenaries, or other third parties are more often employed
- Capability to strike an opponent without leading to full-scale war more often
- Opposing powers are usually core countries that have conflicting ideologies and interests with each other
- A direct large-scale war would cause enormous damage to all belligerent powers



PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

- Though old but Proxy war was not common until the Cold War set off by the ideological and political differences between the two victors of the World War II
- Both the U.S. and particularly the Soviet Union sought to spread their own spheres of influence all over the world, leading to many proxy wars such as one in Greece, Korea, Afghanistan and notably Vietnam
 - *The first proxy war was a civil war in Greece between communists and noncommunist*
 - *The Korean War was a proxy war. In the Korean War, the United States aided the South Koreans against the communist North Koreans who were aided by the Soviets and the Chinese*



PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

- *The Vietnam War was fought between the American backed South Vietnamese government and the Soviet and Chinese backed North Vietnamese government*
- *In the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, the US was trying to carry out a small proxy war. It wanted to get Cuban exiles to fight so that it would not have to invade Cuba itself*
- *In 1979 the United States was still reeling from its' war in Vietnam, and the public in general were not in favor of another war the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. United States aided and trained Mujahideen for fighting against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan*



PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

- Policy on proxy wars has essentially remained unchanged since the end of the Cold War. States utilize proxies as informal tools to influence situations in a manner that would benefit their state
- Since the end of the Cold War there have been numerous proxies in the Middle East and across Africa
- Syrian Civil War 2011-Present
 - *The civil uprising in Syria followed in the footsteps of other uprisings in the Arab world*
 - *However unlike in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, the Syrian uprising has resulted in a long bloodied civil war. Russia and Iran Vs US and Gulf countries*





PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

■ Yemen 2004-Present

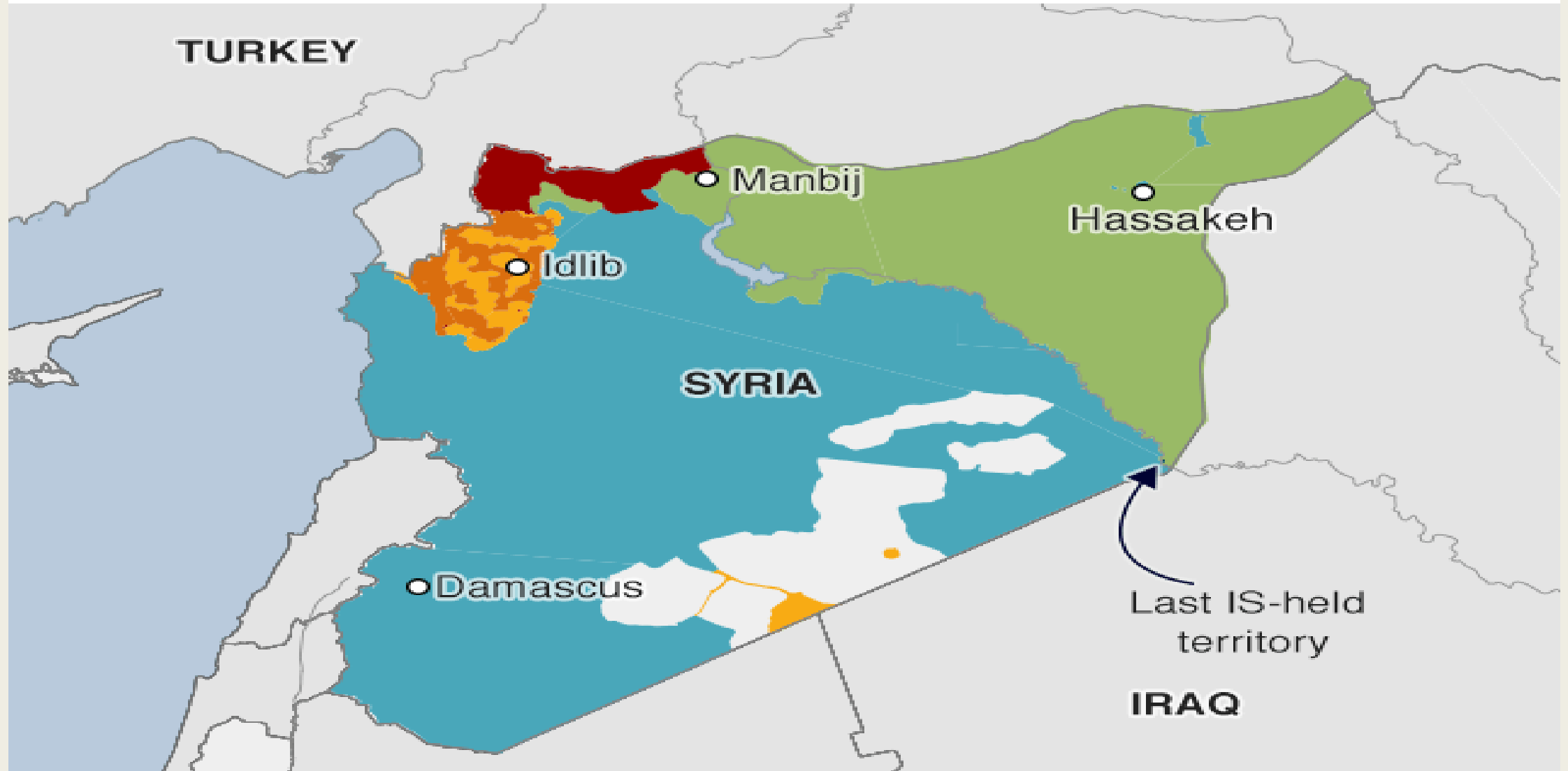
- *Minor proxy war involving Iran, Saudi Arabia and to a lesser extent the US*
- *US President Veto on a bill seeking US withdrawal of financial support to Saudi Arabia for Yemen War*
- *The current incarnation of Yemen's woes dates to the Arab Spring of 2011, when Gulf Arab states brokered a deal to remove longstanding President Ali Abdullah Saleh and replace him with President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi*
- *Mr. Saleh refused to fade away, instead lending his support to a rebellion by the Iranian-backed Houthi rebels. By March 2015, Mr. Hadi had fled into exile in Saudi Arabia and the Houthis had overrun the whole of western Yemen, including the capital, Sanaa*
- *Fearing an Iranian takeover, Saudi Arabia and its allies launched a hurricane of airstrikes, targeting the Houthis and units loyal to Saleh*



Feb 2019



- Kurdish forces
- Turkish-backed Syrian rebels and Turkish military
- Syrian government
- Jihadist forces
- Syrian rebels
- Islamic State group



Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit, 25 Feb 2019



Middle East





How the area under IS control has shrunk



Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit

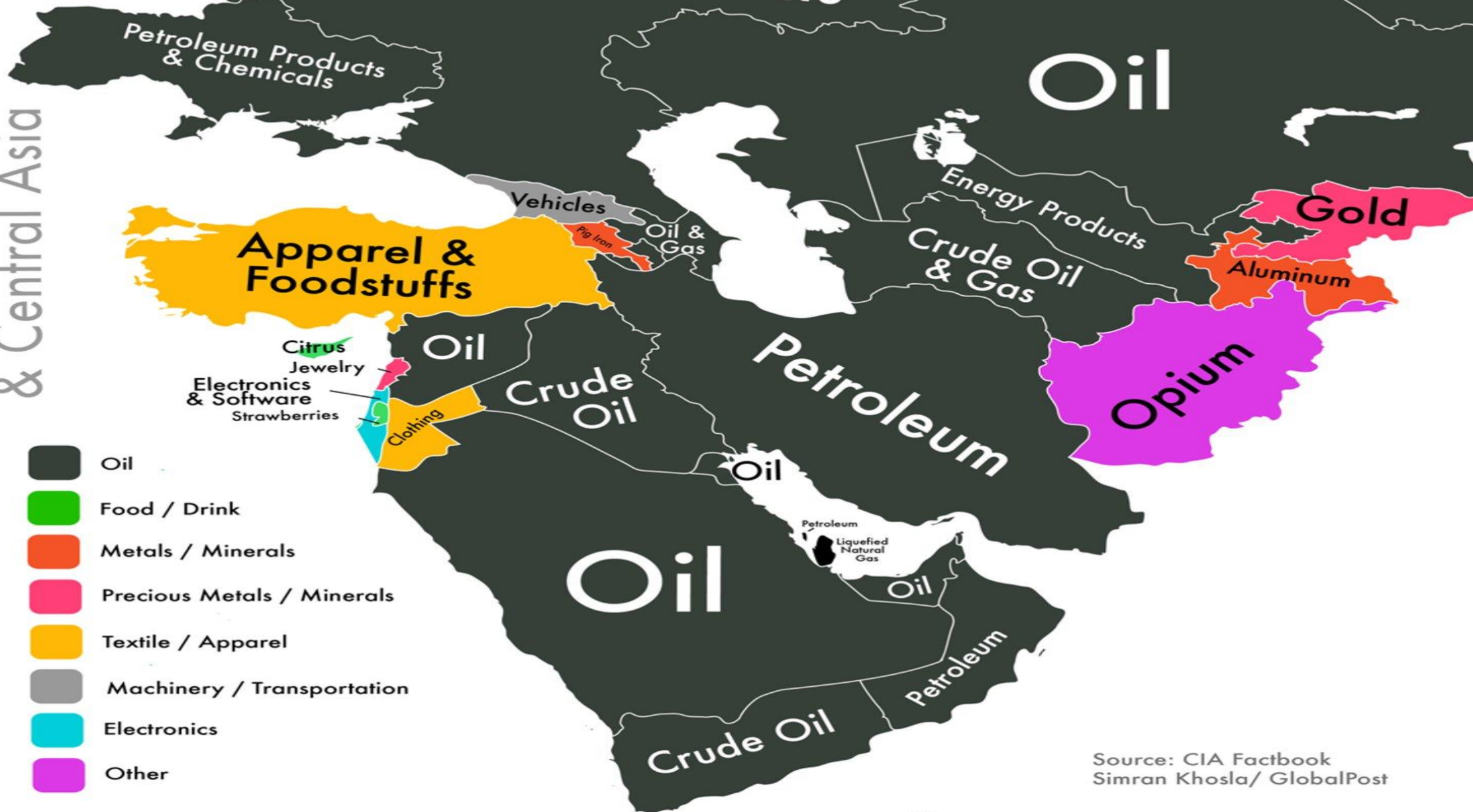




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Middle East
& Central Asia

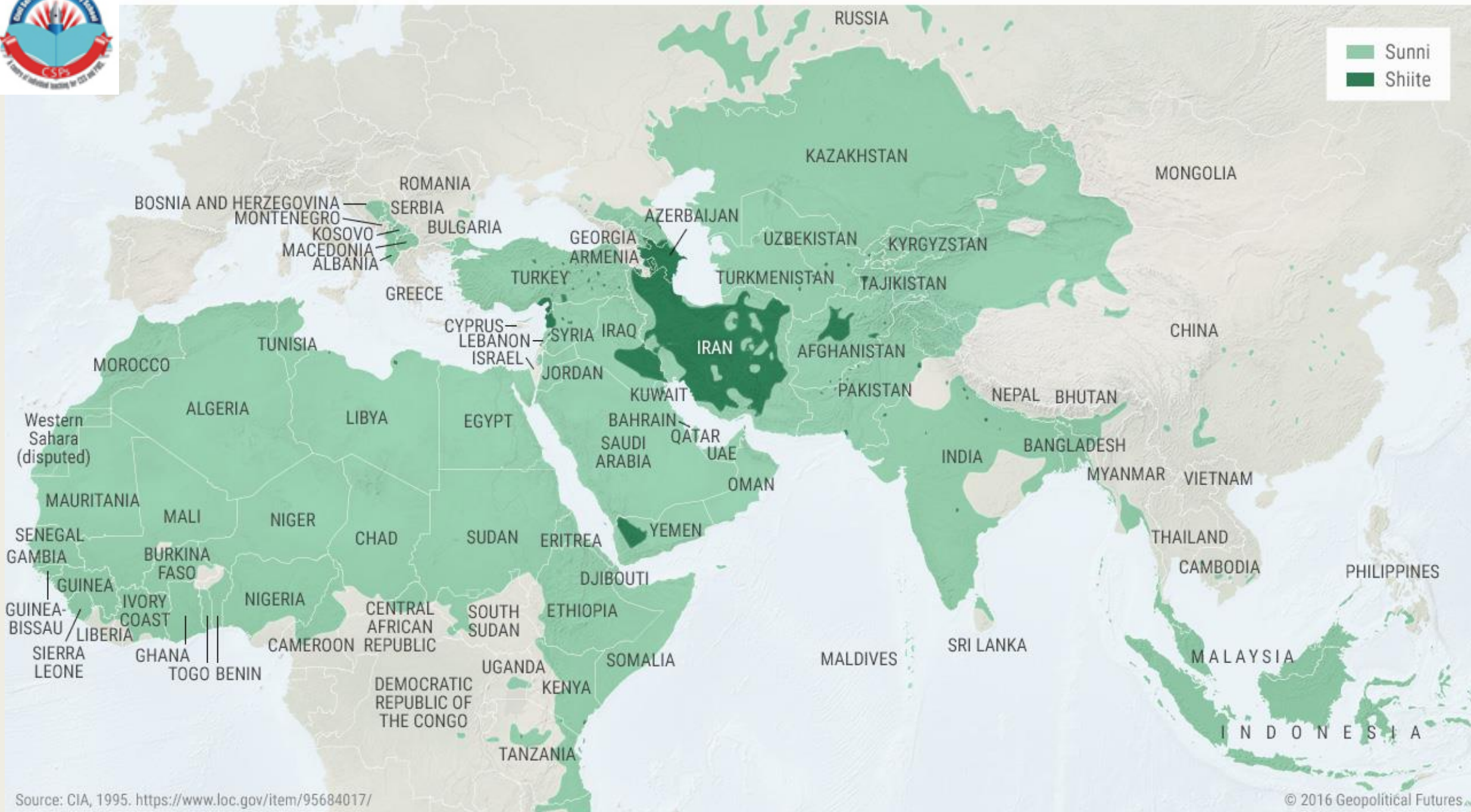
Petroleum & Petroleum Products



- Oil
- Food / Drink
- Metals / Minerals
- Precious Metals / Minerals
- Textile / Apparel
- Machinery / Transportation
- Electronics
- Other

Source: CIA Factbook
Simran Khosla/ GlobalPost

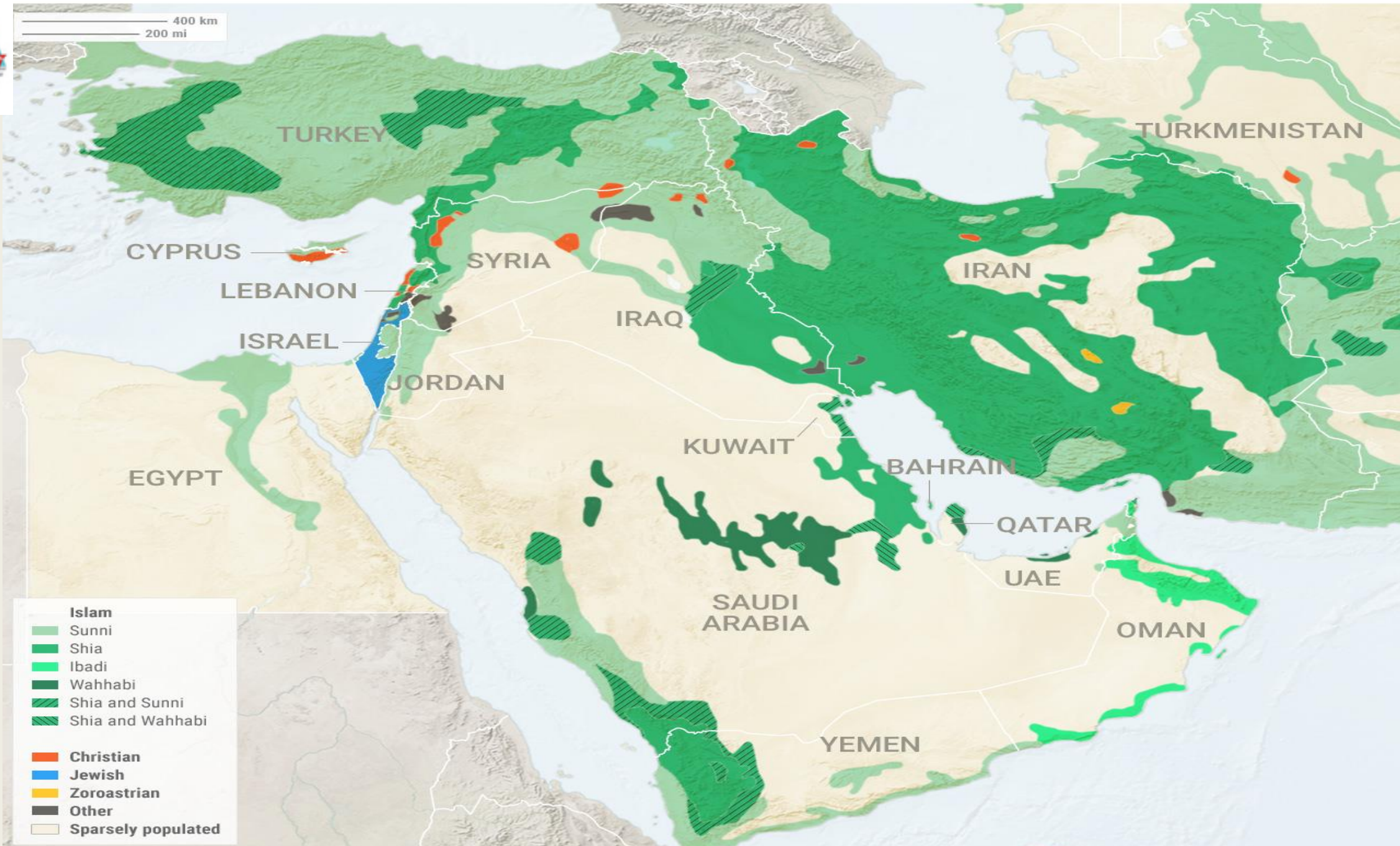
DISTRIBUTION OF SHIITE AND SUNNI MUSLIMS



RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE MIDDLE EAST



400 km
200 mi



- Islam**
 - Sunni
 - Shia
 - Ibadi
 - Wahhabi
 - Shia and Sunni
 - Shia and Wahhabi
- Christian**
- Jewish**
- Zoroastrian**
- Other**
- Sparsely populated**

Source: Dr. Michael Izady at www.Gulf2000.Columbia.edu/maps.shtml

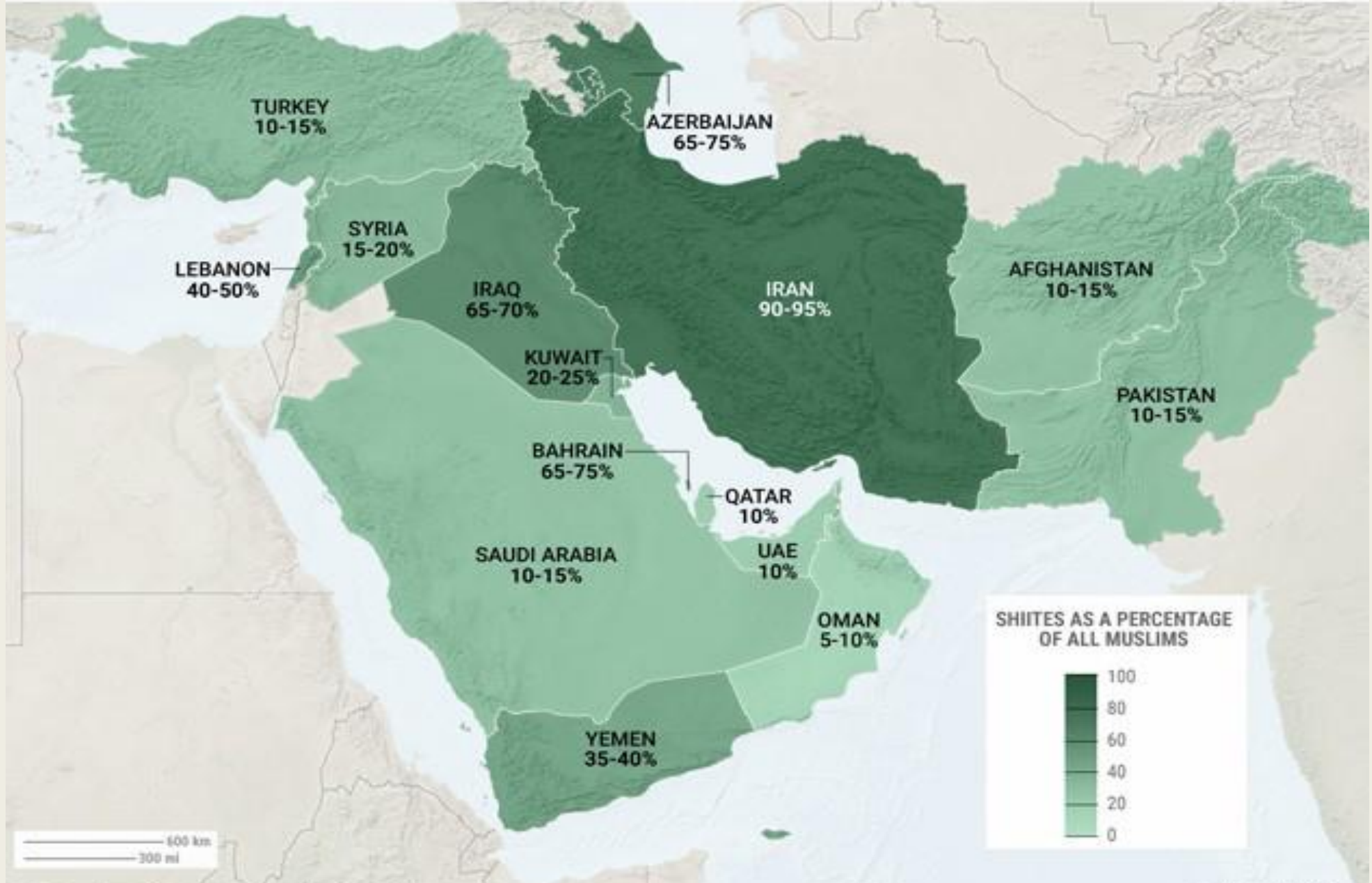
Graphic redesign by Geopolitical Futures



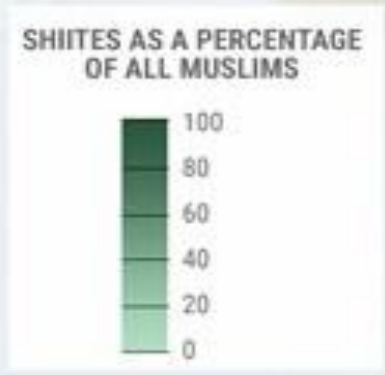
Source: Gulf/2000, Dr. Michael Izady



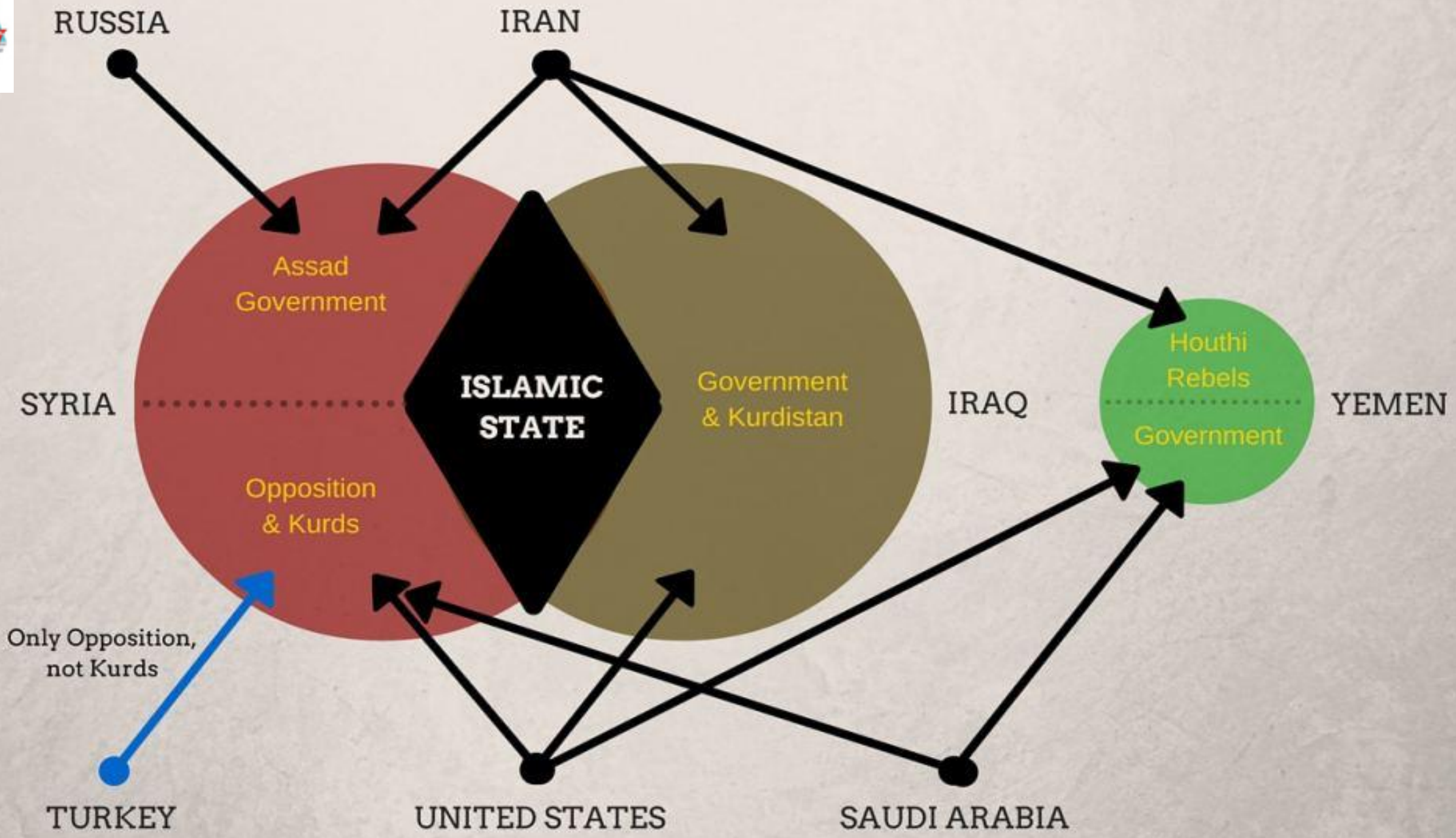
SHIITE POPULATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST



600 km
300 mi



Source: Pew Research Center; U.S. Department of State; Brandeis University





PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

■ Lebanon War 2006

- *For decades Lebanon has unfortunately operated as a staging ground for proxy wars between regional actors like Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Syria as each nation vies for greater authority in the region*
- *The Lebanon war began with an attack by Hezbollah against Israel. The Iranians supported Hezbollah and the United States supported Israel*

■ Proxy war in Afghanistan

- *Pakistan's supported Afghan Taliban in the past*
- *Iran and India's support for Northern Alliance*
- *US Support for Afghan Taliban and then after 9/11 war against them*

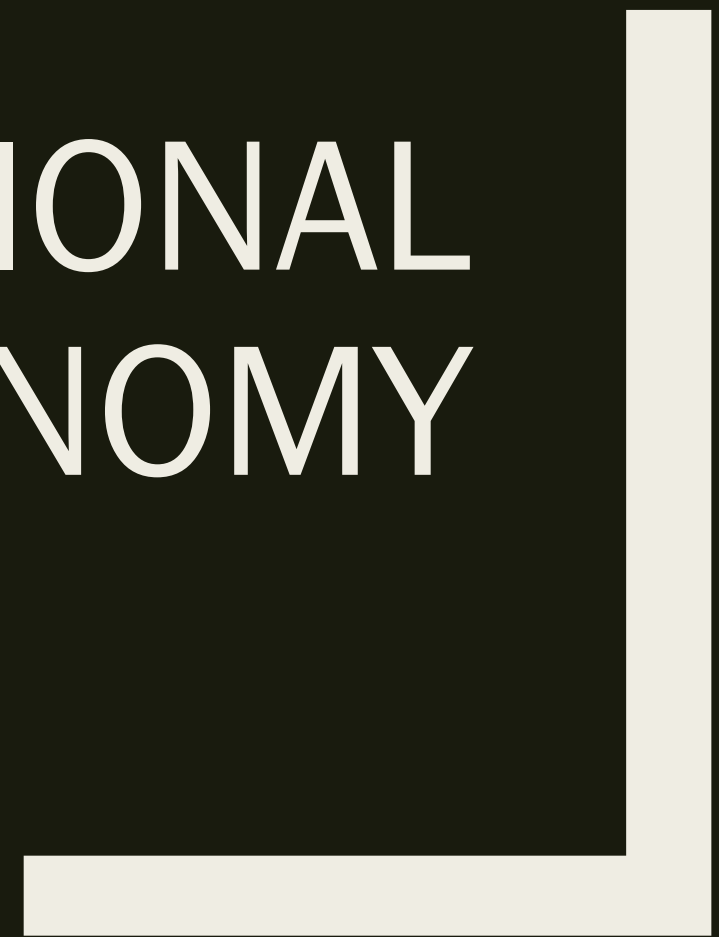


PROXY WARS: Role of External Elements

- Proxy war between India and Pakistan
 - *Role of India in supporting the militant and separatist elements in Baluchistan*
 - *India's support to TTP for wreaking havoc in Pakistan*
 - *Presence of India-focused militant groups in Pakistan and their activities in India*



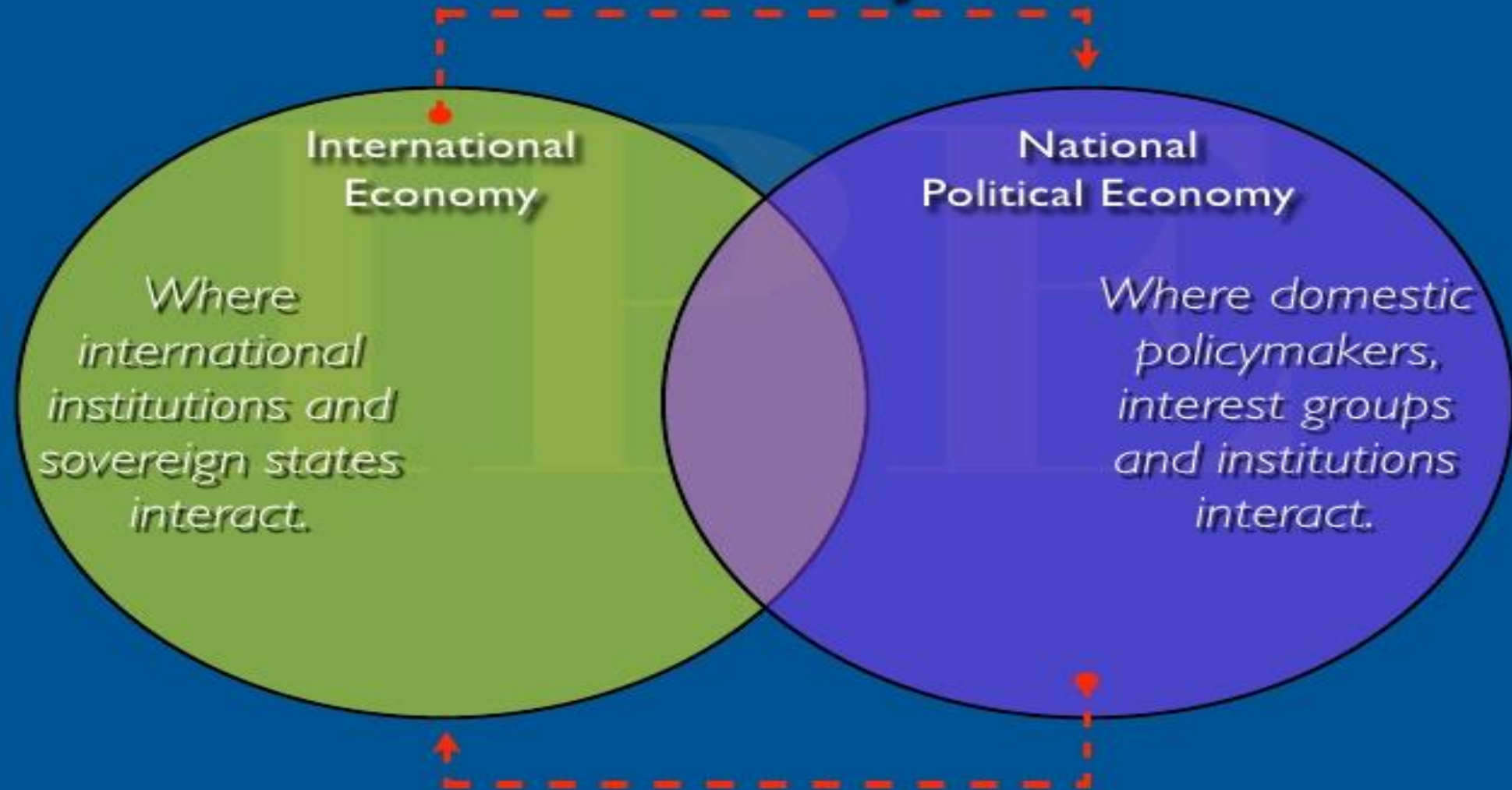
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY







Levels of Analysis in IPE





International Trade Markets

Institutions

Interests



International Political Economy (IPE)



International Political Economy

International Finance Ideas



Foreign Economic Policy

Research Design

States





HONG KONG \$0.34T 0.43%

SINGAPORE \$0.32T 0.41%

THAILAND \$0.45T 0.57%

MALAYSIA \$0.31T 0.4%

SOUTH KOREA \$1.53T 1.93%

PHILIPPINES \$0.31T 0.39%

PAKISTAN \$0.3T 0.38%

CHINA
\$12.24T
15.4%

RUSSIA
\$1.58T
1.99%

BANGLADESH \$0.25T 0.31%

JAPAN
\$4.87T
6.13%

ISRAEL 0.44%
\$0.35T

UNITED STATES
\$19.39T
24.4%

UAE 0.48%
\$0.38T

INDIA
\$2.6T
3.27%

0.55%
IRAN \$0.44T

SAUDI ARABIA \$0.68T 0.86%

GERMANY
\$3.68T
4.63%

INDONESIA \$1.02T 1.28%

MEXICO \$1.15T 1.45%

UNITED KINGDOM
\$2.62T
3.3%

ARGENTINA \$0.64T 0.8%

COLOMBIA \$0.31T 0.39%

CHILE \$0.28T 0.35%

OTHER COUNTRIES
7.45%

DENMARK \$0.32T 0.41%

FRANCE
\$2.58T
3.25%

SPAIN \$1.31T 1.65%

ITALY
\$1.93T
2.44%

NETHERLANDS \$0.83T 1.04%

POLAND \$0.52T 0.66%

SWEDEN \$0.54T 0.68%

IRELAND \$0.33T 0.42%

SWITZERLAND \$0.68T 0.85%

NORWAY \$0.4T 0.5%

TURKEY \$0.85T 1.07%

AUSTRALIA
\$1.32T
1.67%

CANADA
\$1.65T
2.08%

NIGERIA \$0.37T 0.47%

SOUTH AFRICA \$0.35T 0.44%

FINLAND \$0.25T 0.32%

EGYPT \$0.24T 0.3%

AUSTRIA \$0.42T 0.52%

World's Region

| |
|-----------------------------|
| AFRICA |
| AUSTRALIA |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |
| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN |
| MIDDLE EAST |
| EUROPE |
| ASIA |
| NORTH AMERICA |

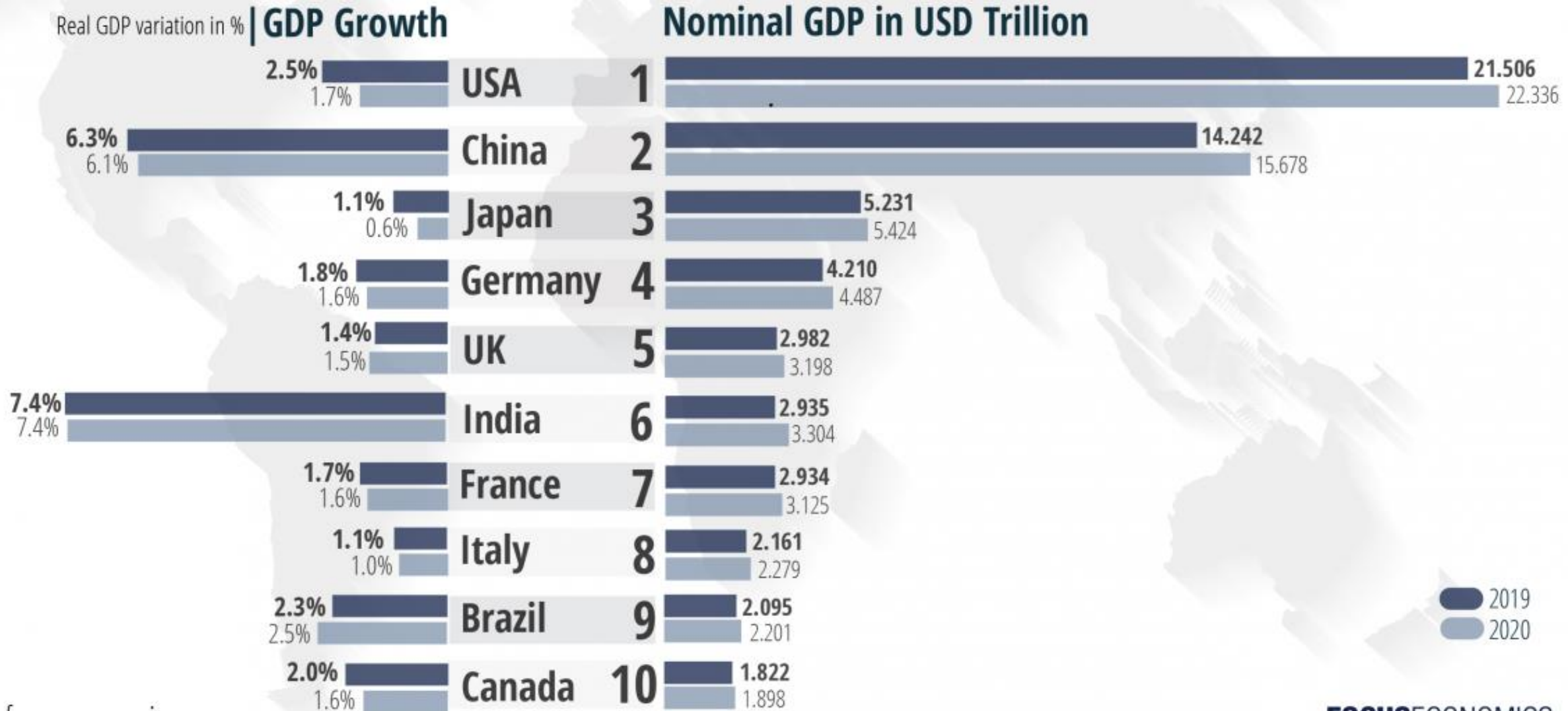
Article and Sources:

<https://howmuch.net/articles/the-world-economy-2017>
<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>



TOP 10

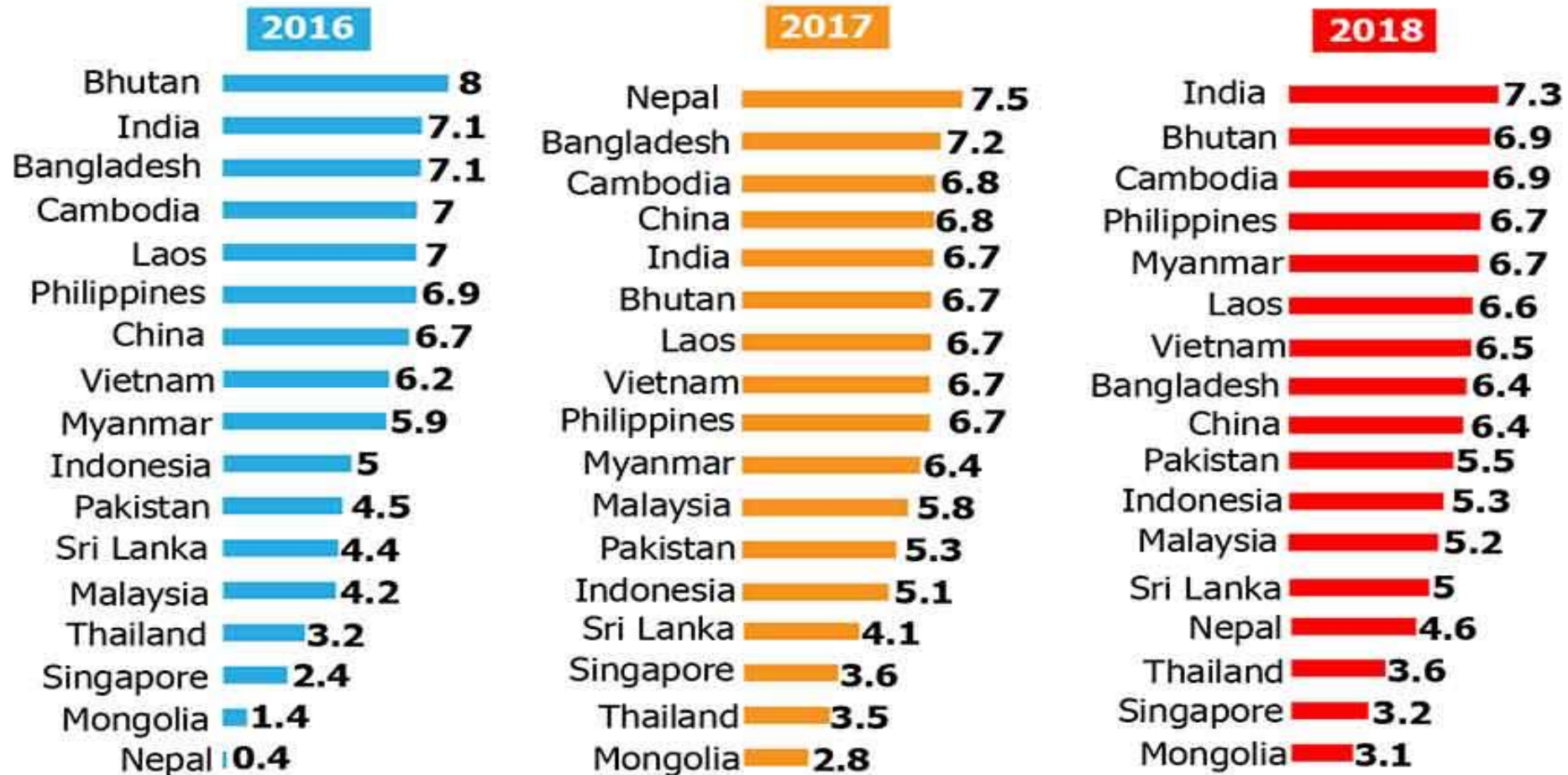
The World's Biggest Economies for 2019 and 2020





GDP Growth Projection For Asia, 2018

India is expected to be the fastest growing economy in Asia at 7.3 in 2018, according to the World Bank.

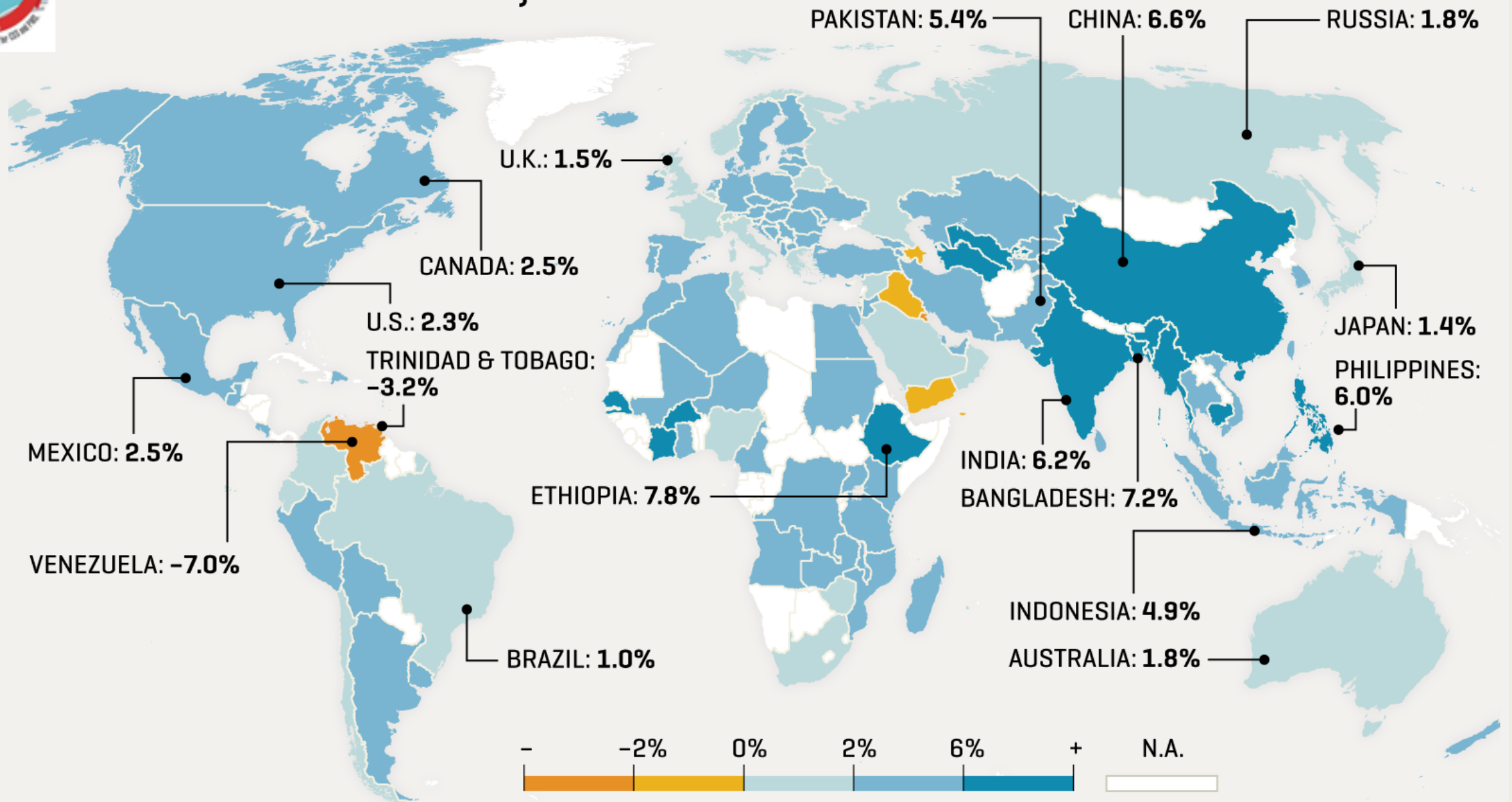


Compiled by ANN/DataLEADS

Source: World Bank, 2017 & MAS

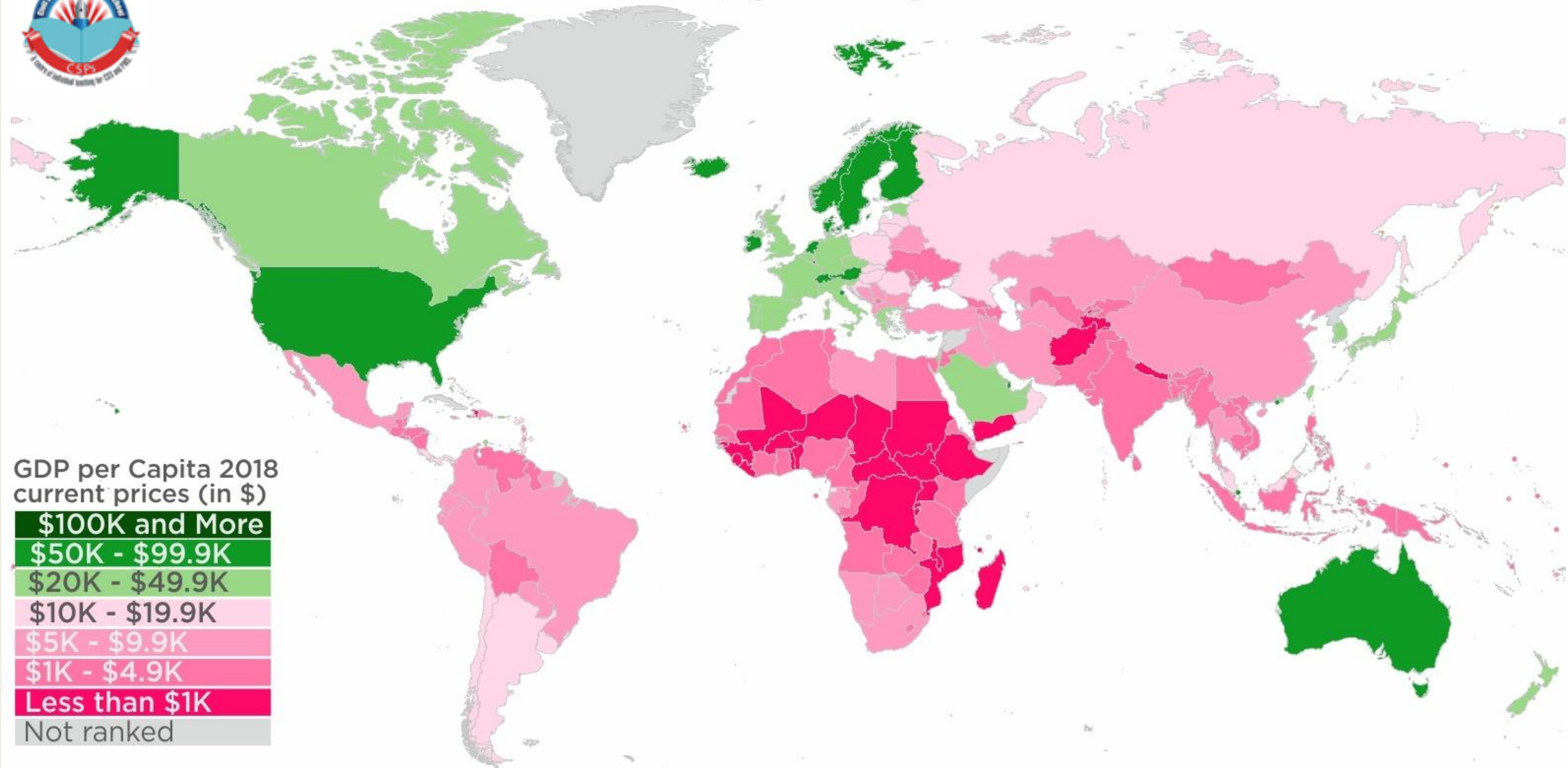


GLOBAL GDP GROWTH, 2017





Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita Around the World 2018

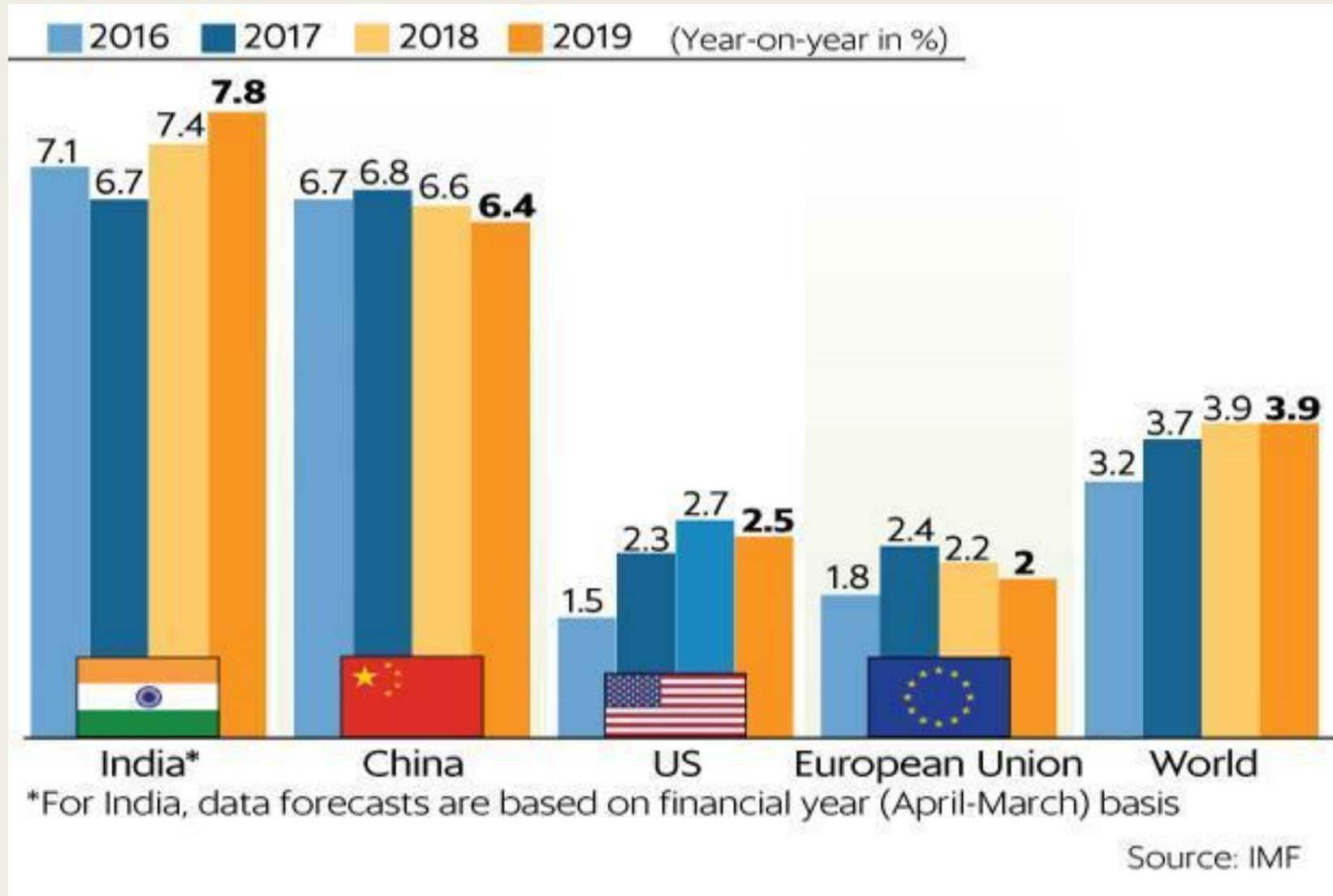


GDP per Capita 2018
current prices (in \$)

| |
|-----------------|
| \$100K and More |
| \$50K - \$99.9K |
| \$20K - \$49.9K |
| \$10K - \$19.9K |
| \$5K - \$9.9K |
| \$1K - \$4.9K |
| Less than \$1K |
| Not ranked |

Article & Sources:

<https://howmuch.net/articles/gdp-per-capita-2018>
International Monetary Fund - World Economic Outlook (October 2018)





International Political Economy

- Study of interrelationship between politics and economics, between states and markets
 - How politics can be used to achieve economic goals; how economic instruments are used for political purposes
 - Political bargaining over economic issues within and between states
- Increasingly important (facilitated by new technologies)
 - Growing transactions in trade, investment, lending among states (economic globalization = broadening, thickening of economic ties among different actors – states, international organizations, NGOs, multinational corporations, and individuals)
 - Expectation that governments are responsible for economic policies
 - Outcomes increasingly transparent to individuals and groups; more controversial, politicized



International Political Economy

- International political economy is the study of interrelationship between economic and politics and between state and market. It also examines how politics is used to achieve economic goals and vice versa
- Since 1960's, an important issue of world politics has been International Political Economy
- From the World War II the early 1960s international relations centered on issues of war and peace, where the nation-state was the primary actor in an international political system
- International Political Economy (IPE) is a conscious shift towards understanding issues of wealth and poverty; of who gets what in the international system



International Political Economy

■ Role of Economic Globalization

- *Economic globalization is the increasing economic integration and interdependence of national, regional and local economies across the world through an intensification of cross border movement of goods, services, technologies and capital.*
- *Economic globalization has played an inevitable role as of markets, nation-states and technologies have all converged to create international political economy*





International Political Economy

- Dates back to 18th century British economist Adam Smith known for free market economy concept
- At state level, state allows private sector to invest in the market within macro economic framework
- At international level MNC's operate globally
- Liberal economies states that under comparative advantage, production is oriented towards an international market
- Efficiency in production is increased and worldwide wealth maximized
- National currencies should be bought and sold in a free market system
- Protectionism: To save your national products or industry etc

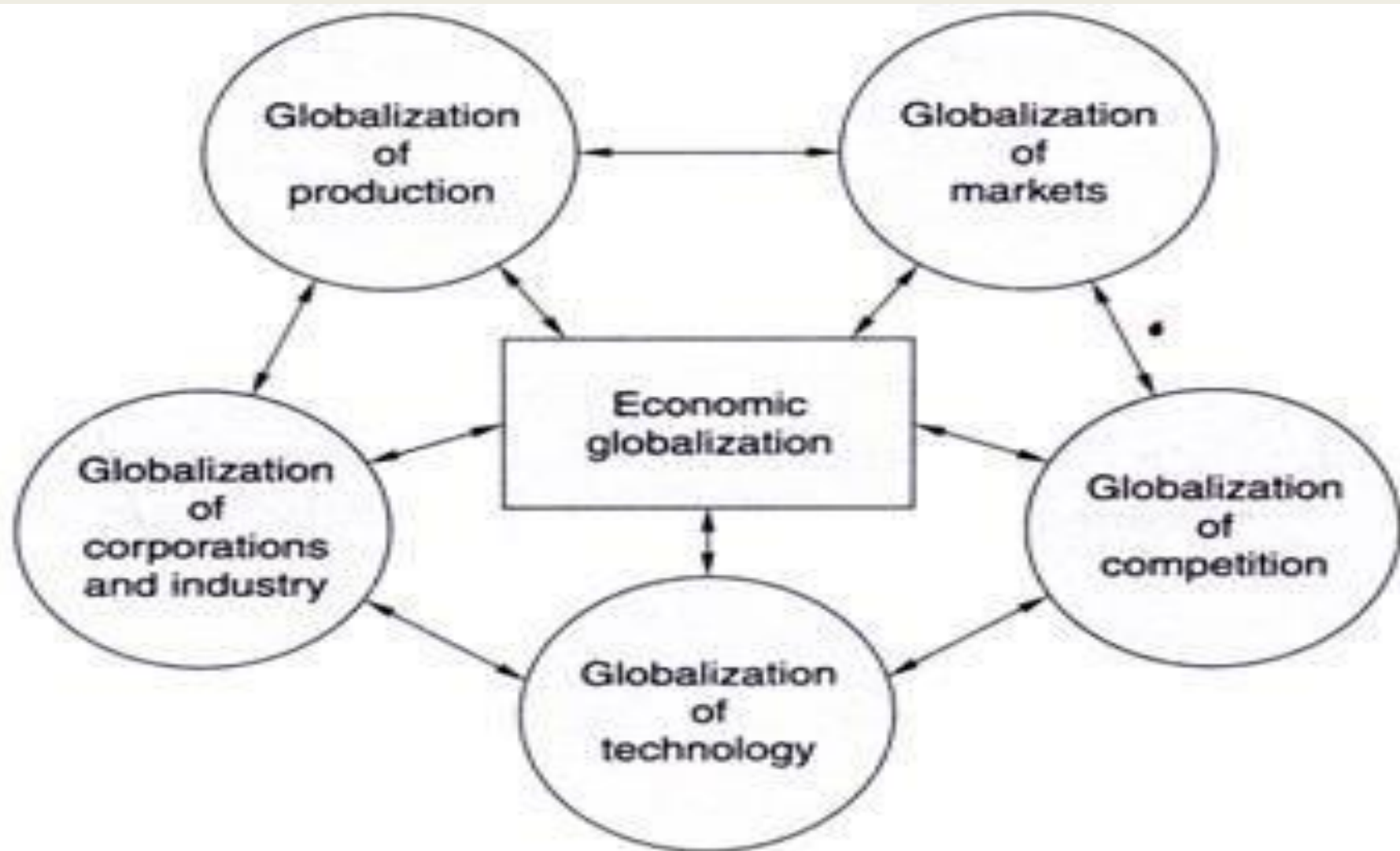


Fig. 1.5 Dimensions of economic globalization



International Political Economy

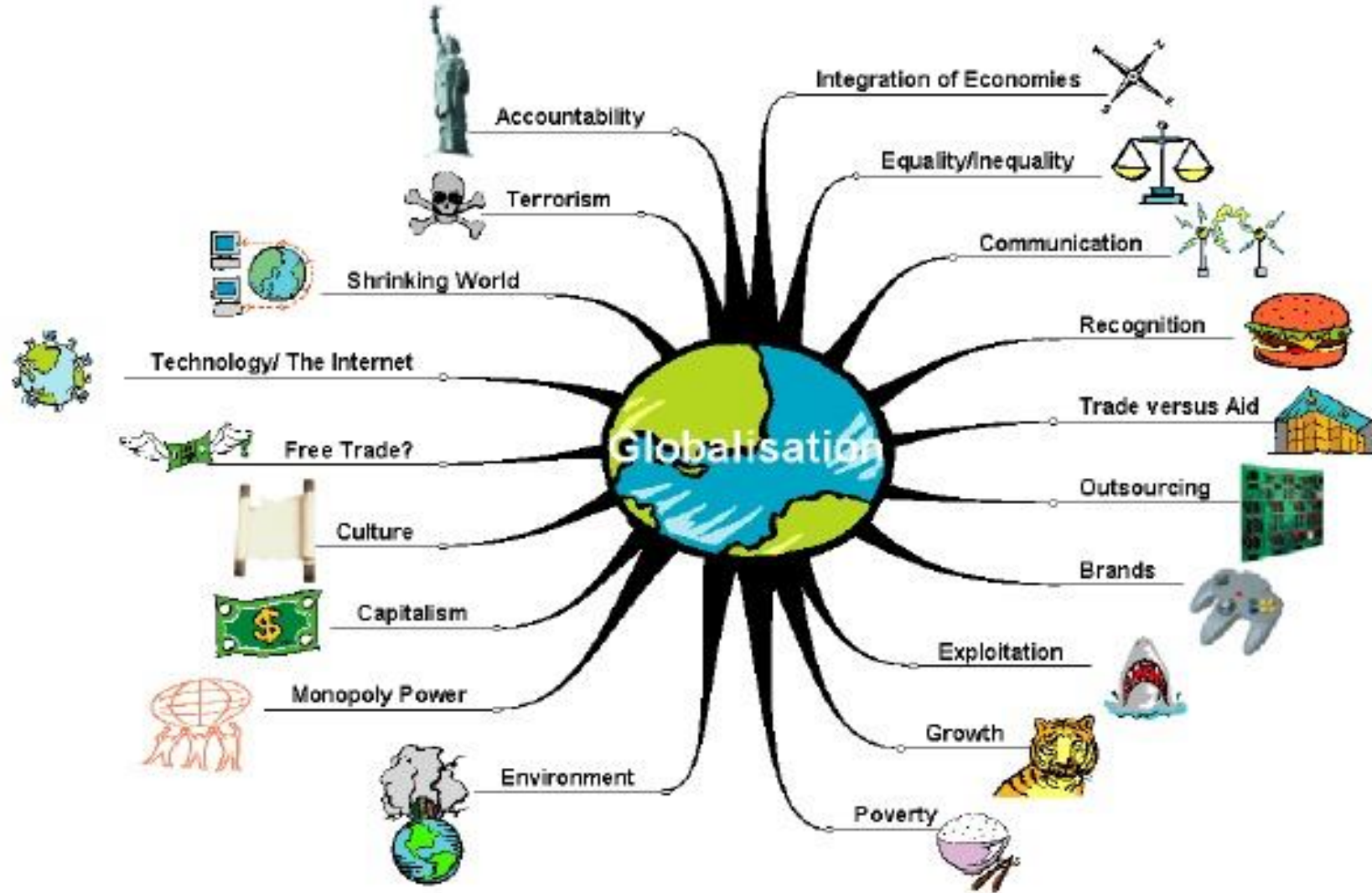
- Factors contributing to importance of International Political Economy (IPE)
 - *Economic transactions among states, including trade, investment, and lending have been rising dramatically*
 - *The number of interactions among states has grown both in absolute terms and as a share of total economic activity*
 - *There has been increasing expectations about the responsibilities of national governments for economic policies*
 - *Outcome of economic policies of government create political fall out*
 - *Technological transformation such as telegraph, airplane and 21st century, Information technology revolution*
 - *Economic liberalism provides theoretical underpinnings to globalization in 21st century*



Economic Liberalism

- Dominant paradigm in post-WWII era (aka, Neoliberalism, Washington Consensus)
 - Origins in Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776)
- Individual level
 - Humans are rational, seek ways to maximize self-interest
- State level
 - Markets develop to produce, distribute, consume goods; market efficiency leads to improved welfare
 - State provides basic order; institutions facilitate free flow of trade and exchange; market efficiency requires separation of economics and politics; the free market, free of government interference
- International level
 - Free flow of commerce, absence of state intervention allows for efficient allocation of resources by market; increasing interdependence leads to greater economic development based on comparative advantage; international wealth maximized; MNCs are engines of growth

GLOBALISATION





International Institutions: WB

- Bretton Woods institutions (1944); IGOs set up at end of WWII
 - World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) → World Trade Organization (WTO)
- World Bank
 - Initially geared toward reconstruction of Europe following WWII; 1950s shifted focus to development
 - Loans money to states for economic development projects
 - 1950s-1960s, large infrastructure projects
 - 1970s, health, education, and housing
 - 1990s, sustainable development
 - Consistent advocate of economic liberalism, structural adjustment policies (SAPs): privatization, trade liberalization, foreign direct investment, government deregulation, tax reform



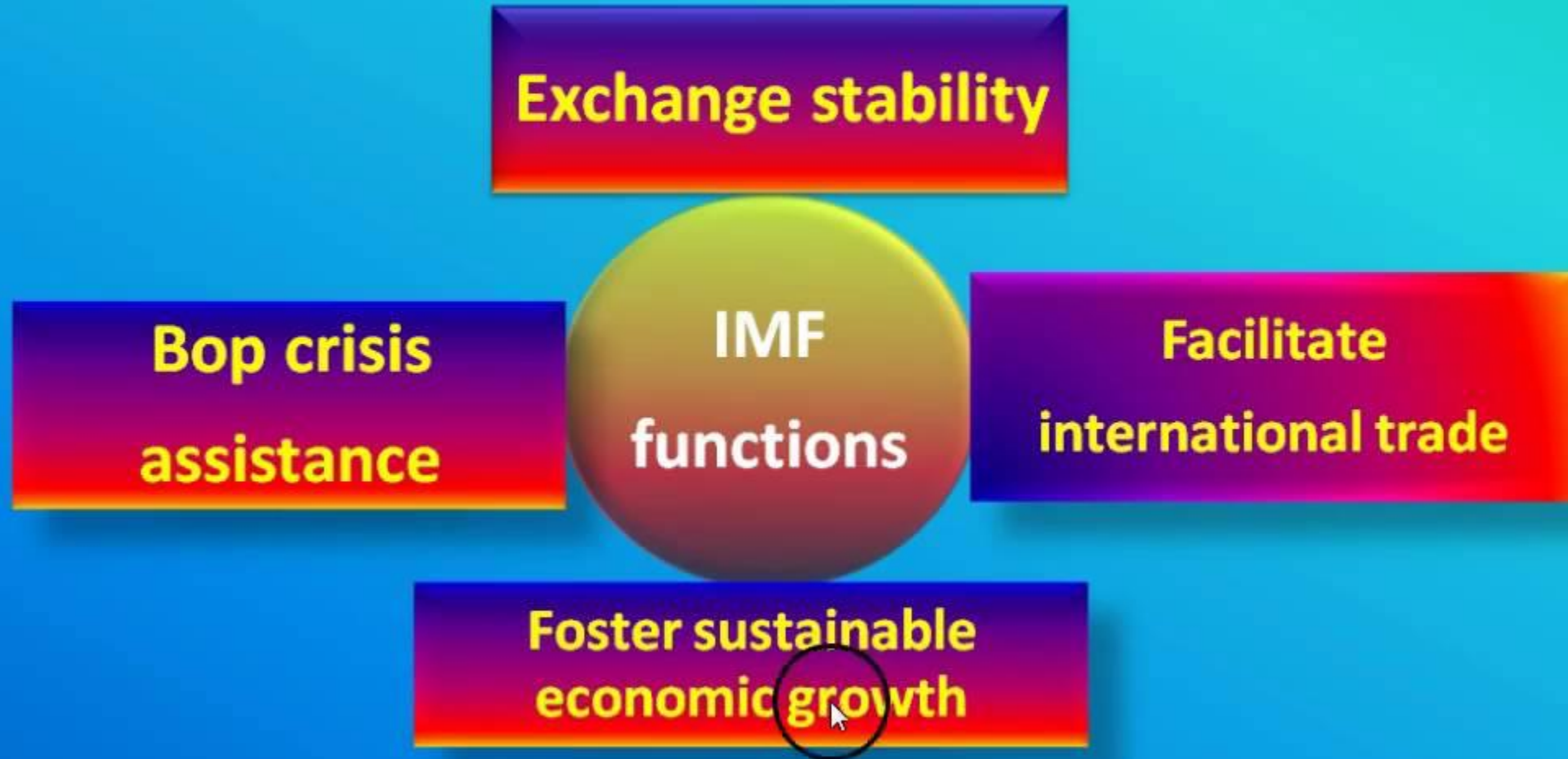


IMF, GATT and WTO

- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - Initially aimed at stabilizing exchange rates through short-term loans to states with balance-of-payments difficulties
 - With end of gold standard, shifted to become short-term and long term lender (not unlike WB)
 - Two key issues: debt, transition
 - Like WB, advocate of SAPs (see figure 9.2)
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 - Trade liberalization
 - Non discrimination (treat all members as if most-favored)
 - Exclusive use of tariffs
 - Preferential access in developed markets for South
 - “national treatment” of foreign enterprises (MNCs)
- Morphed into World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - Forum for trade negotiations, review, dispute settlement, and enforcement
 - Criticized as too closely aligned with North; degrading human welfare, environmental and labor standards



IMF - Aims , functions





PROFILE

Profile of a Country in Need of Structural Adjustment

- Large balance-of-payments deficit
- Large external debt
- Overvalued currency
- Large public spending and fiscal deficit

GOALS

Typical Goals of Structural Adjustment Programs

- Restructure and diversify productive base of economy
- Achieve balance-of-payments and fiscal equilibrium
- Create a basis for noninflationary growth
- Improve public-sector efficiency
- Stimulate growth potential of the private sector

TYPICAL STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

Economic Reforms

- Limit money and credit growth
- Force devaluation of the currency
- Reform the financial sector
- Introduce revenue-generating measures
- Introduce user fees
- Introduce tax code reforms
- Eliminate subsidies, especially for food
- Introduce compensatory employment programs
- Create affordable services for the poor

Trade Liberalization Reforms

- Remove high tariffs
- Rehabilitate export infrastructure
- Increase producers' prices

Government Reforms

- Cut bloated government payroll
- Eliminate redundant and inefficient agencies
- Privatize public enterprises
- Reform public administration and institutions

Private-Sector Policies

- Liberalize price controls
- End government monopolies

FIGURE 9.2 IMF Structural Adjustment Programs



Mercantilism/Statism

■ Mercantilism

- 15th-18th century European states pursued economic wealth; encouraged exports over imports, industrialization over agriculture; protected domestic production (protectionism); intervened in trade to promote employment
- Surplus balance of payments thought to be critical to protect national interest



Mercantilism/Statism

■ Statism

- Modern version of mercantilism; emphasizes role of state, subordination of economic activities to state building
- Economic policies should increase state power
- Examples of modern statist regimes: Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand
 - Used state power to promote industrial growth; singled out industries for tax advantages; promoted exports over imports; encouraged education and technological innovation to become competitive



Radicalisms

- Radicalism/Marxist/Dependency/World System
 - At one time, advocated planned domestic economies and rapid industrialization (USSR)
 - Post-WWII, import substitution industrialization (ISI) strategies and statist development
 - United in advocating restructuring of international political economy
 - Economic Liberalism and activities of MNCs put LDCs in state of permanent dependency
 - MNCs exploit working class and developing countries; co-opt state decision-makers
 - Capitalist system and economic liberalism responsible for inequalities within and between states
 - WB, IMF, WTO perpetuate dominance of North and global inequality; agents of dependency, exploitation, imperialism
 - Distribution of international and economic power must be altered if disadvantaged position of developing countries is to be improved



Global Inequalities

- Major differences in economic development between North and South (see Table 9.1, 266)
- New International Economic Order (NIEO) (1974)
 - Call by South for global economic change (in terms of trade, establishment of common fund, regulation of MNCs, restructuring of debt, increasing foreign aid, change in structure of WB and IMF)
 - Resulted in minor gains (preferential access to European markets; more favorable terms for commodity price stabilization plans; some rescheduling of debts)
 - North refused to negotiate on major issues (common fund, MNC regulation, debt cancellation, institutional reforms)



Political stability

Civil conflict major barrier to economic development.

Education and skills

Influences the adoption of new technology and manufacturing

Working culture

Does society encourage entrepreneurship and work?

Geographical location

Can economies benefit from growth and trade with near neighbours?

Reasons for global inequality

Savings and investment

Does country have funds to invest in public infrastructure?

Economic system

Is there free enterprise, welfare state, legal rights for business?

Natural resources

Mineral resources can help development - though not guaranteed



Global Inequalities

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - UN's goals with regard to poverty reduction, better education, improved health, environmental sustainability, and global partnerships
 - Asia and Pacific appear on track; Sub-Saharan Africa not on track to meet goals





International Trade

- Globalization and international trade
 - *Globalization started after World War II but has accelerated considerably since the mid- 1980s, driven by two main factors:*
 - Technological advances
 - Increasing liberalization of trade and capital markets







International Trade

- Cost and benefits of free trade
 - *For participating countries, the main benefits of unrestricted foreign trade stem from the increased access of their producers to larger, international markets*
 - *For national economy, that access means an opportunity to benefit from the international division of labour, on the one hand, and the need to face stronger competition in world markets, on the other*
- Geography and composition of global trade
 - *Over the past 10 years patterns of international trade have been changing in favour of trade between developed and developing countries*



International Trade

■ World trade: Possible Futures

- *Global innovation*
- *The world emerged slowly from the recession at the beginning of the decade*
- *Energy and mineral prices stayed high, despite subdued demand, owing to a dearth of new discoveries and low investment caused by uncertainty over long-term prices*
- *The second half of the decade was different. The climate crisis of 2015 provided a wake-up call to international collaboration, with a number of positive consequences.*



International Trade

- Global citizen
 - *The World Trade Organization has played an important role since the Doha Development Round was agreed in 2010, giving developing countries, particularly smaller ones, improved access to world markets, and the Jakarta Round is under way*
- Fragile alliances
 - *Trading blocs with discriminatory rules constantly form and disband; those that have lasted longer have often had a political agenda.*
- De-globalization
 - *The global economy has not returned to growth. Some blame a lack of coordination and the failure adequately to reform the international financial system*



International Trade

- The Bali Agreement: Implications for Development and the WTO
 - *In December 2013*
 - *Trade Ministers from the World Trade Organisation (WTO) reached an agreement called “Bali Package”*
- Challenge for Low developed countries to integrate in world economy because of
 - *Structural handicaps reflected in low income levels*
 - *High economic vulnerability*
 - *weak human assets*



International Trade

- Strong interest in a well functioning, rule-based multilateral system for governing economic interdependencies by least developed countries
- Bali Package part of series of efforts to negotiate a win win situation for multilateral agreement
- Doha Declaration that allow Members to reach provisional or definitive agreements based on consensus earlier than the full conclusion of the single undertaking



Major Trade Issues

- Agriculture
 - *Most important and controversial issue*
 - *75% population of LDC lives in rural areas*
 - *End export subsidies and improve market access in favor of LDC*

- Patented Medicines
 - *Balance of interests between the pharmaceutical companies in developed countries that held patents on medicines and the public health needs in developing countries*
 - *Another issue concerns the protection of traditional medicinal knowledge and practices*
 - *2003 agreement reached for interim waiver*



Major Trade Issues

- Special and Differential Treatment
 - *Developing countries claimed that the developed countries were not negotiating in good faith, while developed countries argued that the developing countries were unreasonable in their proposals*
 - *At the December 2005 Hong Kong ministerial, members agreed to five S&D provisions for least developed countries (LDCs), including the duty-free and quota-free access.*
 - *Duty-free and quota-free access (DFQFA) currently discussed covers 97% of tariff lines and if the US alone were to implement the initiative, it would potentially increase Least Developed Countries' (LDCs) exports by 10% (or \$1bn*
- Implementation issues of provisions of WTO rules due lack of resources and technical expertise



International Trade

- The Doha Development Round or Doha Development Agenda (DDA) is the trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- commenced in November 2001
- To lower trade barriers around the world, and thus facilitate increased global trade
- The aim was to put less developed countries' priorities at heart
- Developed Vs Developing countries
 - *European Union (EU), the United States (US), Canada, and Japan Vs India, Brazil, China, and South Africa mainly*



d

DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

DOHA DEVELOPMENTAL ROUND

History:

- Launched at the fourth ministerial conference in Doha, Qatar in November 2001.
- Succeeded the Uruguay round and the three ministerial conferences at Singapore (1996), Geneva (1998) and Seattle (1999).

Objectives:

- Lower trade barriers around the world.
- Committing all countries to negotiations opening agricultural and manufacturing markets, as well as trade-in-services (GATS) negotiations and expanded intellectual property regulation (TRIPS).
- Make trade rules fairer for developing countries



International Trade

- Major factors discussed include
 - *trade facilitation, services, rules of origin and dispute settlement*
 - *Special and differential treatment for the developing countries*
 - *Agricultural subsidies by developed countries*
- Failure to reach consensus after several subsequent rounds of negotiation
- 2012 urged by WTO DG to small steps, gradually moving forward the parts of the Doha Round which were mature, and re-thinking those where greater differences remained.
- A 2008 study by World Bank Lead Economist Kym Anderson found that global income could increase by more than \$3000 billion per year, \$2500 billion of which would go to the developing world



International Trade

- Bali Package is a trade agreement resulting from the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Bali, Indonesia on 3–7 December 2013
- It is aimed at lowering global trade barriers and is the first agreement reached through the WTO that is approved by all its members
- The package forms part of the Doha Development Round, which started in 2001



International Trade

- The accord includes provisions for lowering import tariff and agricultural subsidies, with the intention of making it easier for developing countries to trade with the developed world in global markets
- Developed countries would abolish hard import quotas on agricultural products from the developing world and instead would only be allowed to charge tariffs on amounts of agricultural imports exceeding specific limits
- Reforming customs bureaucracies and formalities to facilitate trade



International Trade

- The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) 22 February 2017
 - *The TFA aims to reduce red-tape and streamline customs*
 - *It will be legally binding, require some expense and a certain level of technology*
 - *Least developed countries (LDCs) will be supported in building capacities to implement the changes using funding from the Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility*
 - *Some critics worry that governments may have to prioritize funds for trade facilitation over other important areas, such as public health or education.[10]*

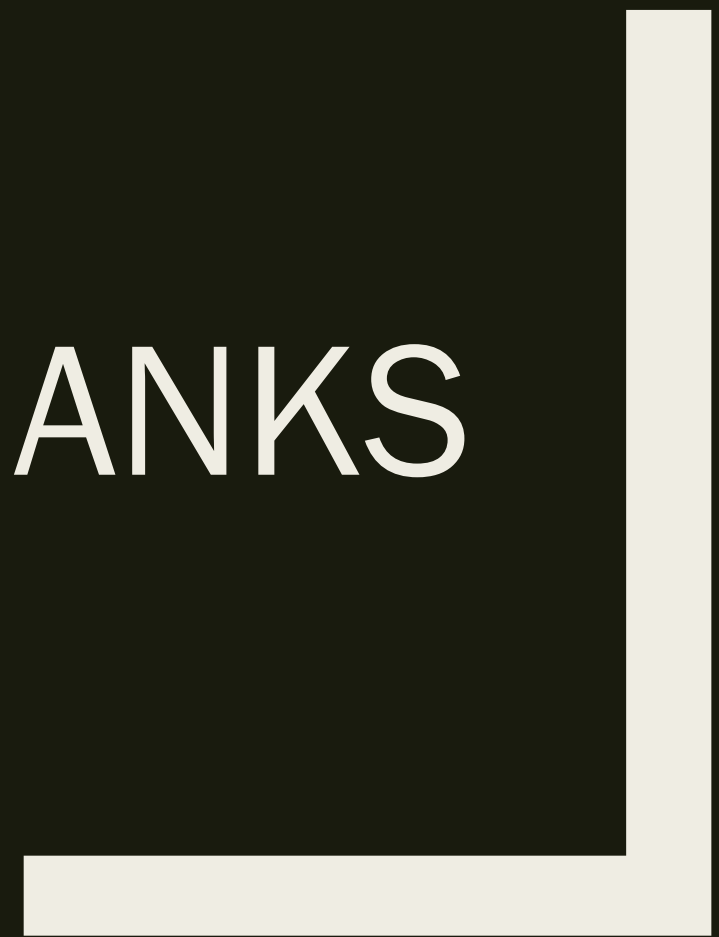


International Trade

- Food security: General Services; Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes
- Cotton: Subsidies for trading cotton was implemented by the WTO
- Development and LDC issues
 - *Preferential Rules of Origin for Least-Developed Countries*
 - *Operationalization of the Waiver Concerning Preferential Treatment to Services and Service Suppliers of Least-Developed Countries (preferential treatment to be given to LDCs for 15 years from date of agreement adoption)*
 - *Duty-Free Quota-Free (DFQF) Market Access for Least-Developed Countries*



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
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(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



POWER POLITICS IN INDIAN OCEAN





Arctic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

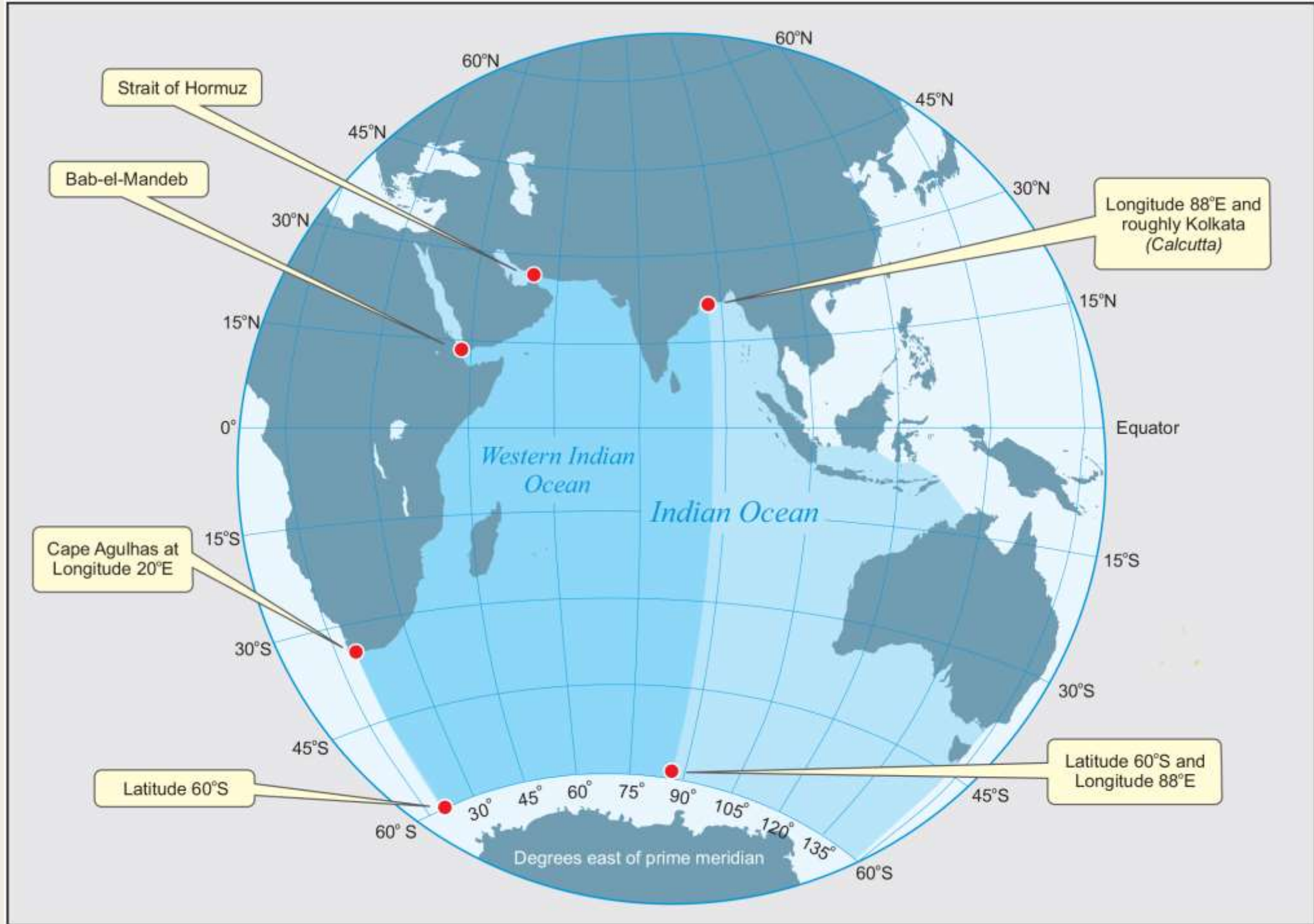
Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Southern Ocean

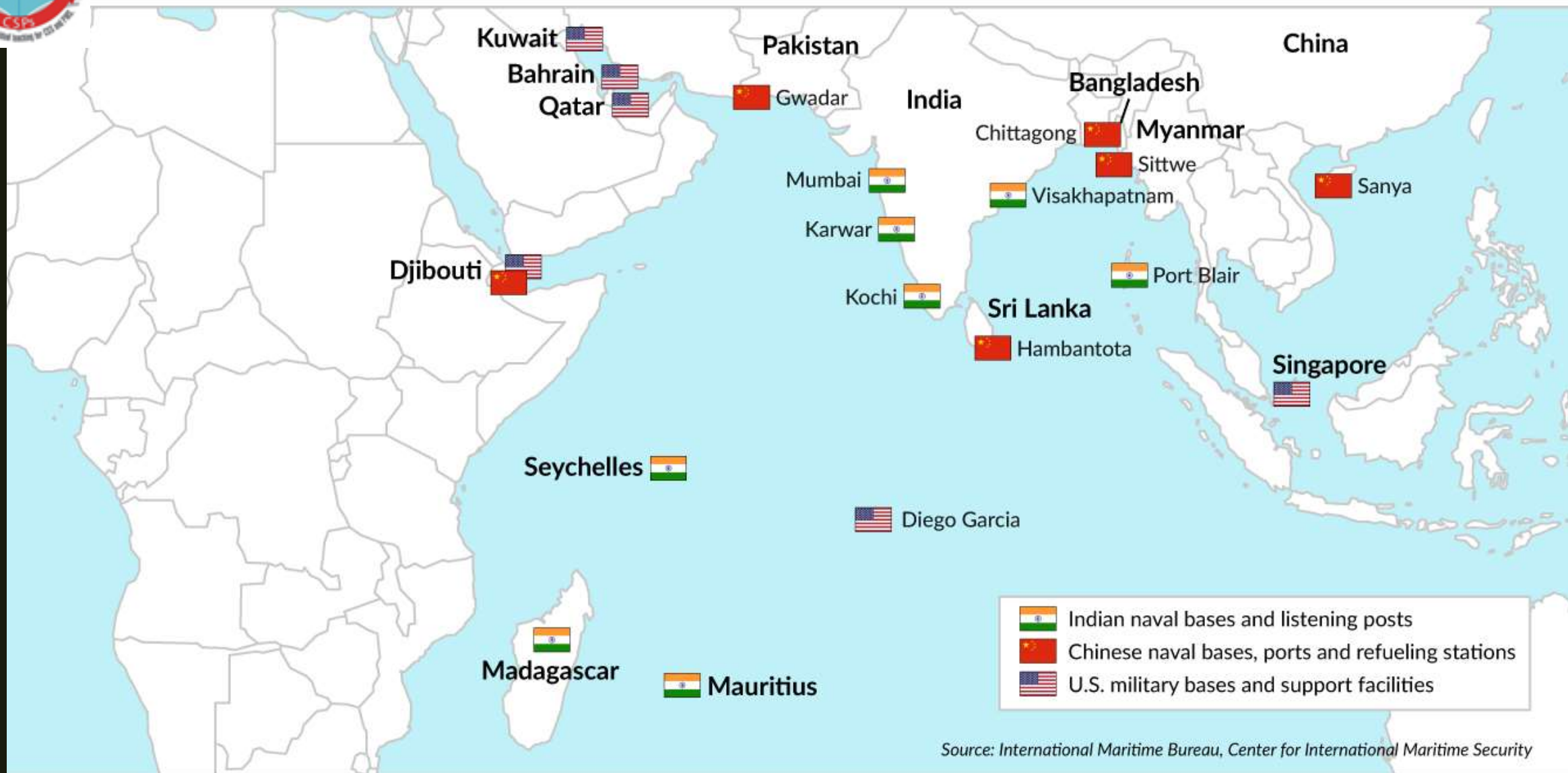
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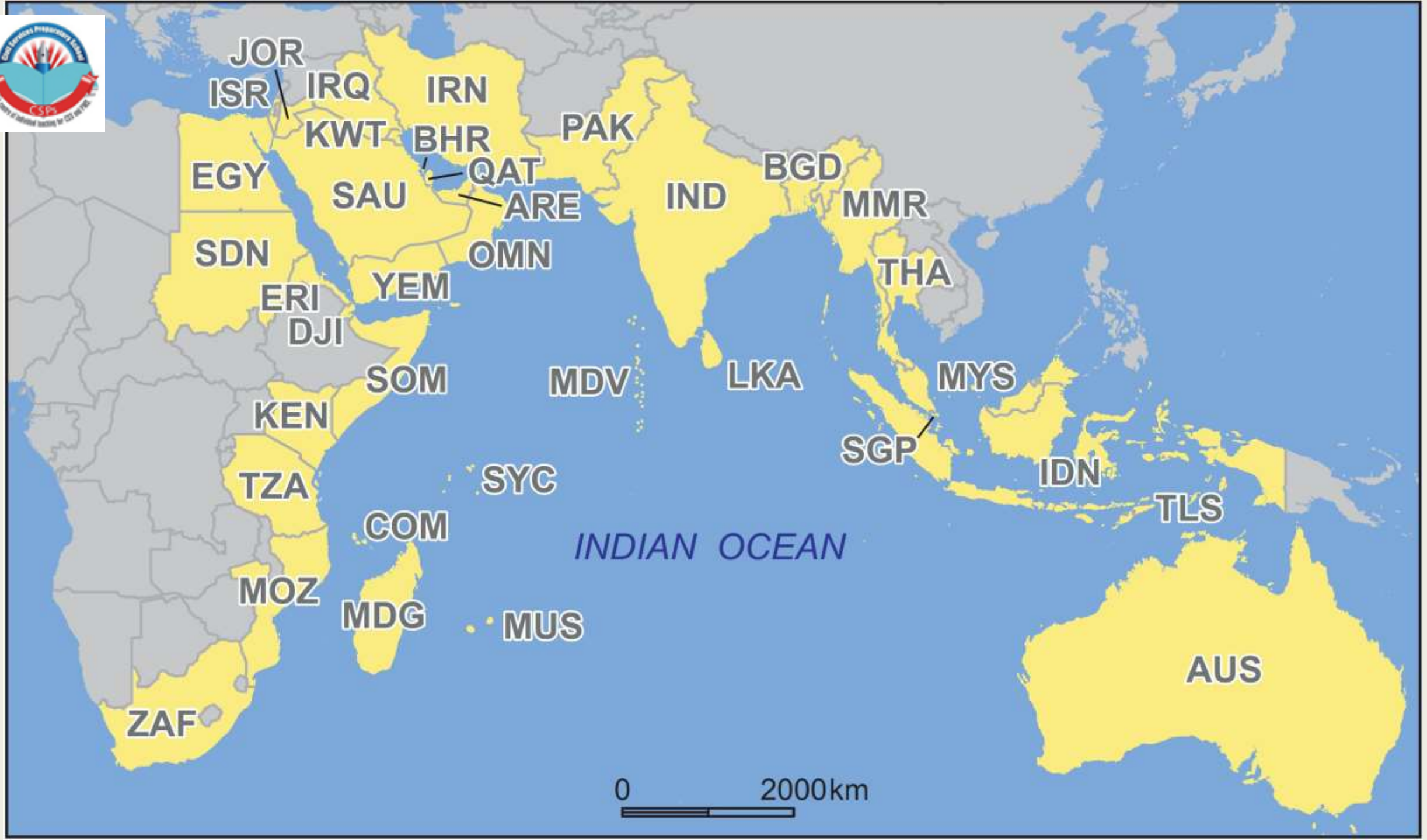




Power balance in the Indian Ocean



Source: International Maritime Bureau, Center for International Maritime Security





Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- The term Indian Ocean States is applied to both coastal and landlocked states. Total 51 States :
 - *26 Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) states*
 - *5 Red Sea states*
 - *4 Persian Gulf States Saudi Arabia, France and Britain*
 - *13 landlocked states*
- Most of these states are the former colonies
- Many a states are regarded as the weak states and in the backdrop of global terrorism they have emerged as crucial actors in the global political settings



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean on the globe
- The ocean is the point of emergence of the famous maritime civilizations
- The ocean has remained active in all phases of human history
- Indian Ocean is a vast ocean surrounded by multiple nations
 - *On the West of Indian Ocean is Africa where it stretches till Cape Agulhas*
 - *In North is continental Asia from Suez to Malay Peninsula*
 - *Singapore Australia and Tasmania is on the East*
 - *South this ocean stretches to the latitude 60 S as determined per Antarctic Treaty of 1959*



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Economic interest plays a major role in shaping foreign policy of countries like oil and other energy resources, communication and transportation etc.
- Indian Ocean and Pacific ocean major supply routes of key materials and energy resources and important for US
- US presence in this region seriously undermine China's ability to exercise her influence in the South China Sea



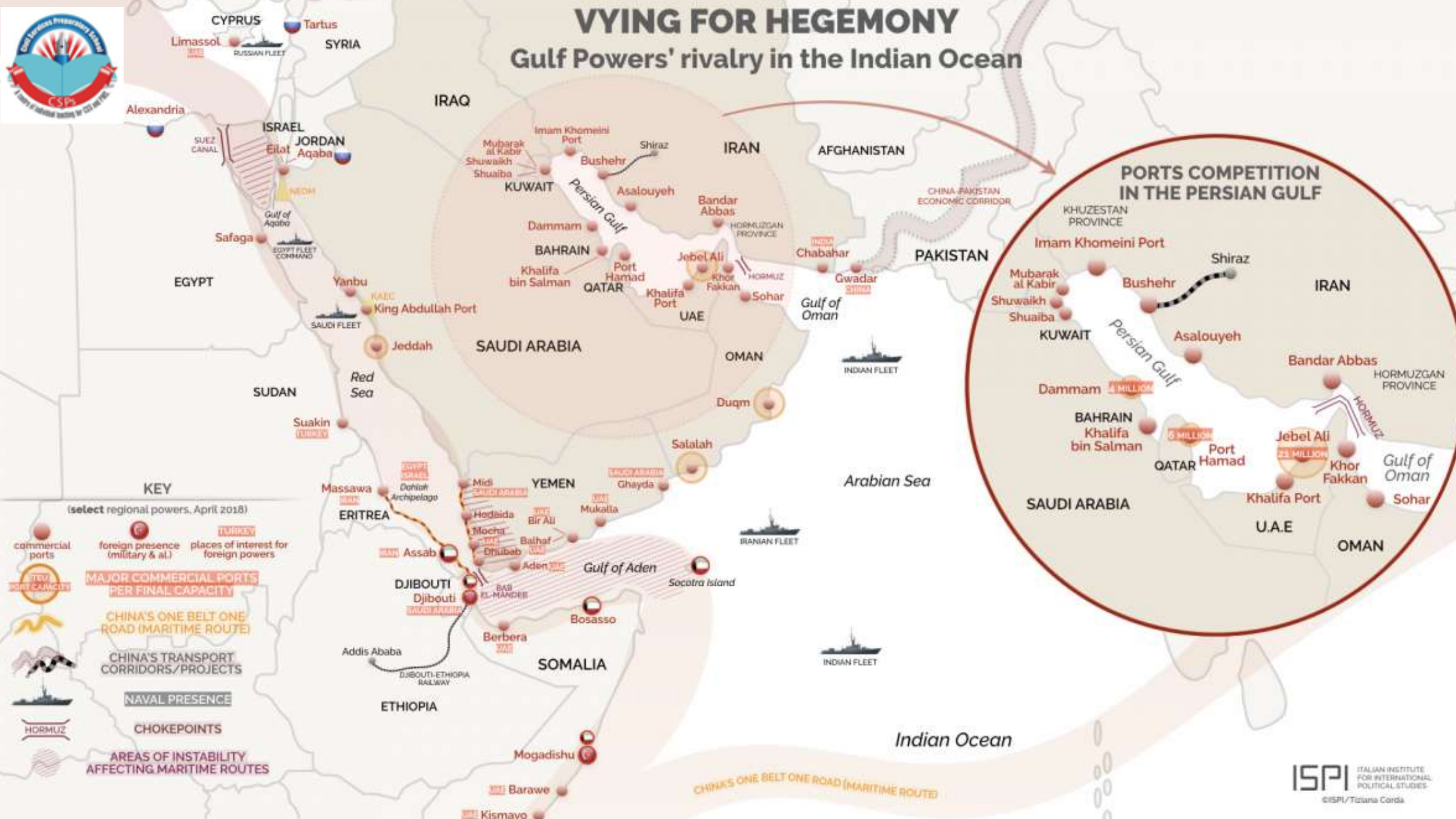
Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Around 30% of global trade is conducted in the Indian Ocean
- There are most significant choke points in this ocean.
 - *Strait of Hormuz*
 - *Malacca Strait*
 - *Bab el Mandeb*
- Trade and strategic importance reason behind constant presence of a number of extra-regional states in the Indian Ocean
- Excessive economic activity in the ocean and the growing competition for the resources the sea-board of Sub- Saharan Africa has also got prominence



VYING FOR HEGEMONY

Gulf Powers' rivalry in the Indian Ocean



KEY
(select regional powers, April 2018)

- commercial ports
- foreign presence (military & al.)
- places of interest for foreign powers
- MAJOR COMMERCIAL PORTS PER FINAL CAPACITY
- CHINA'S ONE BELT ONE ROAD (MARITIME ROUTE)
- CHINA'S TRANSPORT CORRIDORS/PROJECTS
- NAVAL PRESENCE
- CHOKEPOINTS
- AREAS OF INSTABILITY AFFECTING MARITIME ROUTES

PORTS COMPETITION IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Map showing the Persian Gulf region with various ports and their capacities:

- Imam Khomeini Port (10 MILLION)
- Mubarak al Kabir (10 MILLION)
- Shuwaikh (10 MILLION)
- Shuaiba (10 MILLION)
- Bushehr (10 MILLION)
- Asalouyeh (10 MILLION)
- Bandar Abbas (10 MILLION)
- Dammam (10 MILLION)
- Khalifa bin Salman (10 MILLION)
- Port Hamad (10 MILLION)
- Jebel Ali (10 MILLION)
- Khor Fakkan (10 MILLION)
- Khalifa Port (10 MILLION)
- Sohar (10 MILLION)

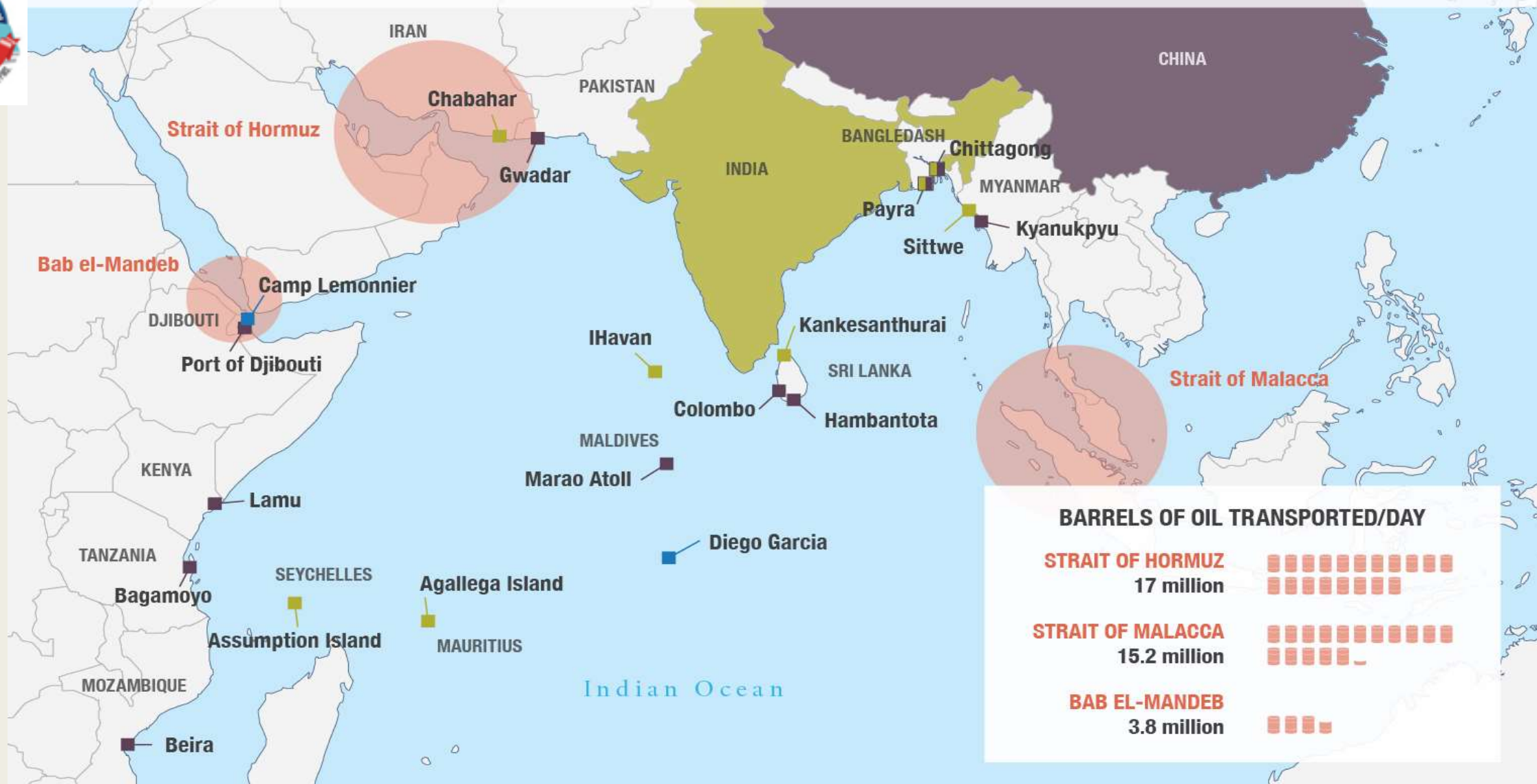


Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Intra Regional Politics and Strategies in the Indian Ocean
 - *Indian Ocean is significant to all IOR states and the landlocked territories.*
 - *Within the region of South Asia the most important actor is India, other important are Pakistan and Iran*
- India is more resourceful than all other regional actors. These resources and advancement in technology has set India in the forefront
- India's desire to become world Power and increasing its strategic space in the Indian Ocean



INDIAN OCEAN PORT DEVELOPMENT



- PORT AUTHORITIES ASSISTED BY CHINA
- PORT AUTHORITIES ASSISTED BY INDIA
- U.S. NAVAL FACILITIES
- PORT AUTHORITIES ASSISTED BY CHINA AND INDIA
- MARITIME CHOKEPOINTS

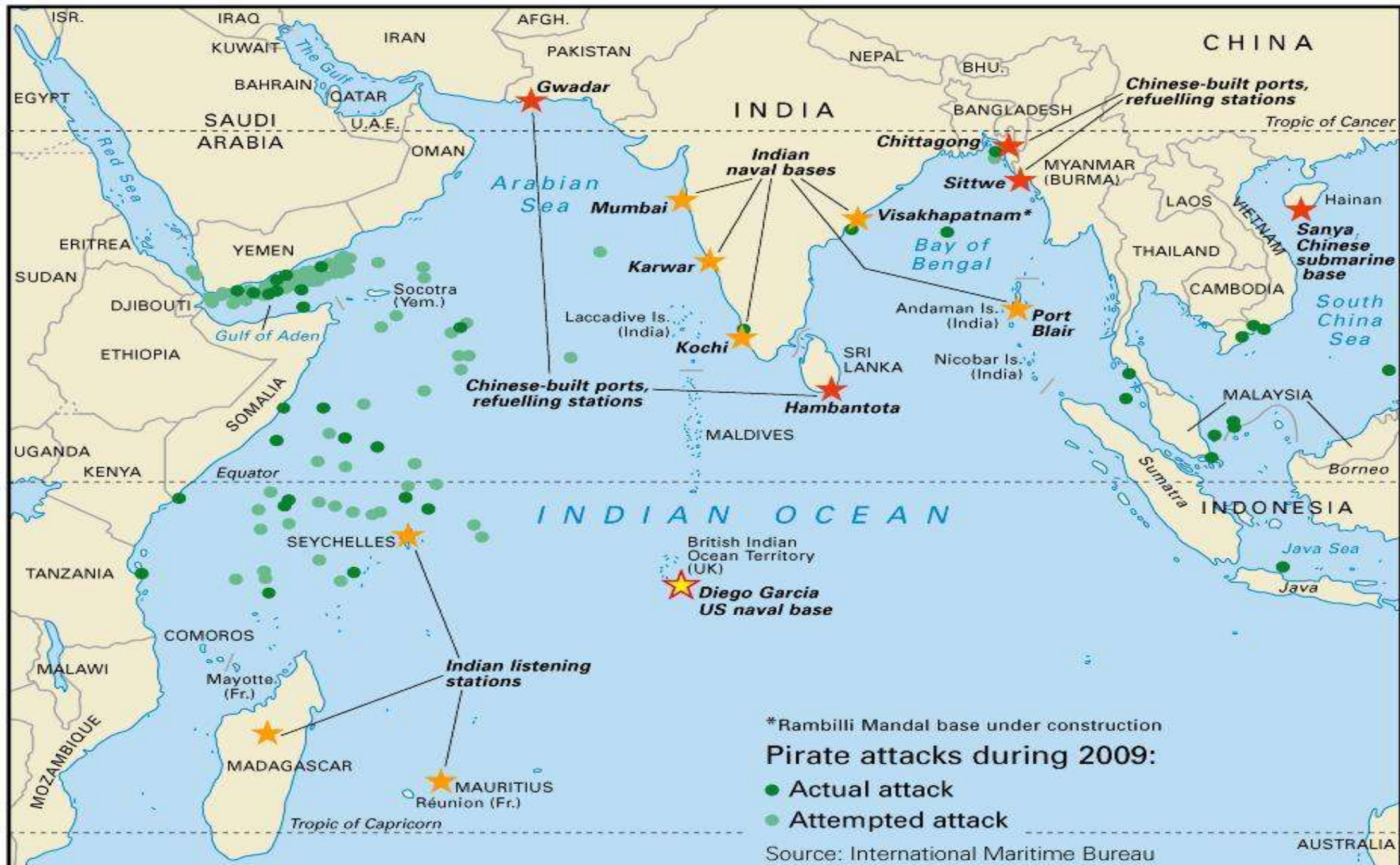
COUNCIL on
FOREIGN
RELATIONS

Sources: Indian Development Cooperation Research (IDCR), Centre for Policy Research; EIA

Credits: Eleanor Albert, Julia Ro



GREAT POWER COMPETITION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN





Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- US-India alignment and security agreements
- Indian aspirations are high and certain regarding this ocean
- Indian is desirous to play an active role in both regional and sub regional grouping and policies
- Indian navy is the key tool to materialize Indian aspirations in the Indian Ocean



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- China has remained an important factor in the Indian foreign strategy
- Regardless of all measures India is not fully successful in keeping china out of the Indian Ocean Region
- IORs (Indian Ocean Rim States) and external powers are diverged on the question of India's role in the Indian Ocean
- US has also concerns over Chinese activity in the Indian Ocean
- US repositioning and increasing its military assets in the Asia Pacific



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Chinese economy has seen a quick rise and with it China is looking for new pathways and energy sources which are safer and beneficial for its economy
- In this connection Indian Ocean has become the Frontier Strategy in the Chinese foreign policy
- The opening of Southwest China has open up new coastal region
- China is extending its influence to the small island nations dotting the Indian Ocean



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Maldives position astride strategic sea lines of communication which is a big attraction to both India and china and China is doing its best to win over this influence
- Role of China in the Gwadar port of Pakistan has very significant geostrategic importance
- Two era of competition
 - *Between USSR and US*
 - *Between China and India*



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- China has done a significant investment in order to safe and ensures its economic and strategic interests
 - *Gwadar port in Pakistan*
 - *Sri Lankan port of Hambantota*
 - *Mining and energy sector in Myanmar*
- The purpose behind this investment is to provide security and back up to the shipping lanes
- China is a serious concern in US strategy in the Indian Ocean and in the entire indo-Pacific



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- China is not seen as an immediate and short term threat it is rather taken as long term and undefined threat in the US strategy
- Although India is dejected due to 'string of pearls' strategy of china but US does not give it much credence and does not look at Chinese policy of establishing its naval bases across the Indian Ocean with big concern
- For US , China's growing relations in the region are seen as the issue of future military value
- US is much inclined to its Pacific Ocean strategy



Power Politics: Indian Ocean

- Pakistan shares a long border with India and Afghanistan; it is linked to china and the Indian Ocean
- Gwadar Port crucial significance to China both for trade and politico-strategic point of view
- Pakistan has keenly involved china in the Gwadar project right from the beginning



Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- Largest and deepest(Mariana Trench 10911 Meter) Ocean of the World
- In area alone it is bigger than all landmass of Earth
- Problems in the South China Sea and the Taiwan Strait underscore that competition for dominance of the Pacific Ocean remains the most volatile source of conflict between US and China
- Most powerful military in the region is still that of the United States, which relies on the ability to have unfettered naval access to the South China Sea and the support of the self-governing island of Taiwan to bolster its standing





Arctic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Southern Ocean

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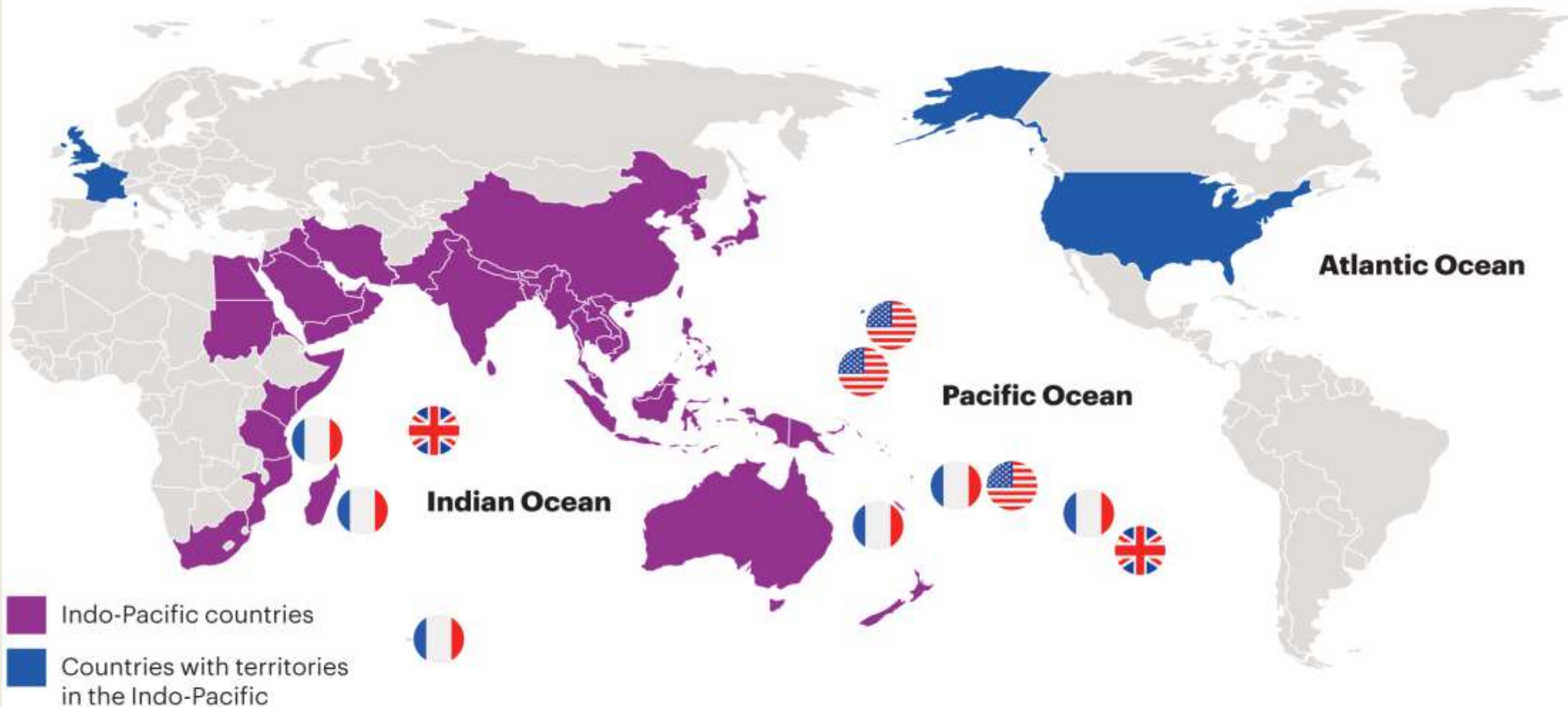
Ontheworldmap.com



Figure 3

The geostrategic center of gravity is shifting to the Indo-Pacific

Indo-Pacific countries and territories



Note: Flags indicate the location of overseas territories governed by countries outside the Indo-Pacific region: France, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Source: A.T. Kearney analysis



Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- China's state-owned companies are making inroads in the islands of Oceania with infrastructure projects
- People's Liberation Army may establish bases on these Islands and then a serious threat to US Navy presence in the region
- Australia also concerned about its influence in South Pacific Ocean
- US Navy ships sail near the islands or features claimed by Beijing to establish that the waters are international and not Chinese Territory



Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- Sept. 30, 2018 American and Chinese warships nearly collided, coming within 45 yards of each other
- “Regarding our strong ties with a democratic Taiwan, I reiterated the U.S. policy has not changed and that we are concerned about China’s increasing efforts to coerce others, constraining Taiwan’s international space,” Mr. Pompeo Of US
- “To achieve reunification is a mission for our party and our country,” General Wei of China
- “The Chinese side made it clear to the United States that it should stop sending its vessels and military aircraft close to Chinese islands and reefs, and stop actions that undermine China’s sovereignty and security interest,” Mr. Yang



Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- Islands possess a total 19.9 million square kilometers in combined exclusive economic zones (EEZs) – twice the size of all U.S. land territory.
- Kiribati might have a population only just topping 110,000, but its EEZ is the 12th largest in the world.
- Its neighbors – in regional terms, at least – like the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and the Marshall Islands also have the 14th, 16th, and 19th largest EEZs, respectively
- Smaller Pacific islands have an economy based on four pillars: migration, remittances, aid and bureaucracy – all of which to some degree require access to or patronage from larger powers



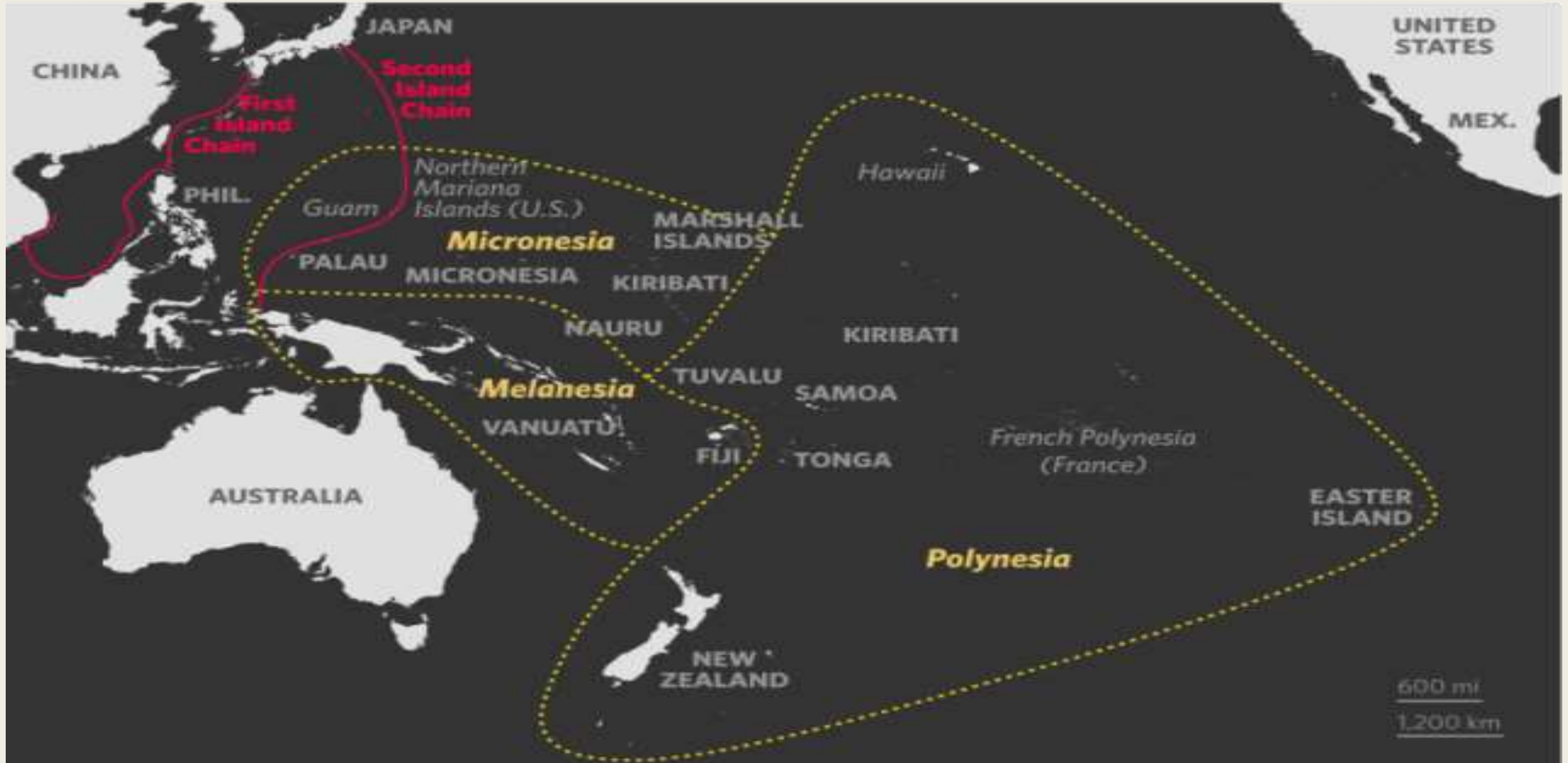
Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- China is increasing trade and cooperation with these Islands for future influence by providing support and investment at easy terms and without pressure to improve governance etc.
- US has strategic interest in maintaining these islands under its influence for containing war in this region and also to ensure its sea lines of communication
- Installation of Missile defense system against any aggression from North Korea



The Islands of the Pacific

The Pacific islands are scattered across a stretch of ocean twice the size of the United States, with a combined landmass roughly equivalent to that of that of Spain. The western subregion of Micronesia is the keystone to the second island chain — a line critical to U.S. strategy to maintain dominance in the Pacific.





Power Politics: Pacific Ocean

- The decrease in U.S. interest in Pacific islands like the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau will provide further openings for Chinese influence in the area at a time when competition is mounting between Washington and Beijing
- Remote islands that are unable to foster a self-sustaining economy will continue to leverage their strategic position to extract benefits from both sides.
- Australia, Japan and South Korea will all be critical in helping Washington to counterbalance growing Chinese influence here



Power Politics: Arabian Sea

- THE Arabian Sea has been in the limelight in regional and international forums since long due to its economic potential and geo-strategic importance
- It covers a total area of about 3,862,000 sq km
- The maritime waterways of the region extend into the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea through the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb
- In the North-West, it leads to the Gulf of Oman and the strategic waters of the Persian Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz



Arctic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Arabian Sea

Indian Ocean

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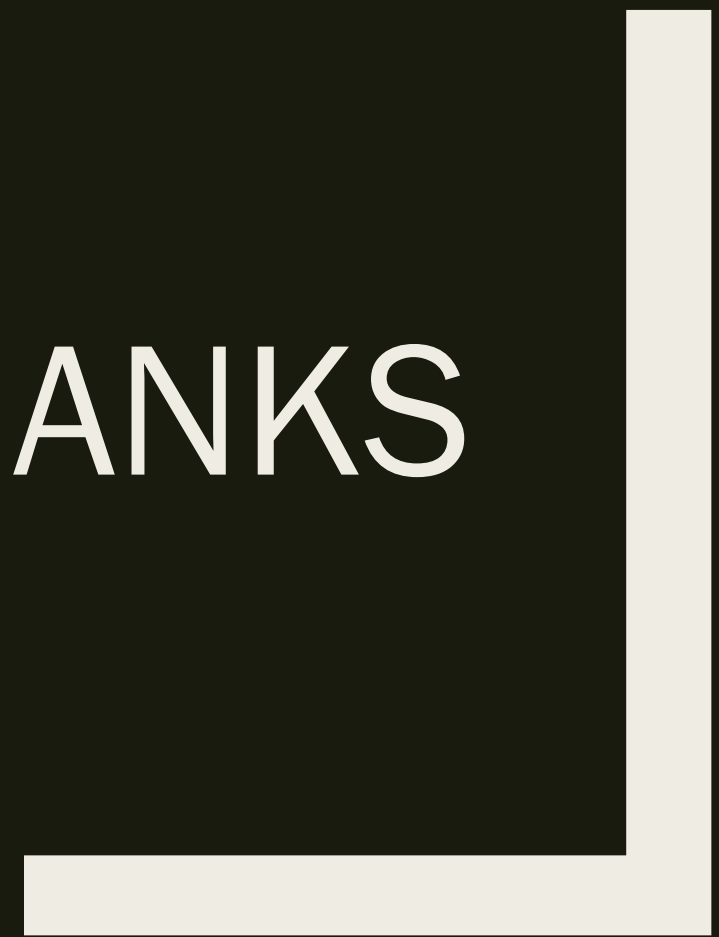
Southern Ocean

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THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

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| (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. | | |
| (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered. | | |

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



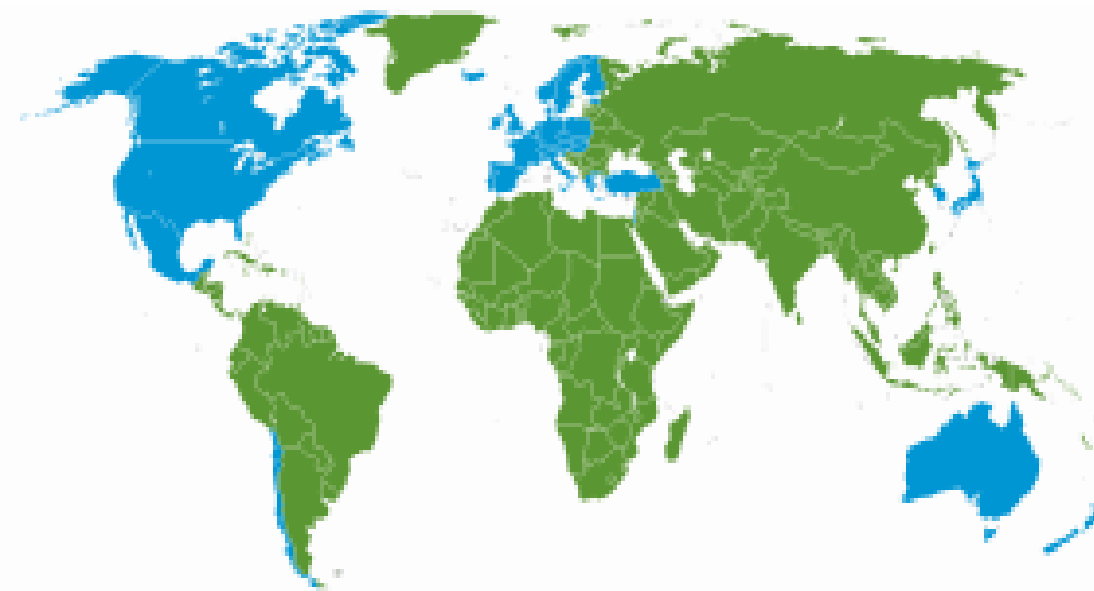
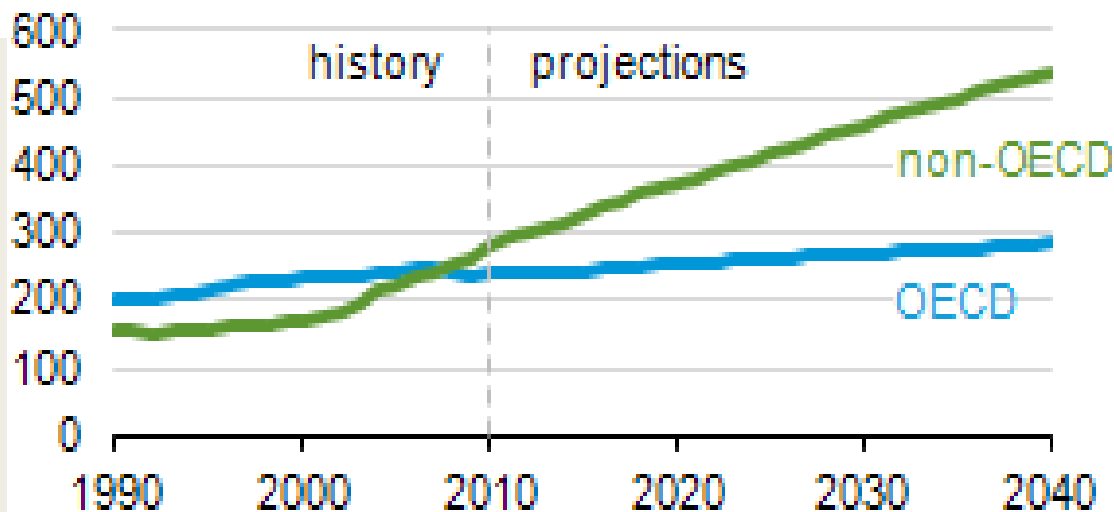
GLOBAL ENERGY POLITICS





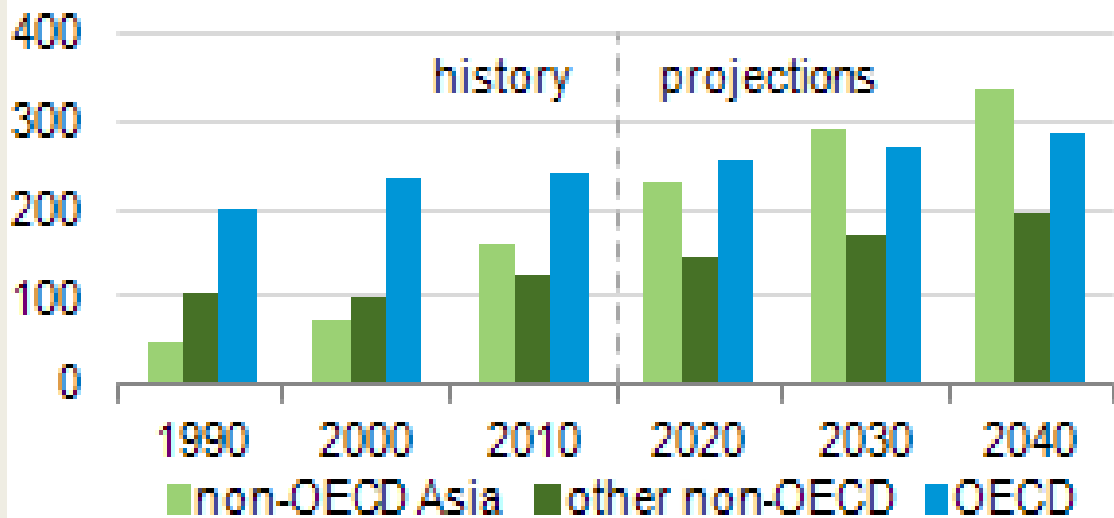
World energy consumption

quadrillion Btu



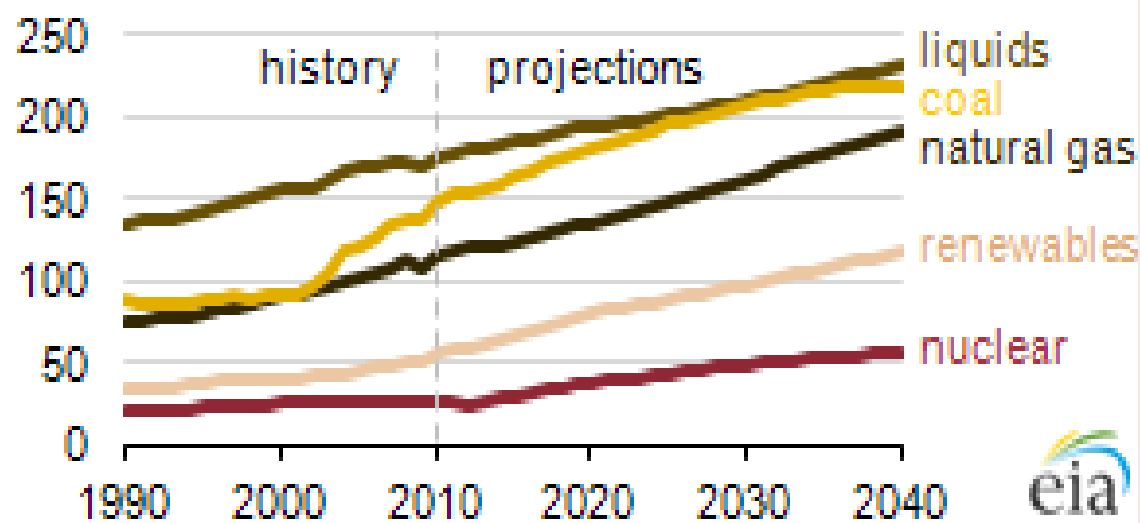
World energy consumption

quadrillion Btu



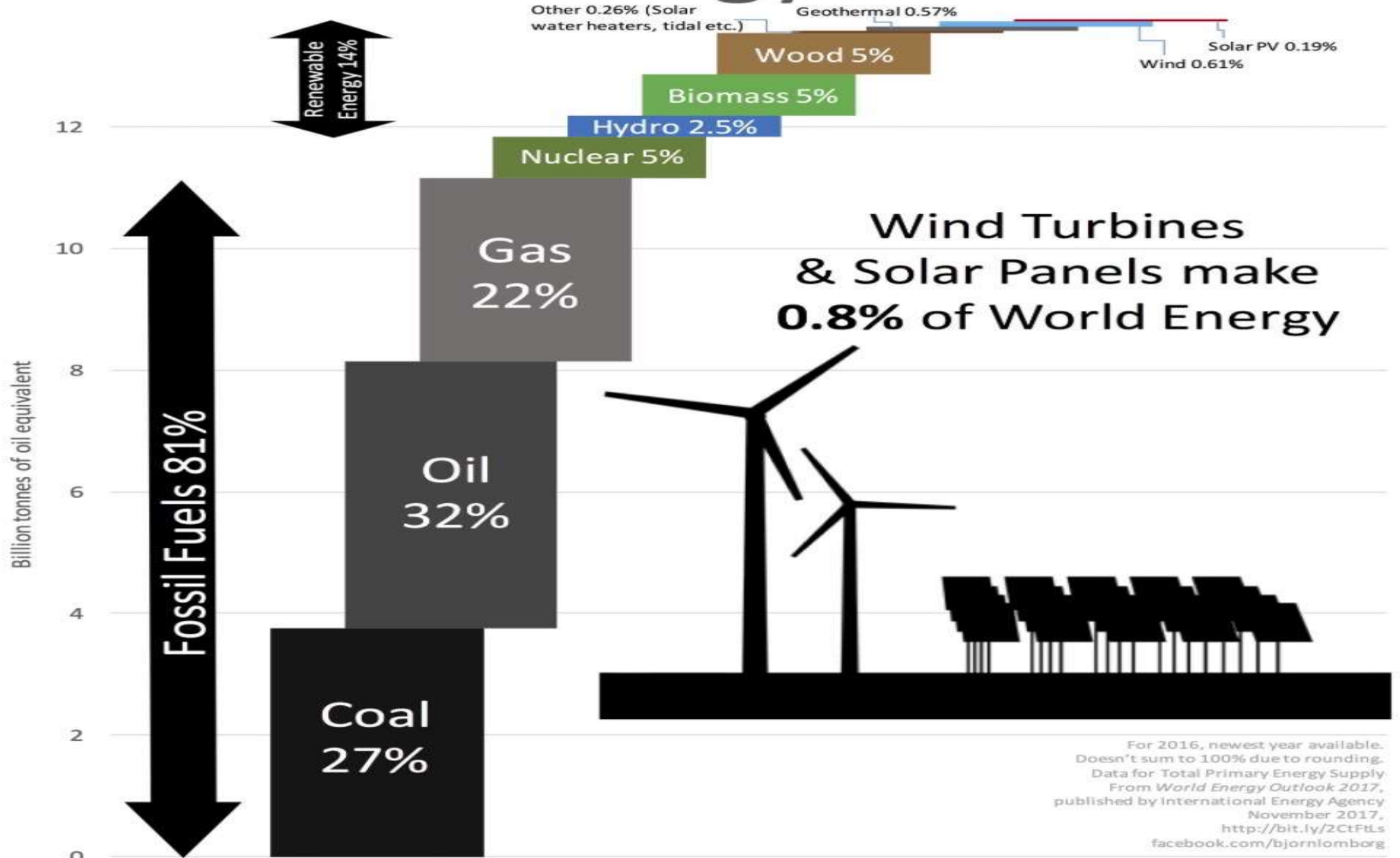
World energy consumption by fuel

quadrillion Btu





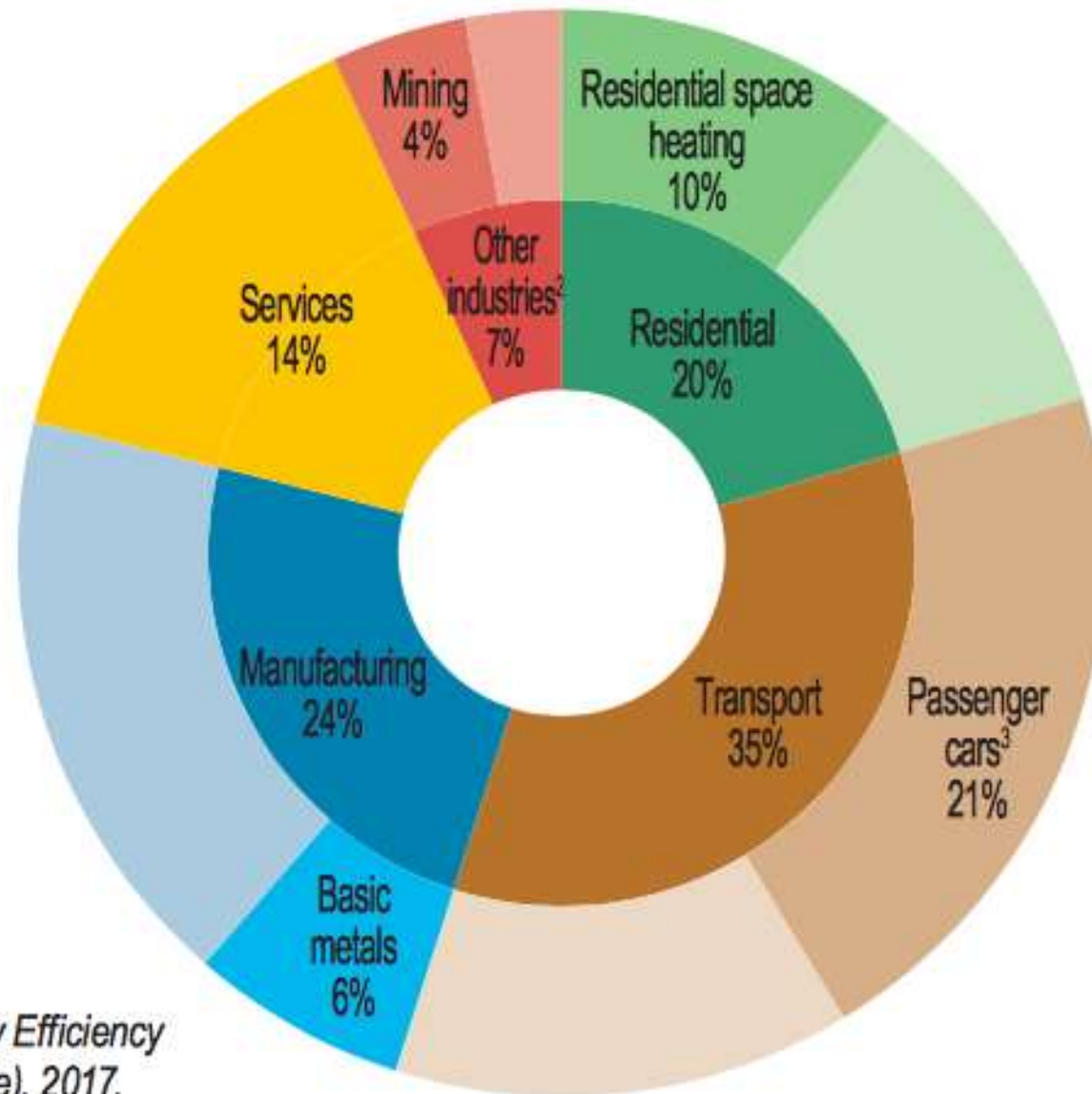
World Energy Balance



For 2016, newest year available. Doesn't sum to 100% due to rounding. Data for Total Primary Energy Supply From World Energy Outlook 2017, published by International Energy Agency November 2017, <http://bit.ly/2CtFTLs> facebook.com/bjornlomborg



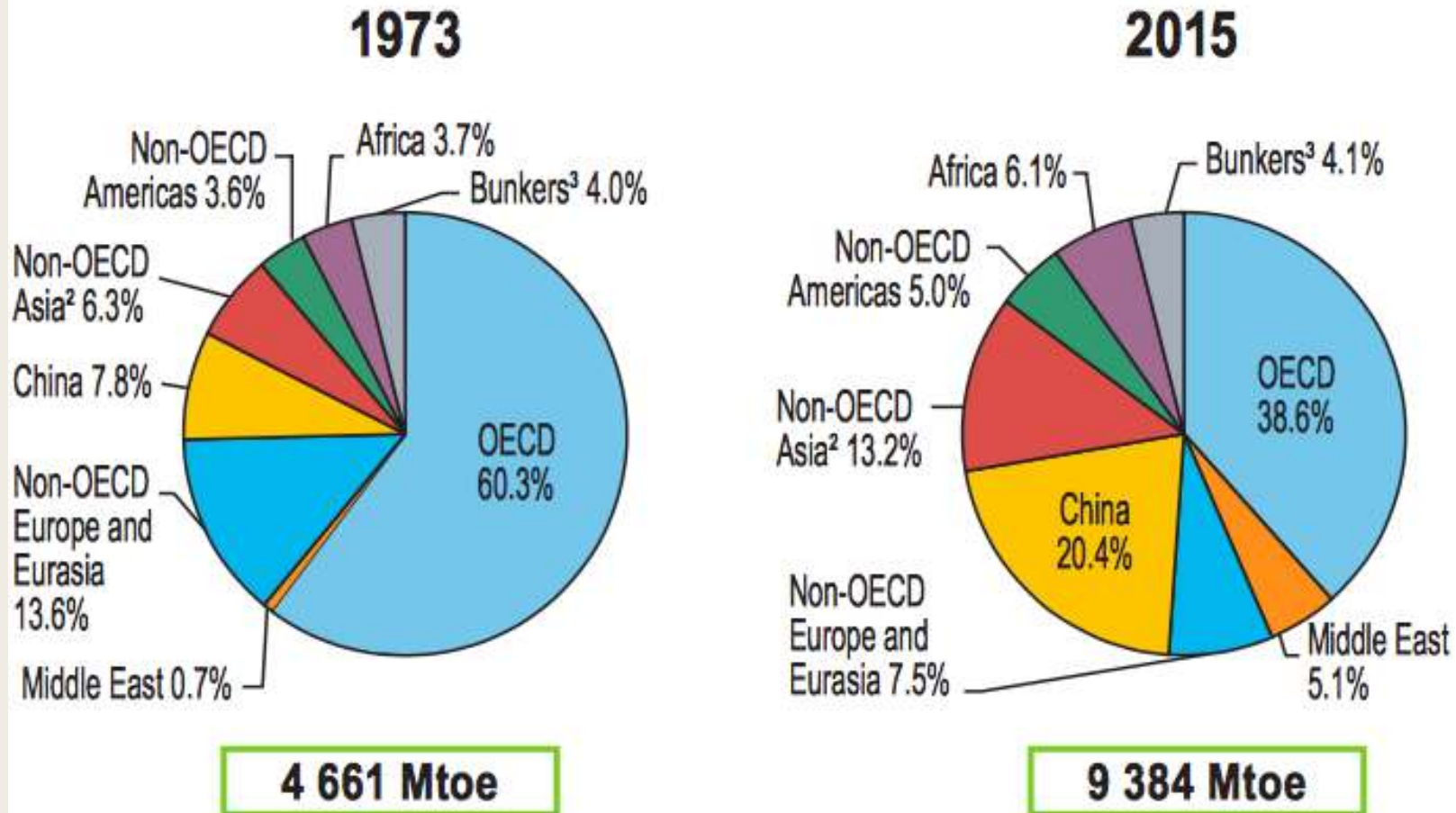
Largest end uses of energy by sector in IEA¹, 2014



Source: IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators (database), 2017.



1973 and 2015 regional shares of TFC¹



1. Data for biofuels and waste final consumption have been estimated for a number of countries.

2. Non-OECD Asia excludes China.

3. Includes international aviation and international marine bunkers.

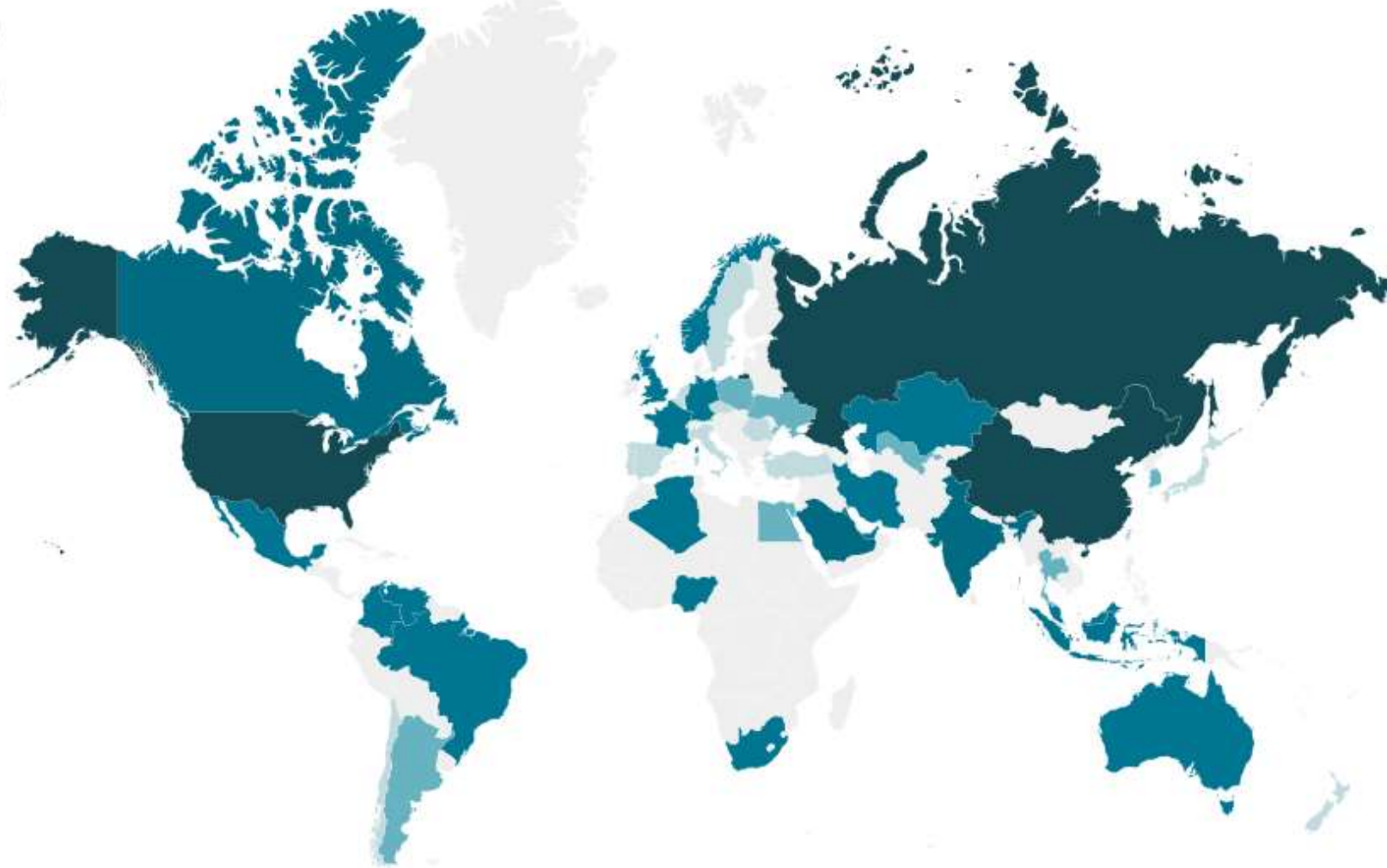


Breakdown by country (Mtoe) ?



Trend

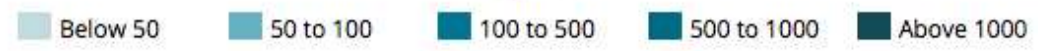
Year: 2017



Unit: Mtoe

Highest ▼

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| China | 2,499 |
| United States | 2,018 |
| Russia | 1,418 |
| Saudi Arabia | 652 |
| India | 596 |
| Canada | 504 |
| Indonesia | 429 |
| Iran | 401 |
| Australia | 386 |
| Brazil | 293 |
| Nigeria | 250 |
| United Arab Emirates | 229 |



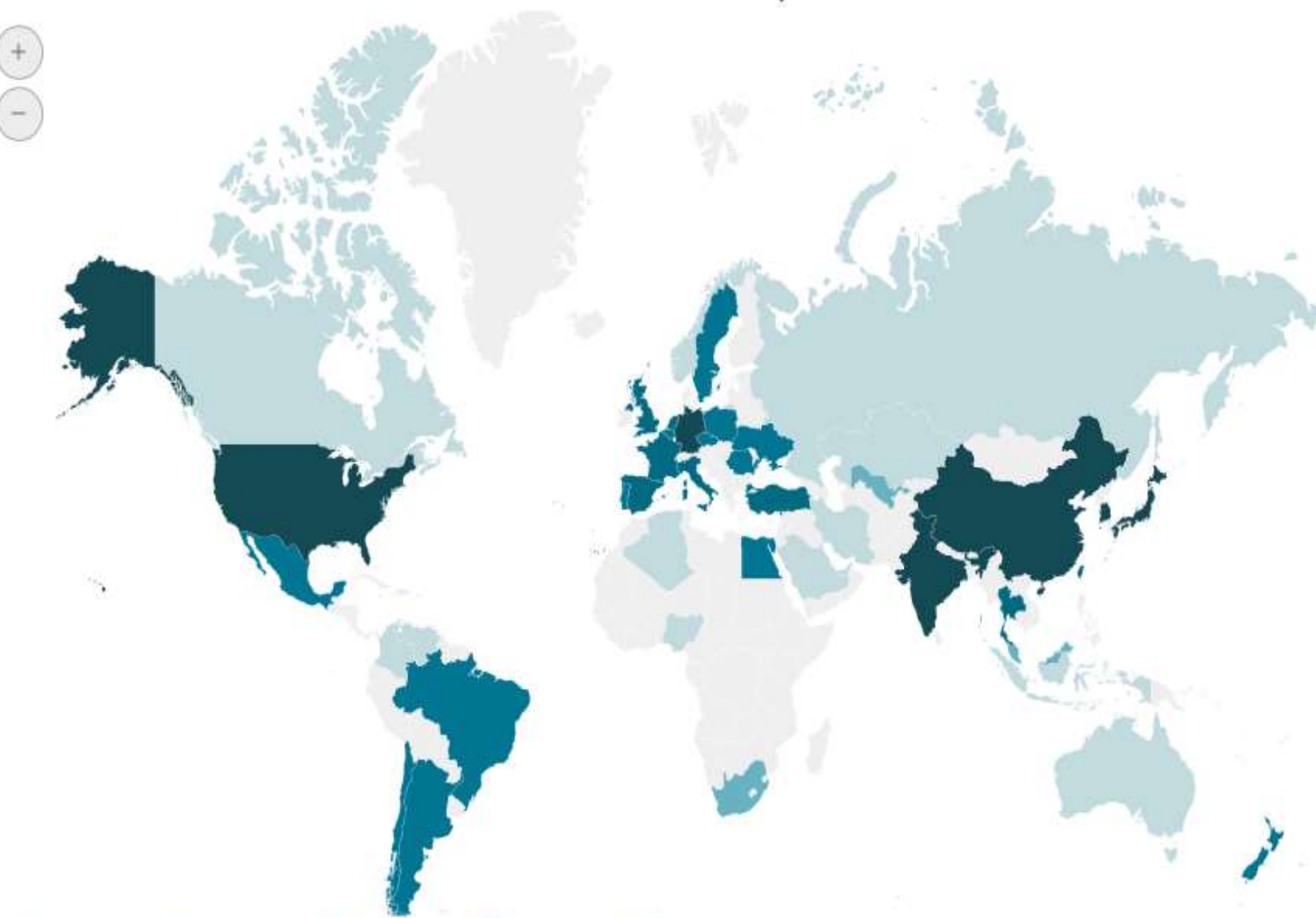


PRODUCTION

TRADE

CONSUMPTION

ENERGY INTENSITY



Below -50 -50 to 0 0 to 50 50 to 150 Above 150

Unit: Mtoe

Highest ▾

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| China | 621 |
| Japan | 405 |
| India | 336 |
| South Korea | 255 |
| Germany | 211 |
| United States | 165 |
| Italy | 125 |
| France | 120 |
| Turkey | 115 |
| Taiwan | 106 |
| Spain | 102 |
| Thailand | 74 |



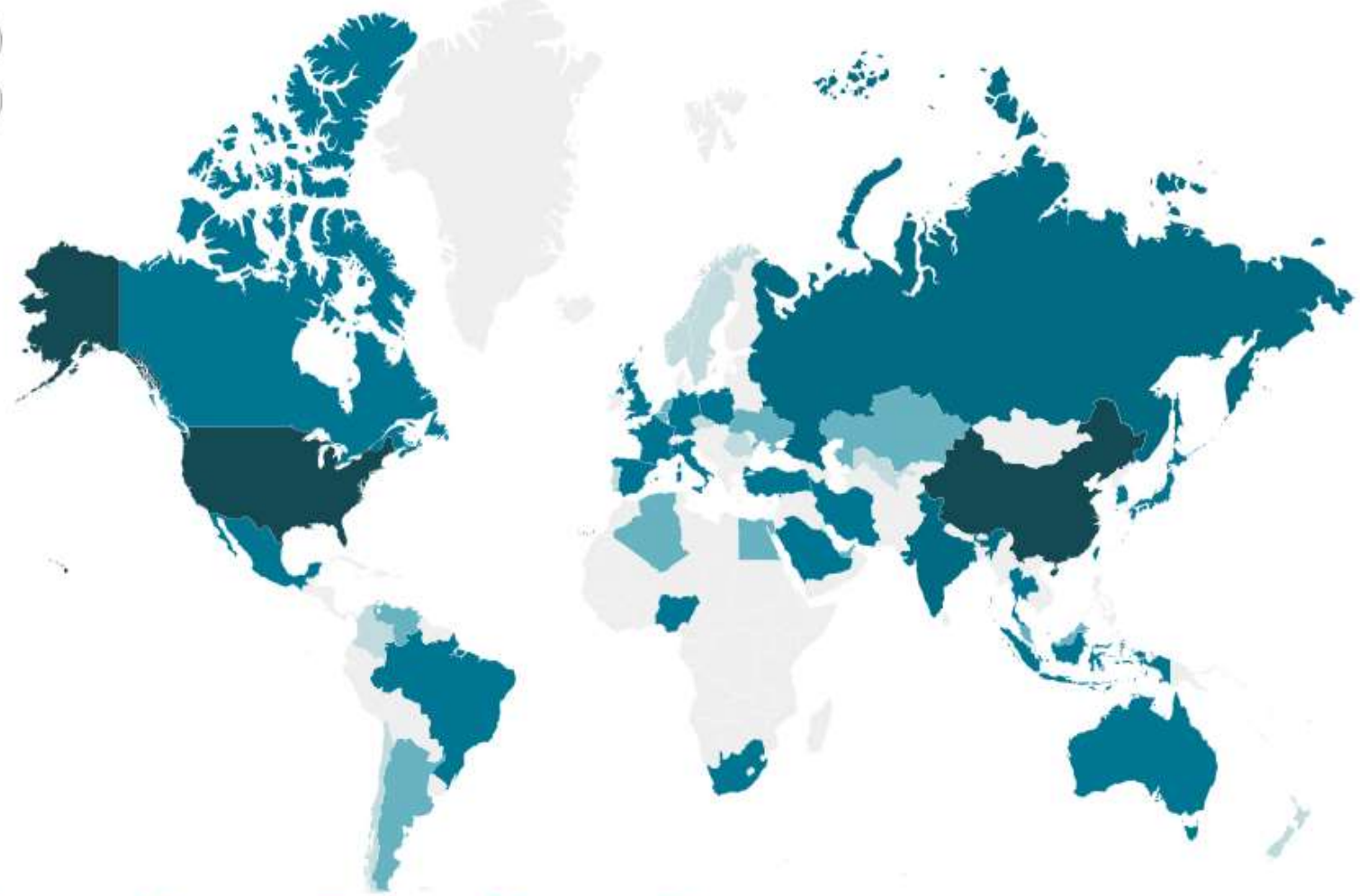
Breakdown by country (Mtoe) i



Trend Year: 2017 ◀ ▶ Play ▶▶



[Share](#) [Tweet](#) [Recommend](#)



Unit: Mtoe Highest ▾

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| China | 3,105 |
| United States | 2,201 |
| India | 934 |
| Russia | 744 |
| Japan | 429 |
| Germany | 314 |
| South Korea | 296 |
| Brazil | 291 |
| Canada | 287 |
| Iran | 253 |
| France | 243 |
| Indonesia | 240 |

Below 50 50 to 100 100 to 500 500 to 2000 Above 2000

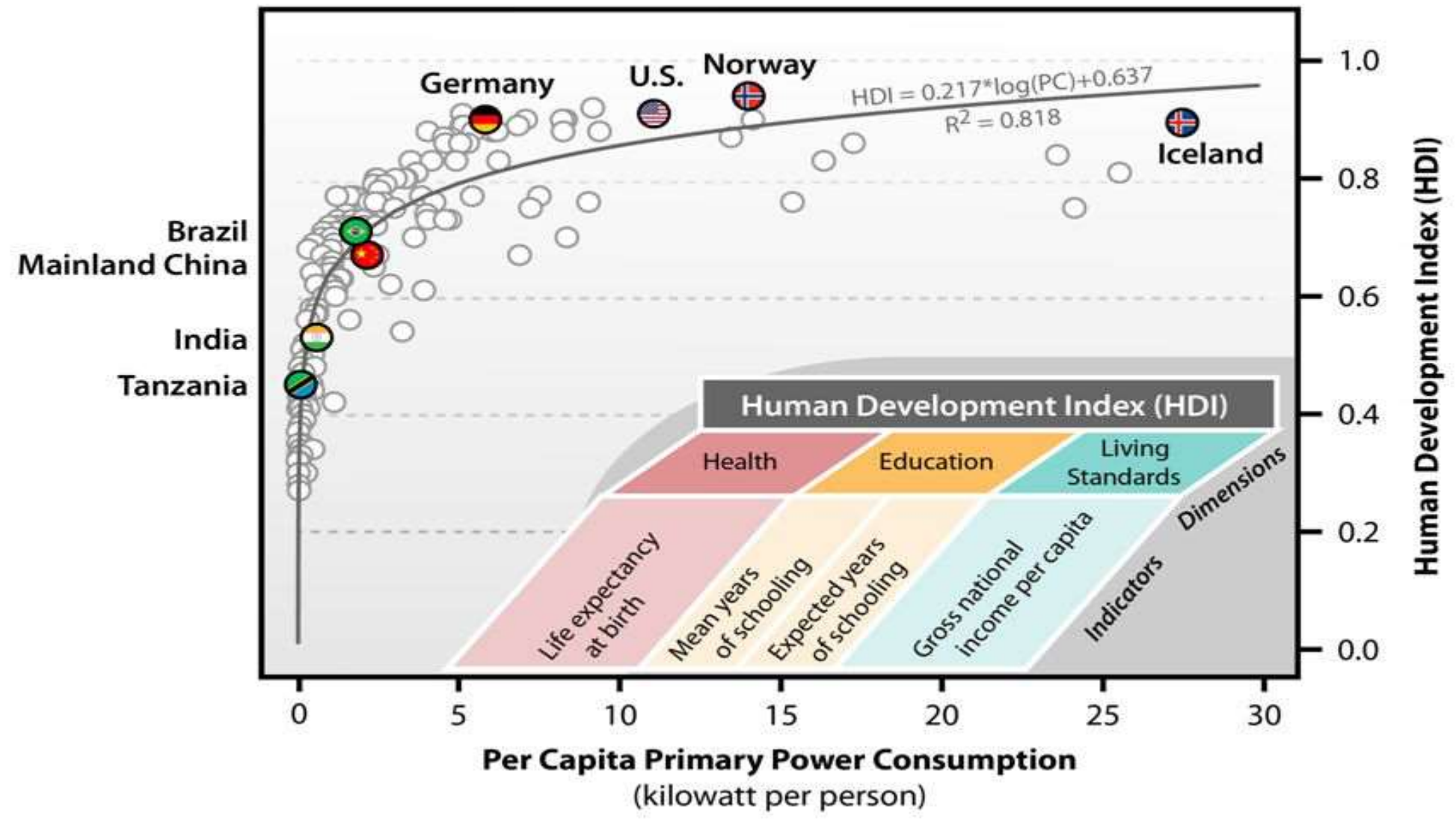


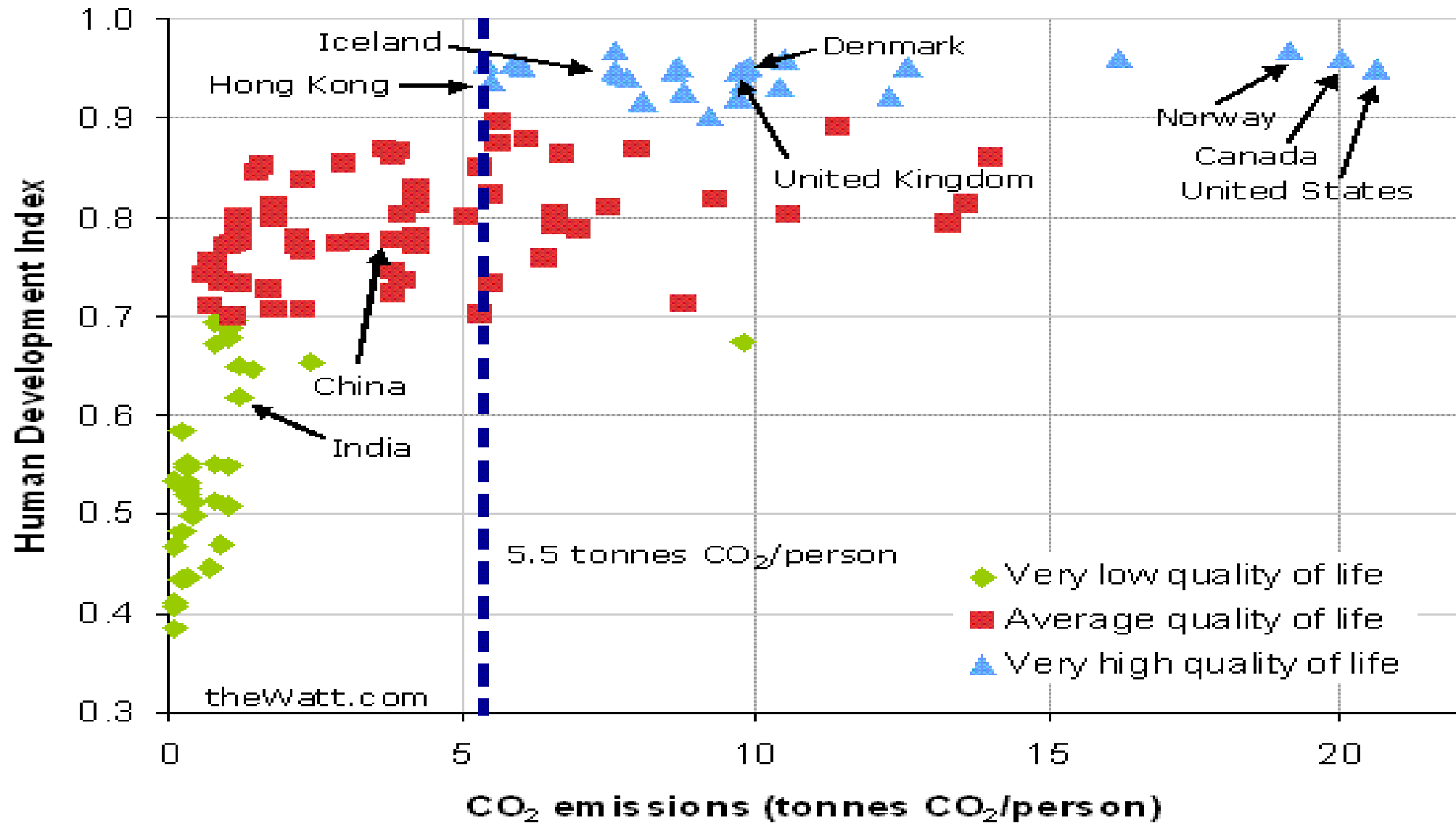
Global Energy Politics

- Energy and finance are linked dimensions that are vulnerable to disruption by conflict, impaired government authority or calculated attempts to use control of energy resources as a diplomatic weapon
- Demand Growth and Shifts to Emerging Markets
- According to international energy agency, energy demand growth in Asia will be led by China this decade, but will likely shift towards India after 2025



Energy Consumption, Human Health & Well Being are Linked







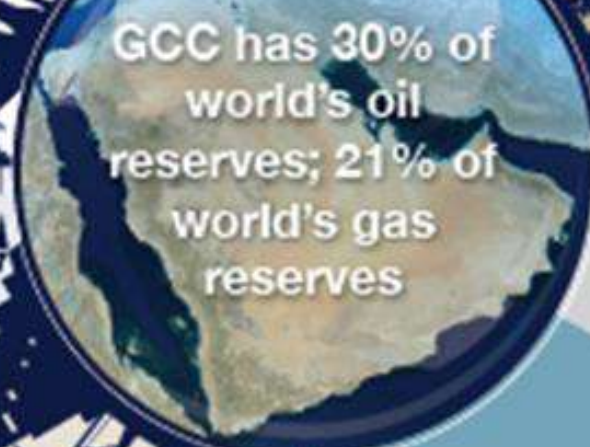
Global Energy Politics

- According to IEA, the region's energy demand could increase by over 80% by 2035, a rise equivalent to the current demand in Japan
- World primary energy mix 2017 supply
 - *Nuclear 5%, petroleum products 32%, gas 22%, renewable 14%, solid fuel(coal) 27%*
- Shifting Interests: No more West Vs The Rest



Energy Alternatives and the Future of Oil and Gas in the Gulf

GCC states have vast alternative energy resources, not only oil and LNG. Should they choose to exploit these resources – solar power, for one - to fulfil their domestic needs, they could channel the gas savings towards export, boosting their national revenues.



World's oil reserves at 1.688 trillion barrels



GCC holds %33 of world supply



World's reserves enough for 53 years; GCC reserves for 82 years

Hydroelectric energy at 6.7%

22.3%

of world's supply



World's reserves 187 trillion m³

Qatar world's largest LNG exporter; Saudi Arabia 7th largest consumer



Enough for 54 years;

Qatar reserves enough for 130



of global supply

World's reserves at 891.531 million tonnes

GCC vision for renewable energy



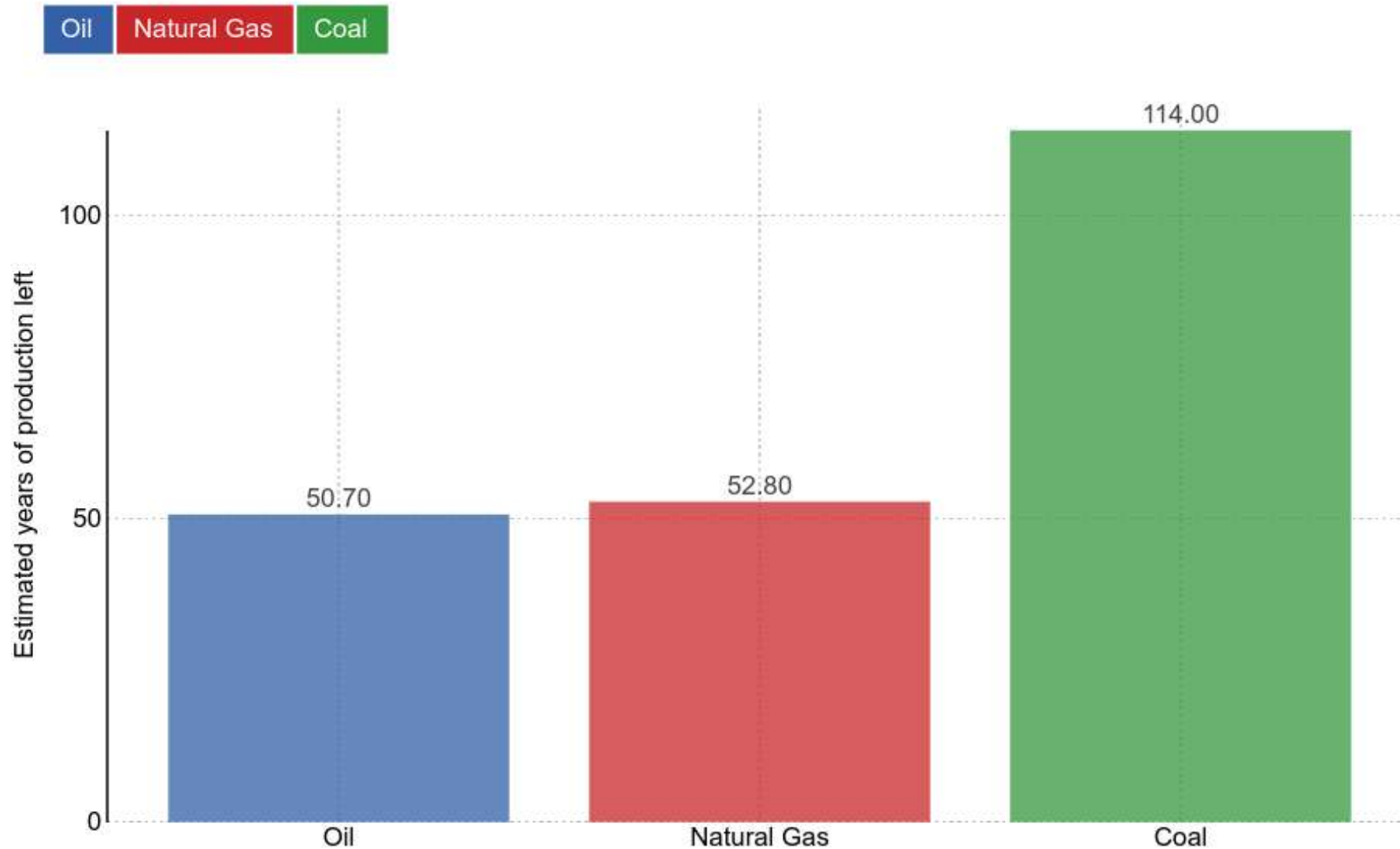
Enough for 113 years

* Abu Dhabi hopes to produce 24% of local energy needs by 2020



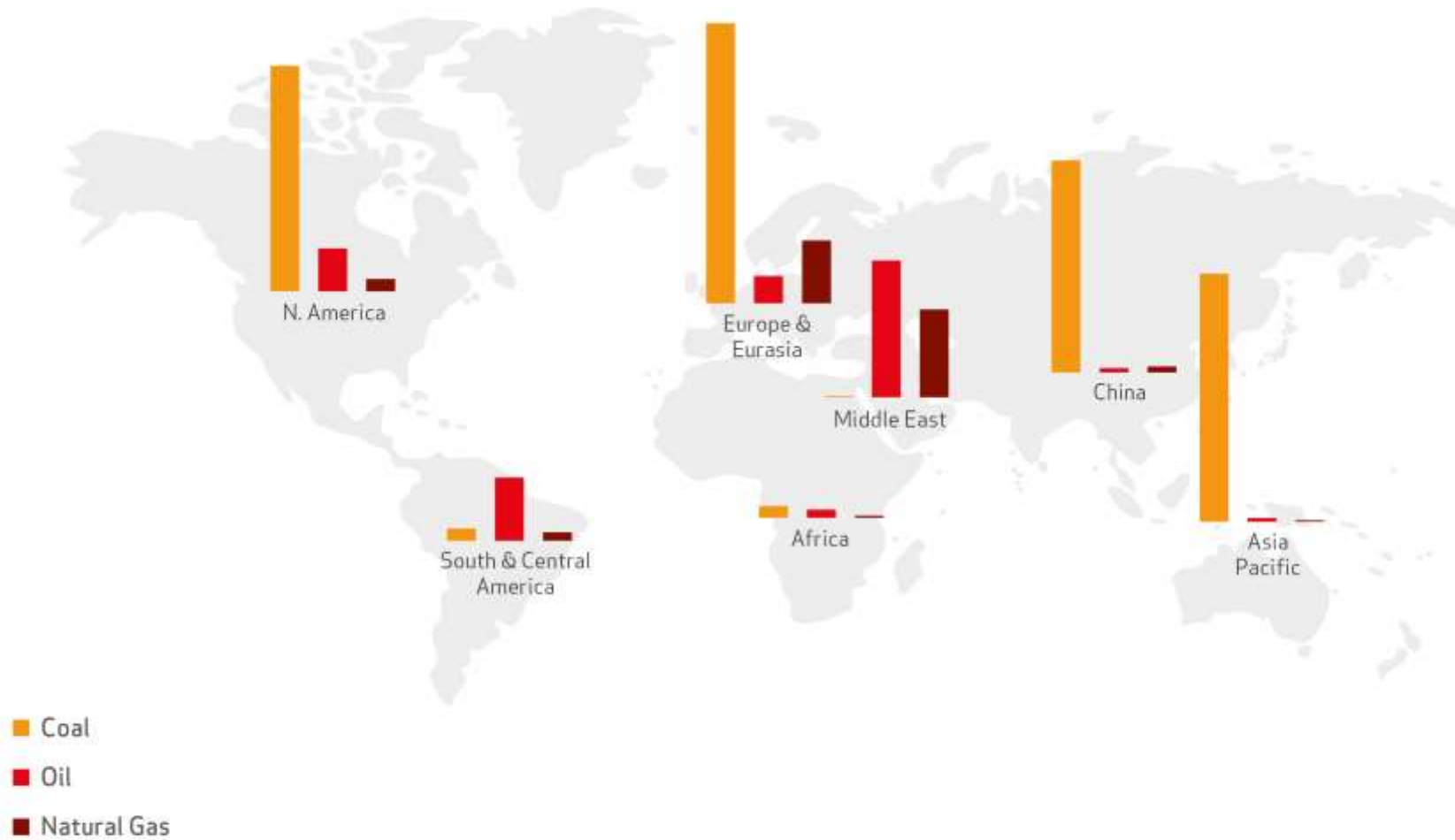
Years of fossil fuel reserves left

Years of global coal, oil and natural gas left, reported as the reserves-to-product (R/P) ratio which measures the number of years of production left based on known reserves and annual production levels in 2015. Note that these values can change with time based on the discovery of new reserves, and changes in annual production





Location of the world's main fossil fuel reserves (Mtoe)



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2017 and WCA analysis 2017



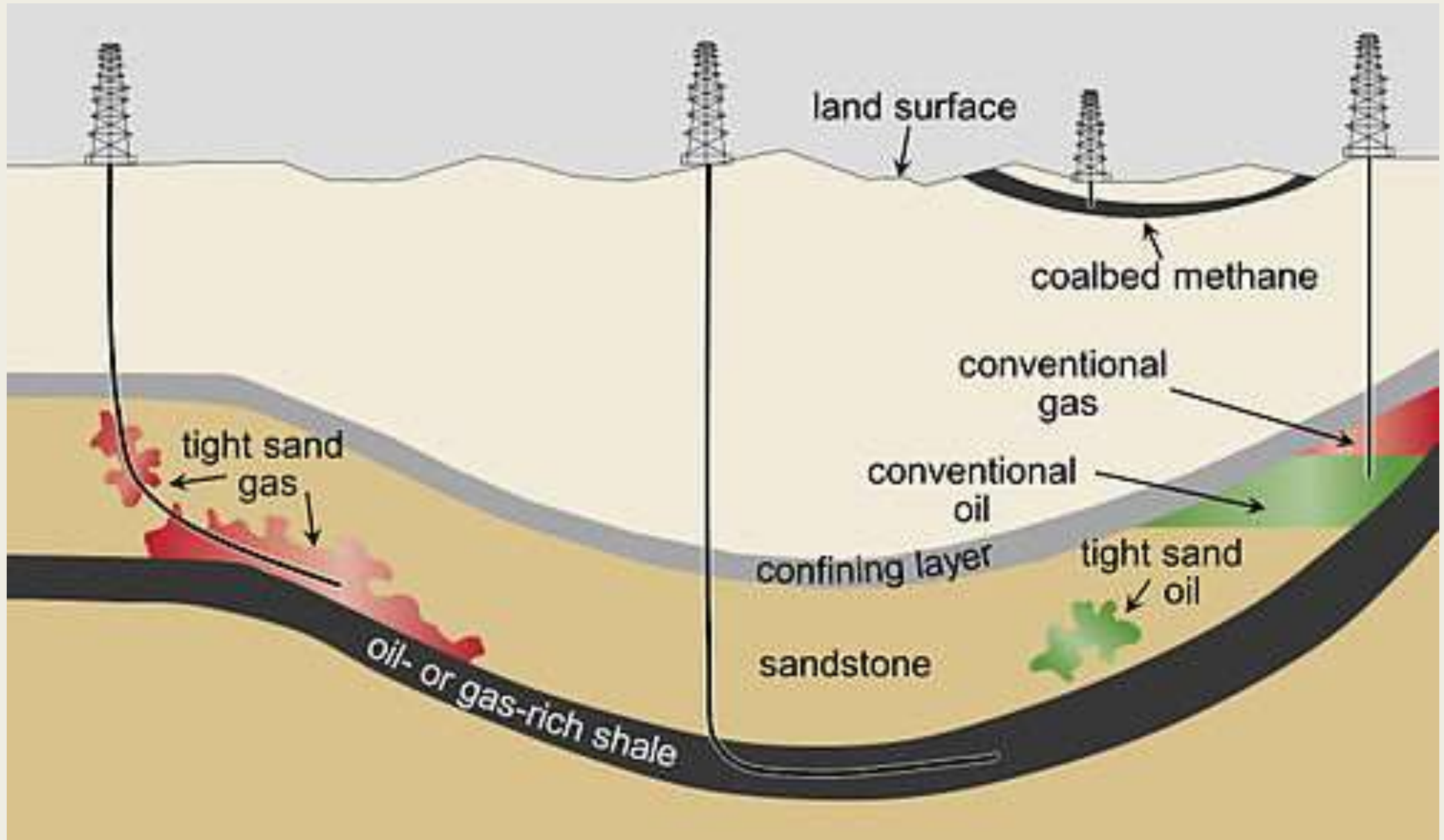
Global Energy Politics

- Energy politics is shaped by three deeply interrelated themes:
 - *Economics(supply, price and competitiveness)*
 - *Security(issues related to strategic dependence on trade in oil and gas)*
 - *Sustainability(climate change in particular)*
 - *Hydrocarbons- from scarcity fears to volatility management*
- The global hydrocarbons market is rapidly changing. During the last decade, peak oil theories predicting that the world was running out of oil. Such scarcity theories are often accompanied by dire predictions of resource related conflict



Global Energy Politics

- A revolution in Gas —Shale, LNG and the Rise of Spot Markets
- Shale boom everywhere?or nowhere?
- The US boom in unconventional oil and gas production has raised expectations about replication in other countries, most of which have run into geological, technical, political, environmental or hydrological barrier
- China's economy has a hard landing
- China begins rapid decarburization





10 Trillion Barrels of Shale Oil Worldwide

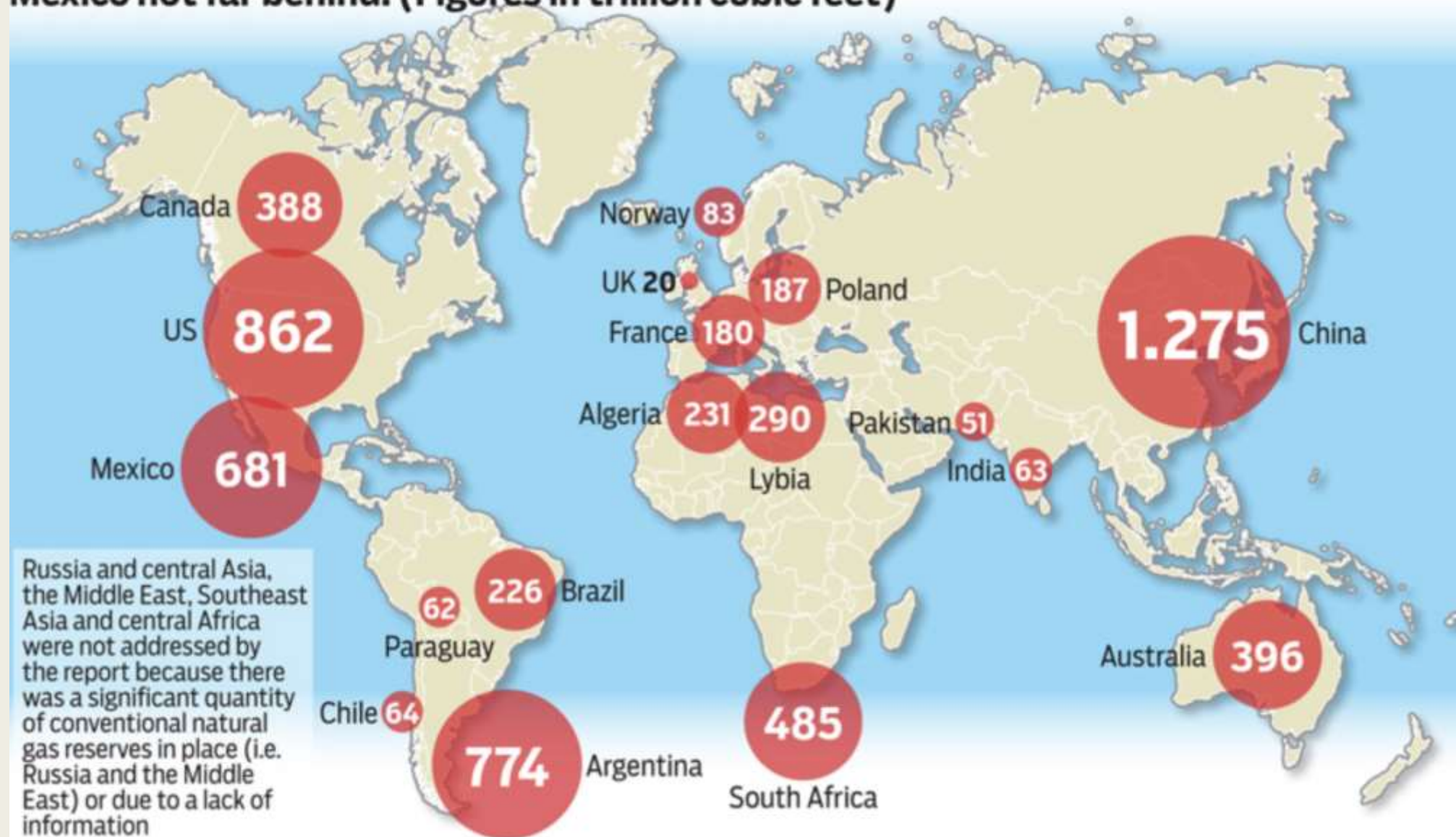


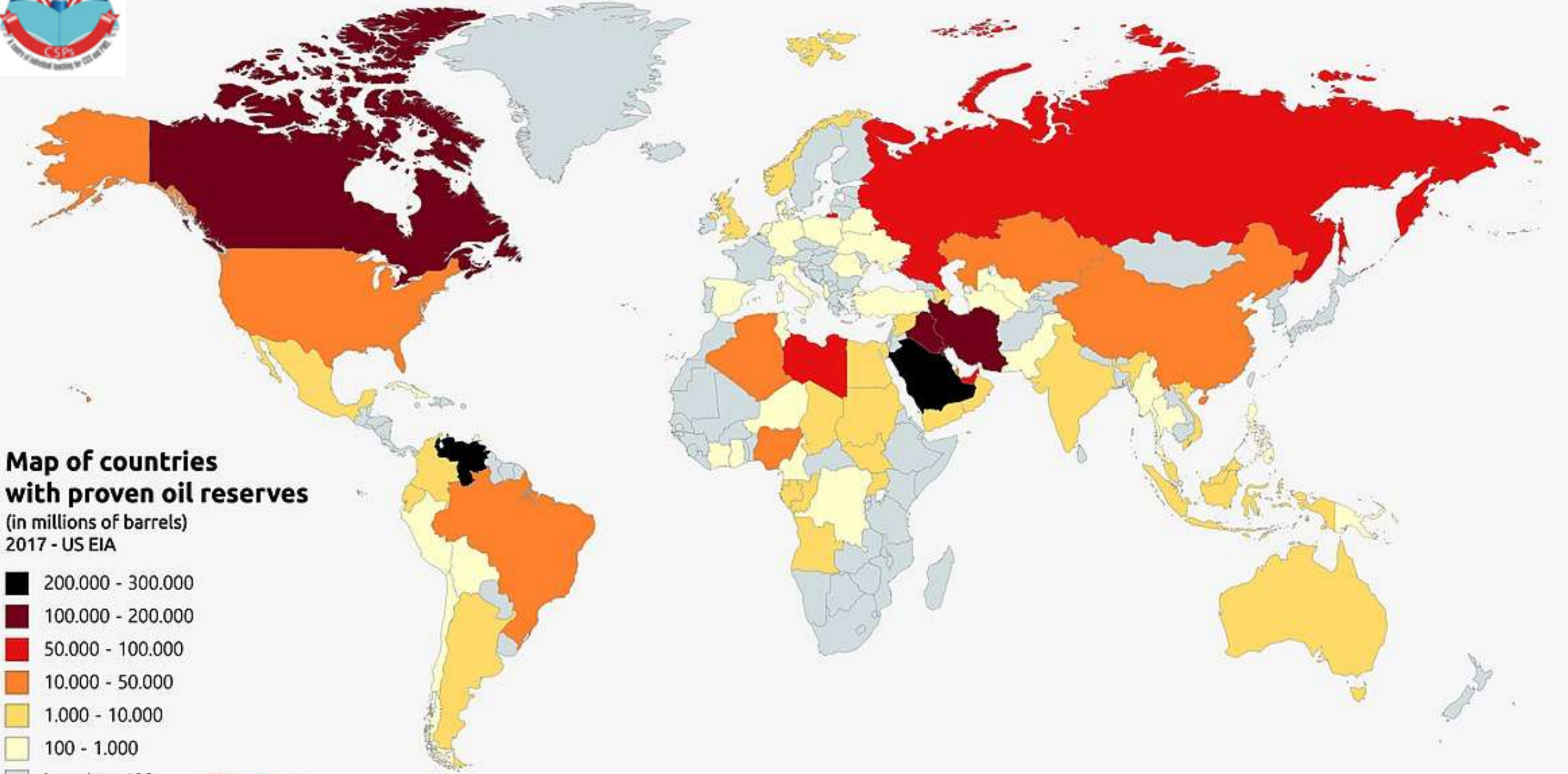
Countries With Oil Shale Deposits



Shale gas reserves all over the world

China and the US are potentially the biggest shale gas exporters, with Argentina and Mexico not far behind. (Figures in trillion cubic feet)





Map of countries with proven oil reserves

(in millions of barrels)
2017 - US EIA

- 200.000 - 300.000
- 100.000 - 200.000
- 50.000 - 100.000
- 10.000 - 50.000
- 1.000 - 10.000
- 100 - 1.000
- less than 100



Global Energy Politics

- The stranded gas of central Asia (And Iran) finds quicker routes to market
- Electric/natural gas-powered vehicle technology expand rapidly
- The Arab Spring reaches Saudi Arabia, bringing instability and disrupting oil exports



Global Energy Politics

- The IEA expects nearly half of the net increase in electricity generation to 2035 to come from renewables
- Making electricity systems work raises questions of both the economic and environmental sustainability of power production
- Low and middle income countries are likely, by default to use coal as primary energy source for electricity production
- In advanced economies, coal and gas compete with hydro and nuclear energy to provide conventional back-up capacity for the growing role of intermittent renewables

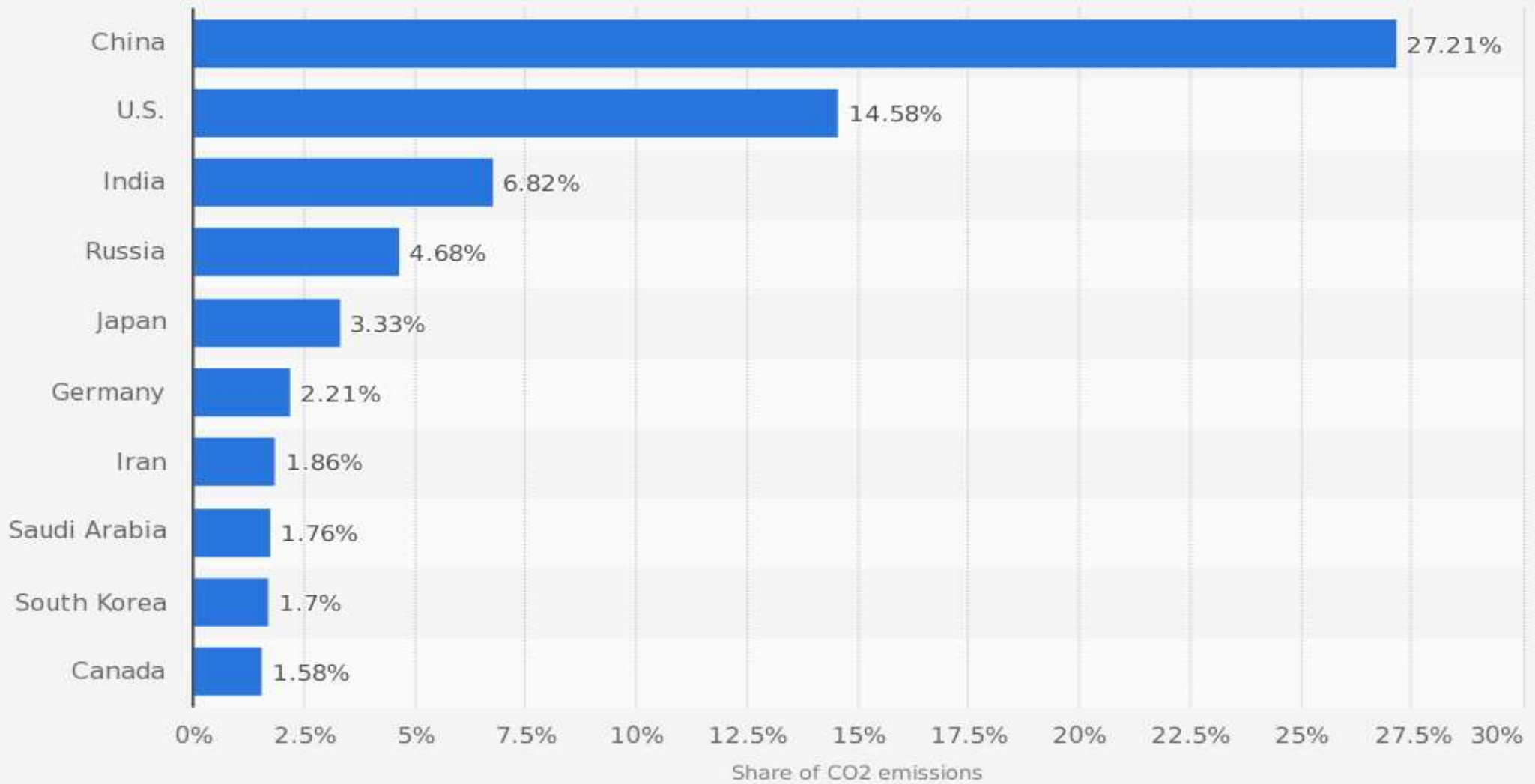


Global Energy Politics

- In terms of CO₂ emission, burning gas is better for the climate than burning coal but suffer from cost and transport challenges
- International legal regimes and organizations dealing with energy tend to be limited in scope and membership, with few synergies, and are ill-equipped to handle the energy world of the future
- The IEA is the forum where energy and environmental policies are discussed



Largest producers of territorial fossil fuel CO₂ emissions worldwide in 2017, based on their share of global CO₂ emissions

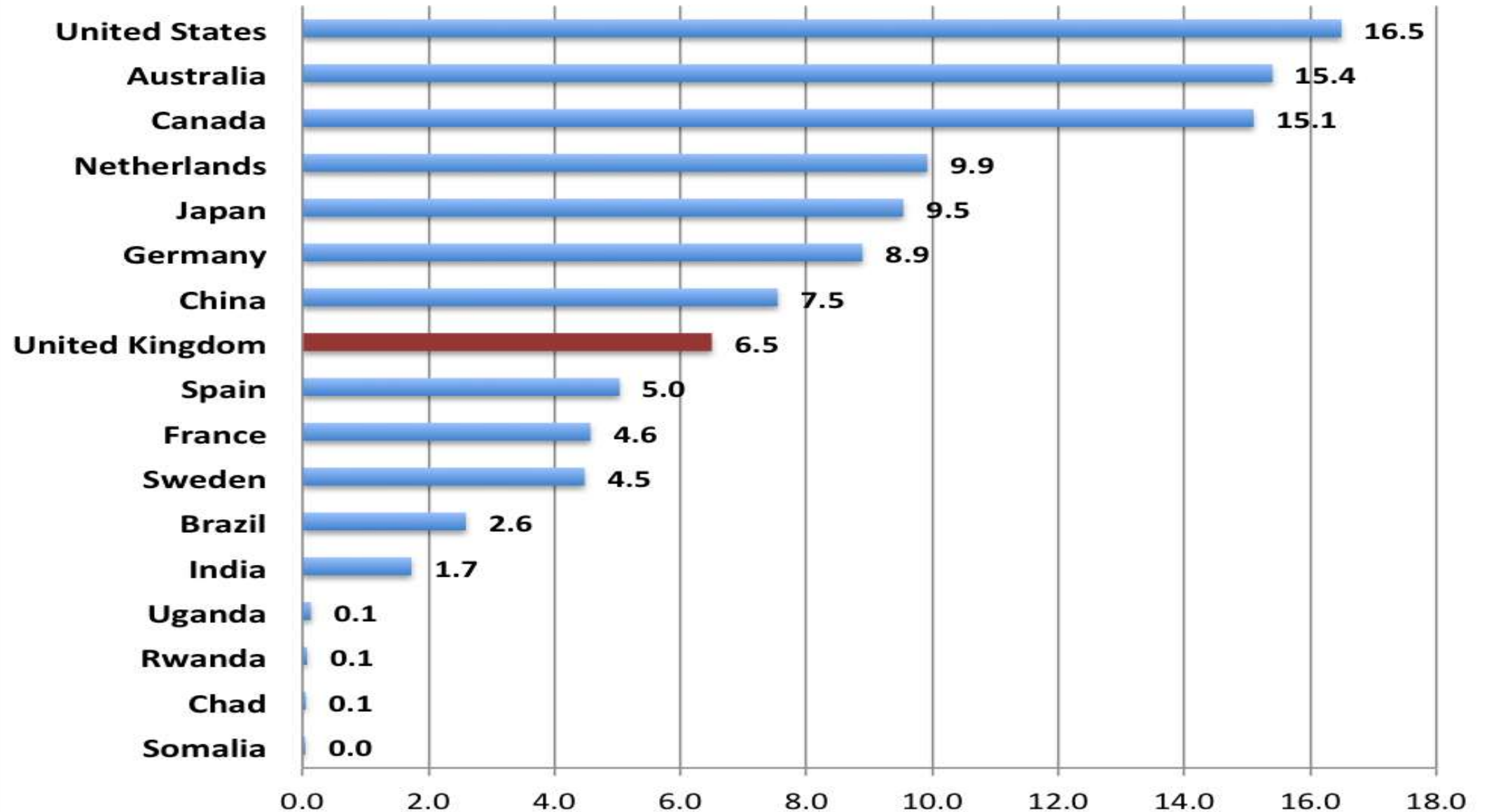


Source
Germanwatch
© Statista 2019

Additional Information:
Worldwide



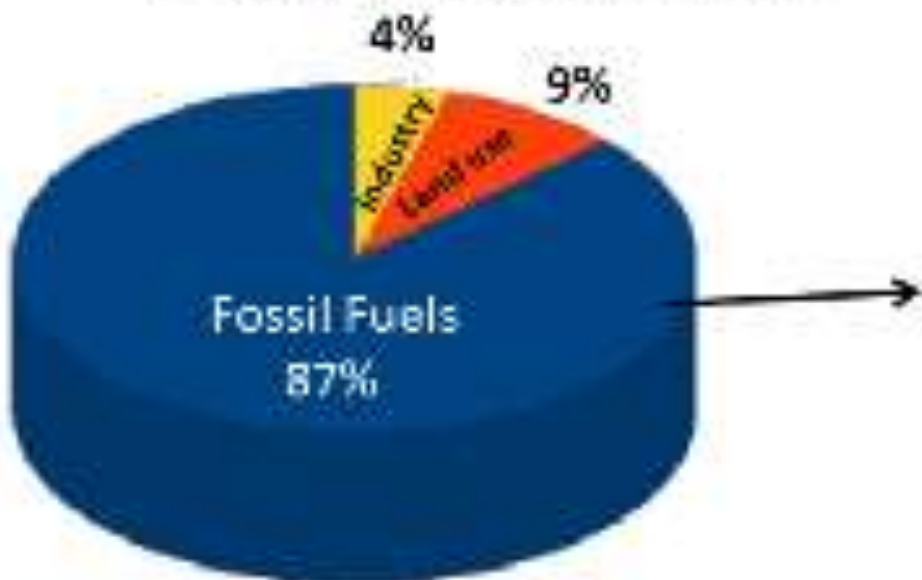
CO2 emissions per capita





Sources of our CO2 emissions by sectors

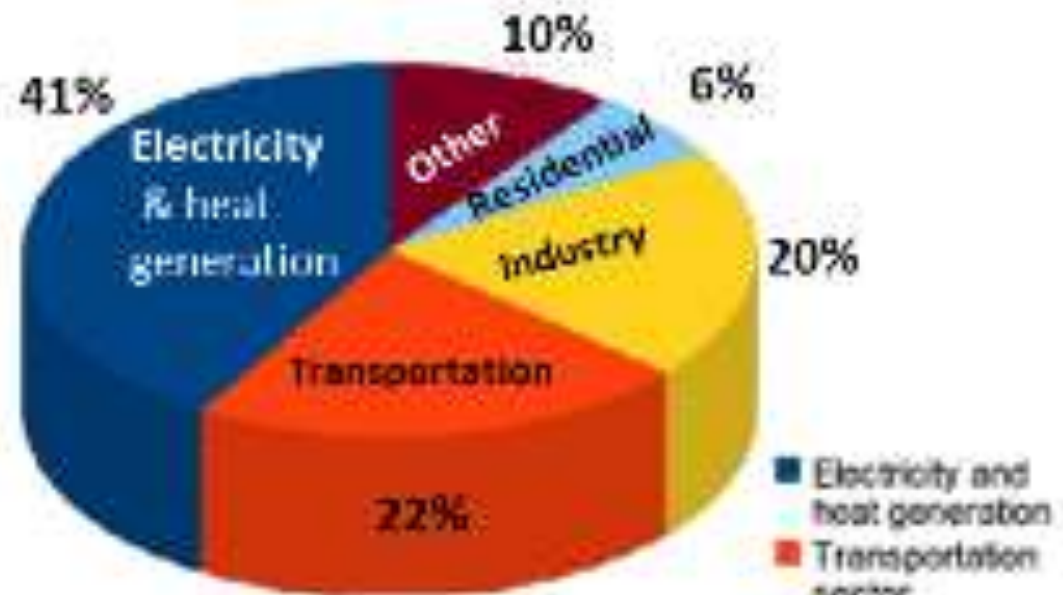
Human sources of carbon dioxide



- Fossil fuel use
- Land use changes
- Industrial processes

Le Quéré, C. et al. (2013).
The global carbon budget 1959-2011.

Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel combustion



- Electricity and heat generation
- Transportation sector
- Industrial sector
- Residential
- Other

CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2012),
International Energy Agency.



Global Energy Politics

- The American government has long played a role in supporting key energy developments abroad, such as the BTC pipeline from Azerbaijan, for a mix of geopolitical and energy security reasons
- United State's relatively low import dependency (by European standards) has meant that efforts to improve energy security have had a major focus on domestic production
- U.S. shale production is expected to continue to soar well into the 2020s. And that is a major problem
- Over the past decade, U.S. oil production has more than doubled, surging from 5 million barrels per day (mb/d) to close to 12 mb/d today. Natural gas also rose significantly, rising from 21 trillion cubic feet per year (Tcf/y) in 2008 to 29 Tcf/y in 2017

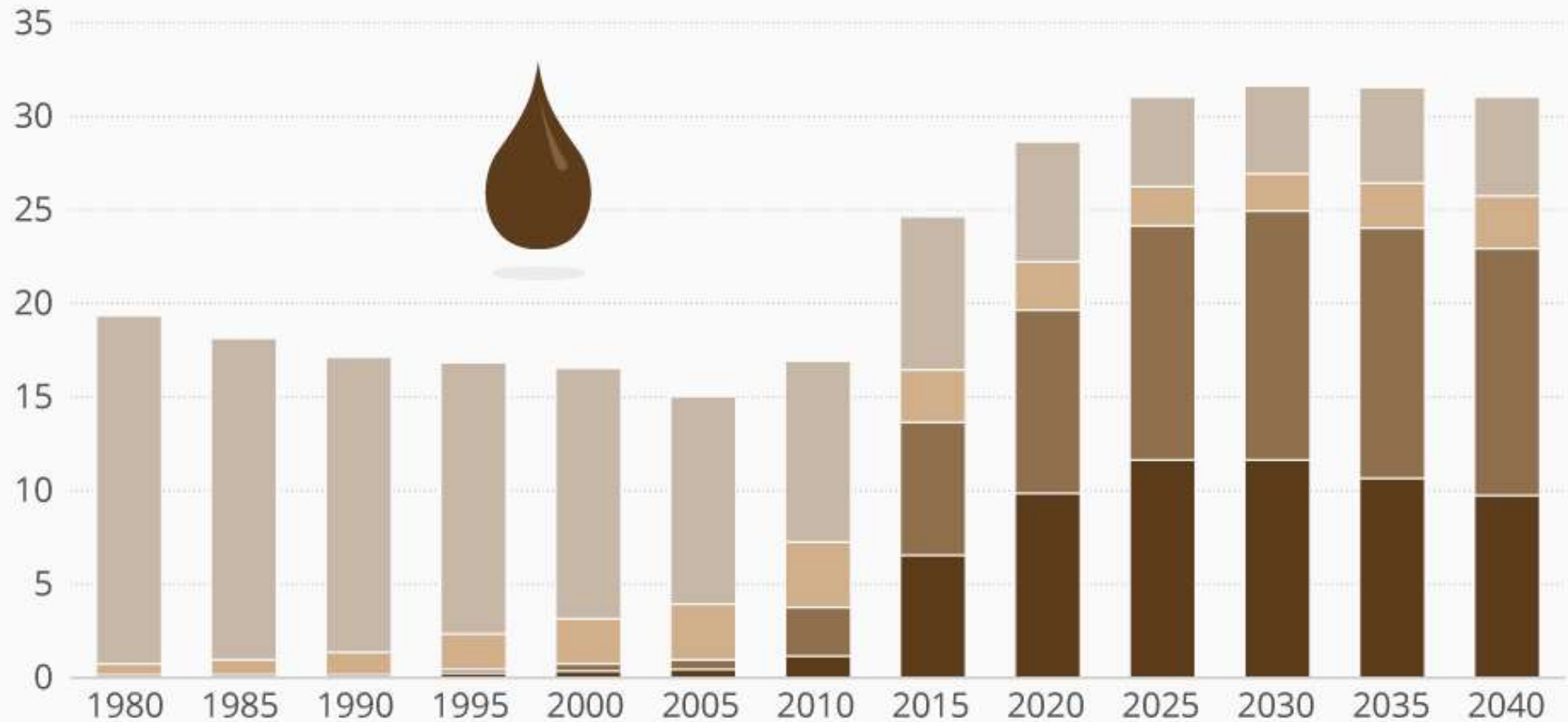




The American Shale Revolution

Historical and projected U.S. oil and gas production (million barrels oil equivalent per day)

Shale oil Shale gas Other unconventional Conventional oil and gas



@StatistaCharts Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2017



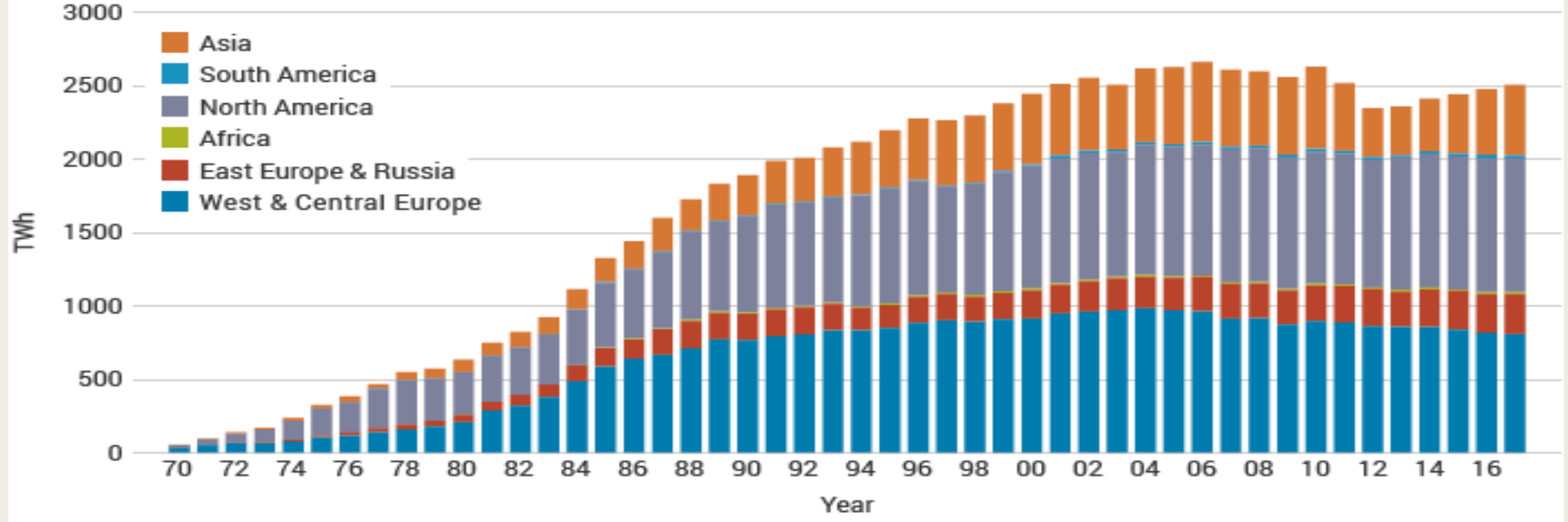
Global Energy Politics

- Cheap shale gas has killed off a lot of coal plants, and with a GHG-profile half that of coal, the switch has been a boon for the fight against climate change
- Shale gas operations emit methane, and at some point high volumes of fugitive methane emissions completely offset the benefit that gas has over coal
- Billions of dollars of investment in gas drilling and gas-fired power plants sucks capital away from renewable energy
- Cheap shale gas has also killed off nuclear power, the largest source of carbon-free electricity

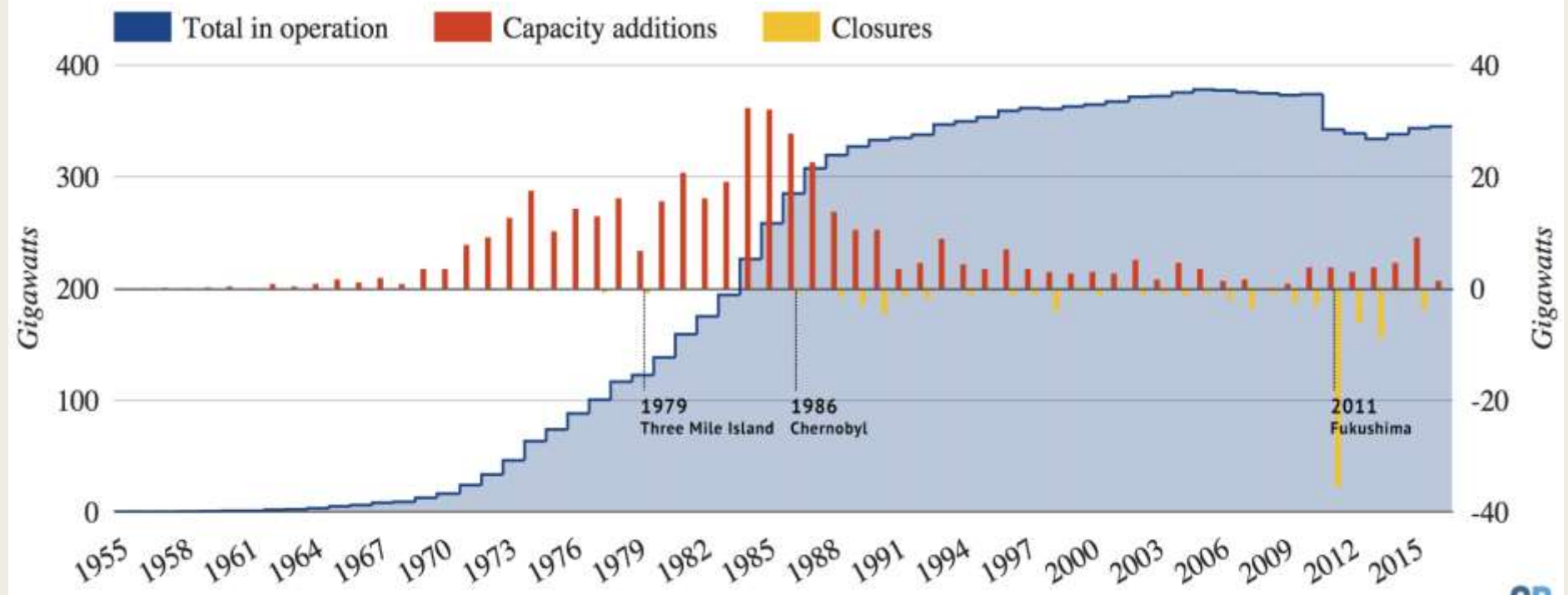


Global Energy Politics

- Higher U.S. oil production has global effects, lowering prices and boosting demand.
- By 2030, the world could consume 1.6 mb/d more than it otherwise would under the high U.S. production scenario
- United State engagement in the Middle East will more likely be determined by other factors, including their role as a price taker in global energy markets (oil price surges will still hit US consumers), worries about terrorism, nuclear proliferation concerns and support for partners such as Israel

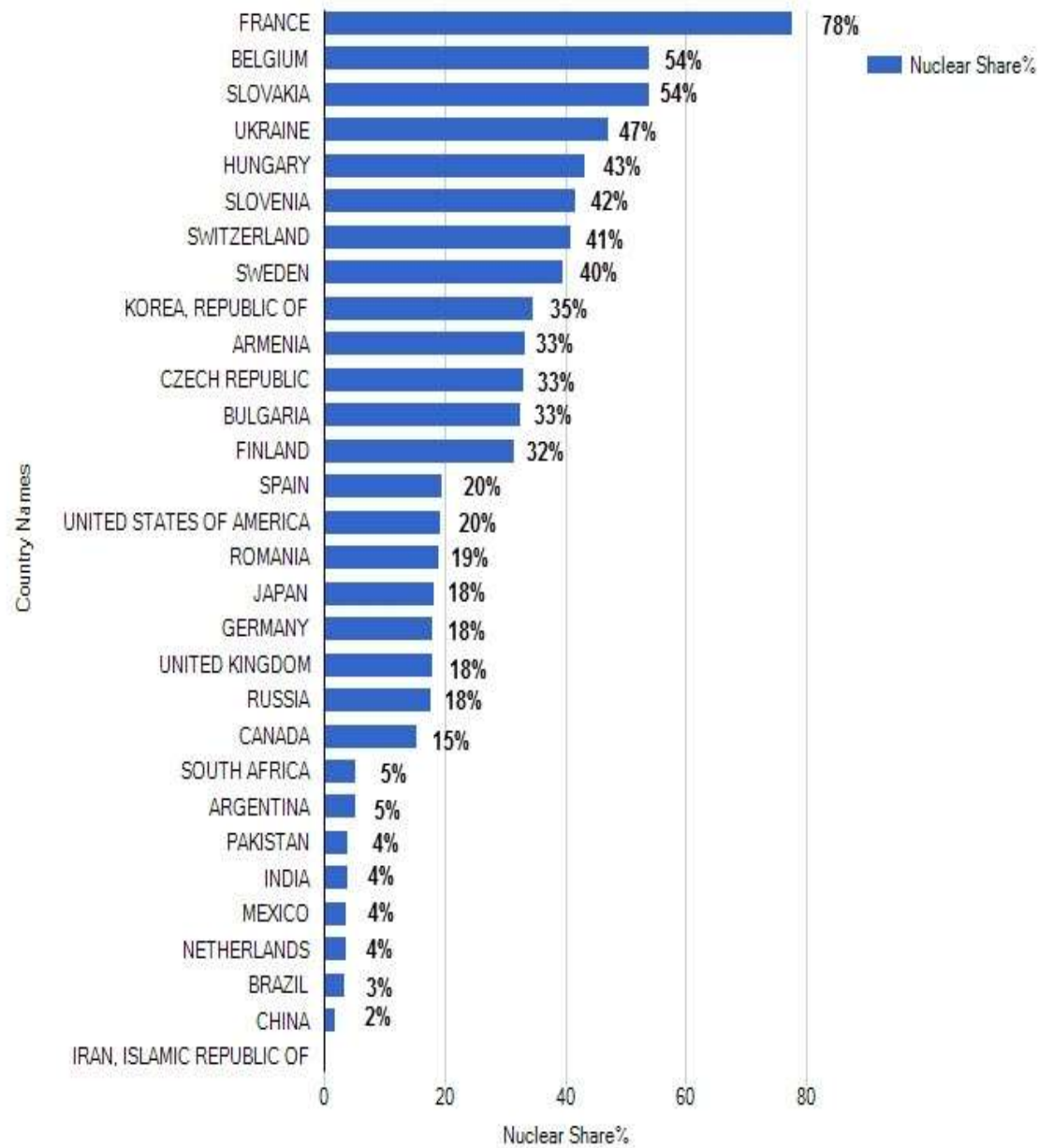
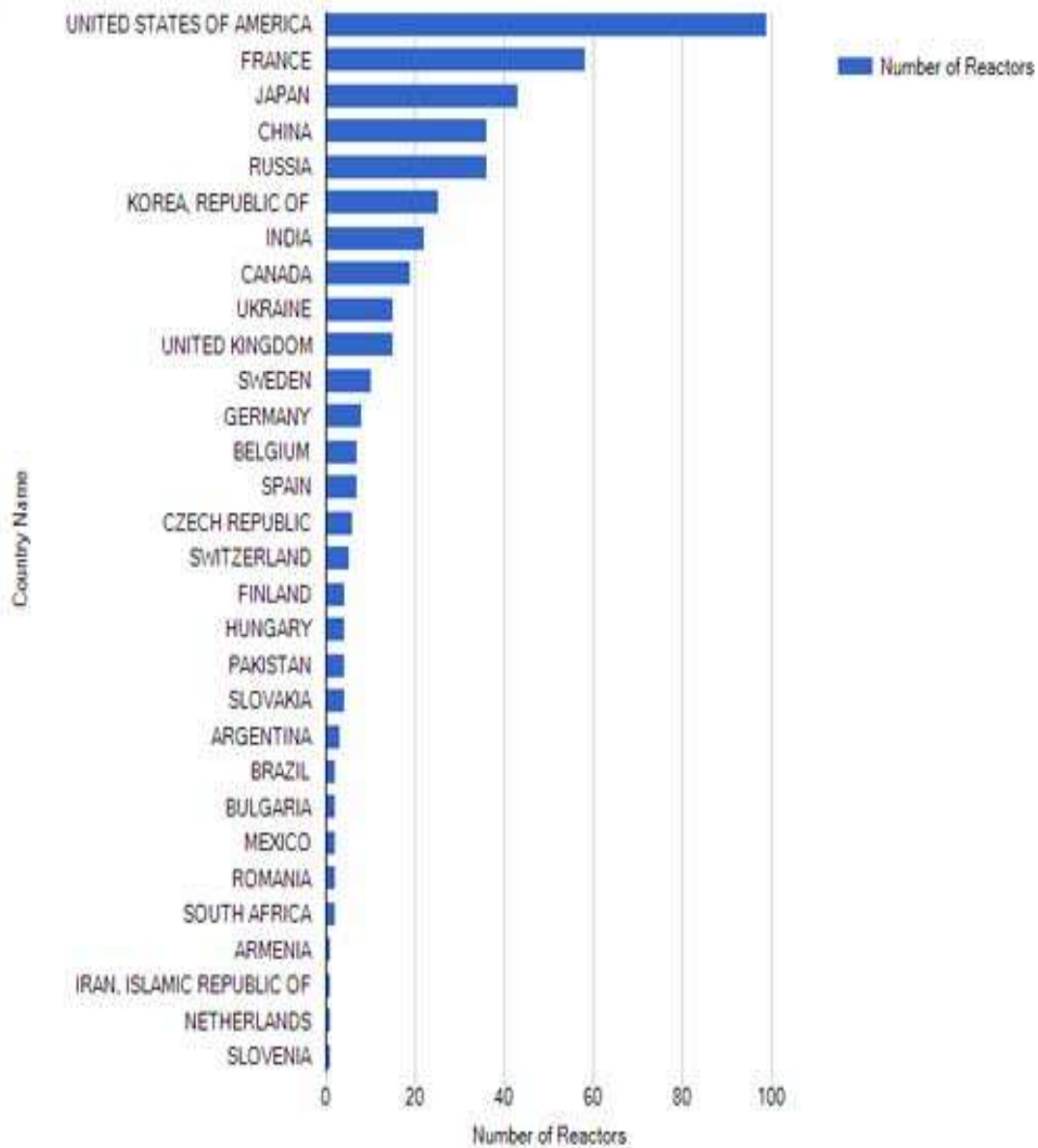


Source: IAEA PRIS





Total Number of Reactors: 450





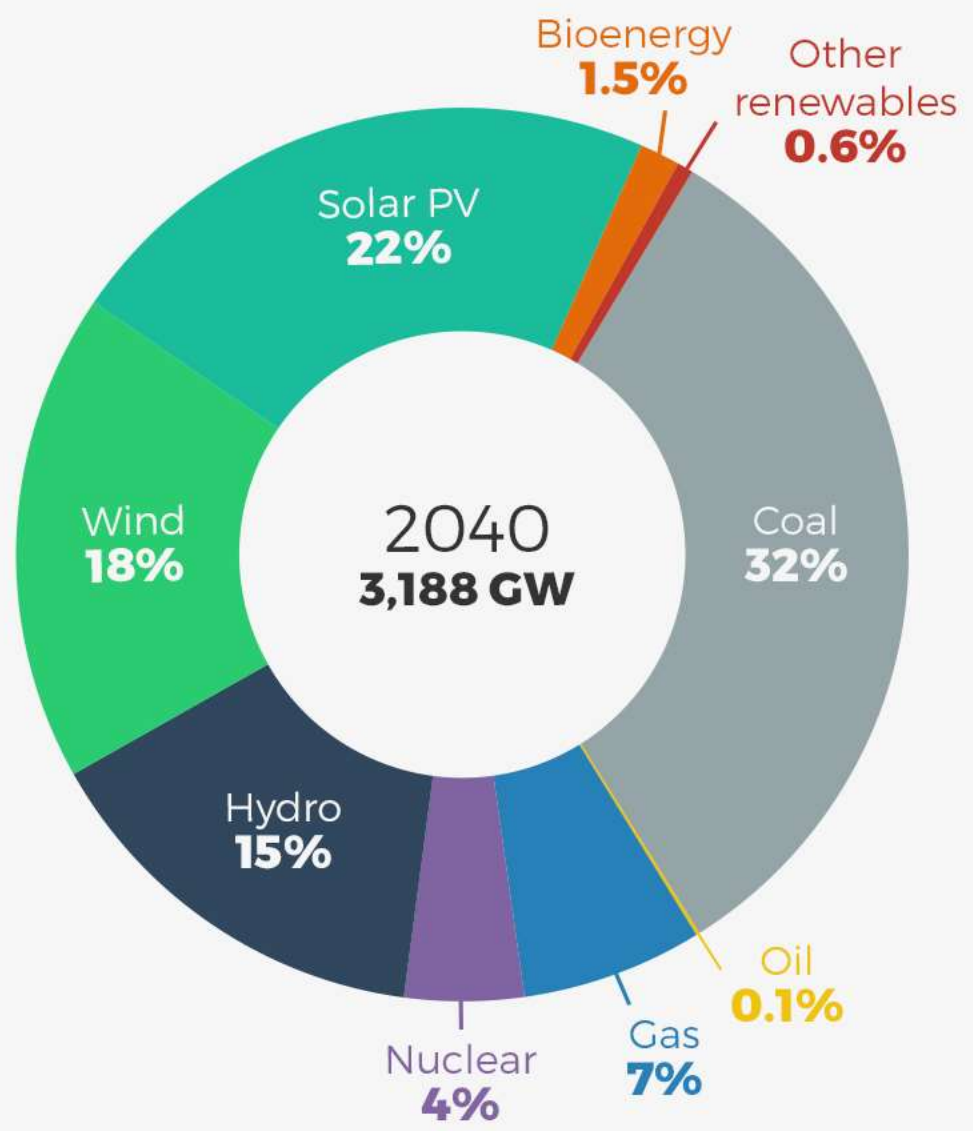
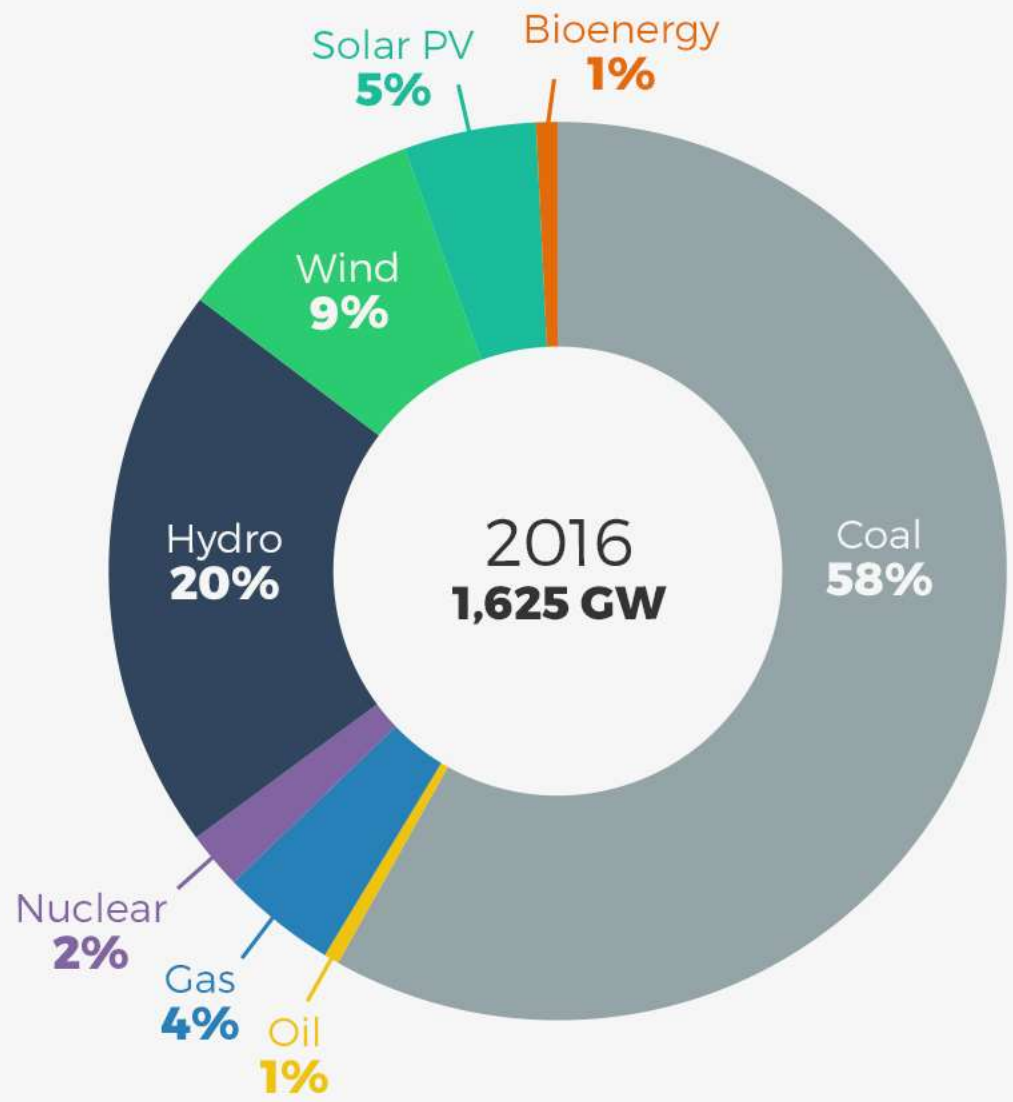
Global Energy Politics

- China's relatively low import dependence (by European standards) is based on its reliance on domestic coal, which has contributed approximately 70% of the country's primary energy mix for at least 30 years
- China now uses as much coal as the rest of the world combined
- China is also the world's largest market for renewable energy, having developed large solar and wind power industries
- In its international engagements to secure oil and gas supplies, China has indicated its preference for long-term energy deals and control or ownership of energy sources abroad without making political demands of its partners



Projected power generation capacity in China in the New Policies Scenario

World Energy Outlook 2017





Global Energy Politics

- Energy poverty is a major concern, and India remains a generation behind China in terms of development, energy use, and demand impact on energy markets as well as in terms of its importance as an energy partner for Europe
- Despite having in place a National Action Plan on Climate Change since 2008, the issue has not been a high priority. India has adamantly rejected any international binding carbon reduction targets because of their development status
- Like China, India has multiple nuclear reactors under constructions and hopes to vastly increase the share of nuclear energy in the national mix



Global Energy Politics

- Japan has almost no domestic fossil fuel resources. It is the world's third largest consumer and importer of oil after the United States and China, the second largest importer of coal behind China, and the world largest importer of LNG
- Coal based electricity generation represents more than 27% of its energy mix
- The Russian government relies far more on oil than it does on gas, earning 6 to 8 times more revenue from oil. This is partly because Russia exports three quarters of the oil it produces but only one-third of the gas it produces
- The EU is Russia's main export destination, making the country vulnerable to negative demand shocks from Europe
- Ukraine is the key transit country for Russian gas



Imports of natural gas

by partners 2016, (%)

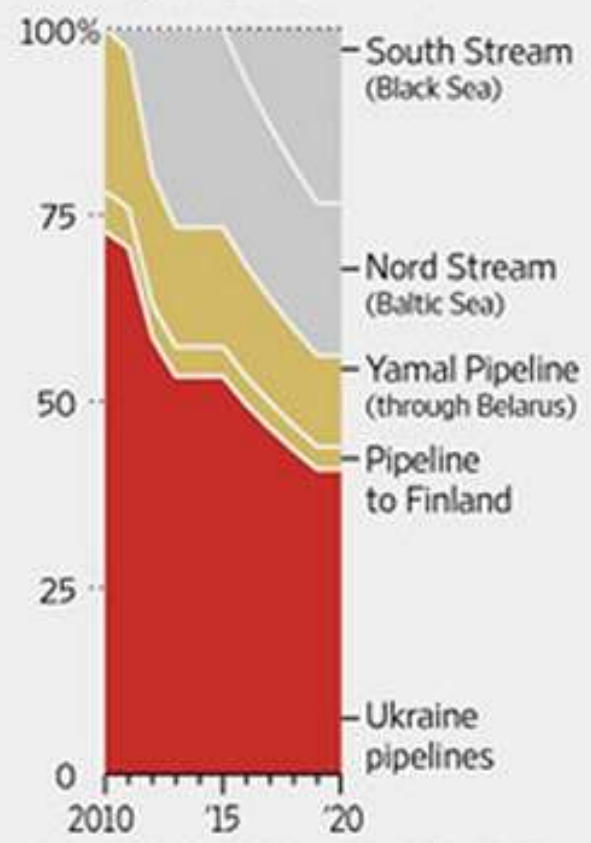




Branching Out

Ukraine is a major conduit for Russian natural gas to Europe. But more volume is planned to bypass the crisis-stricken country.

Capacity of Russian pipelines to Europe, by share



Sources: Centre for European Policy Studies; Gazprom; IEA; BP Statistical Review The Wall Street Journal

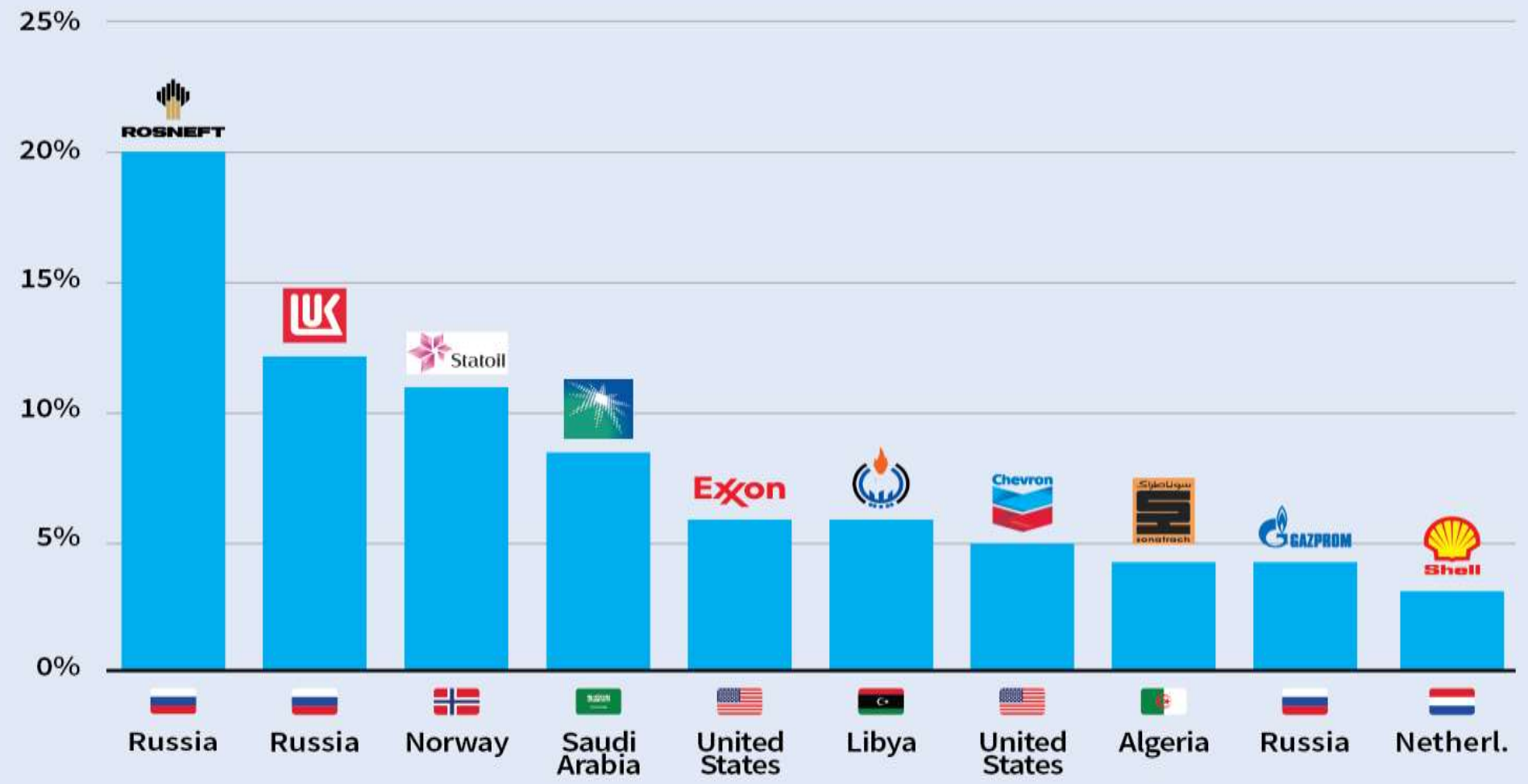
Russian natural gas as a share of total consumption in EU countries





Who supplies Europe's oil?

8 of the top 10 oil suppliers are non-European companies





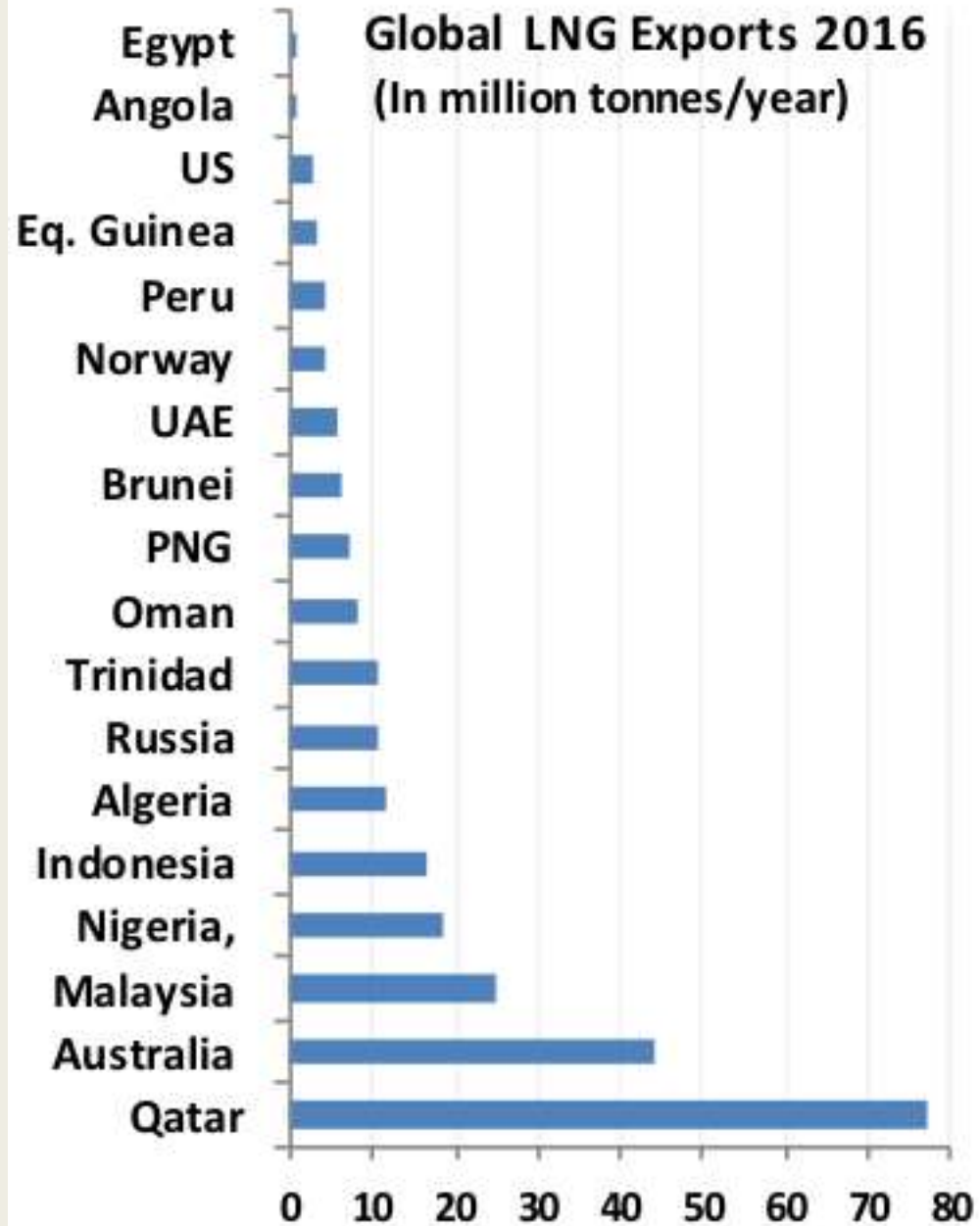
Global Energy Politics

- Turkey is the transit country for Central Asian oil and is about to become transit country for EU's projected Southern Corridor for gas
- Norway is the major exporter, matching Russian gas exports to the EU in recent years
- Norway is almost completely reliant on hydropower for its grid and has plans to sell electricity to Germany and the UK
- Algeria was the EU's 11th largest oil suppliers (by sea) and third largest gas supplier (by three pipelines and by sea)
- Iran has the second largest gas reserves in the world, after Russia
- A northern pipeline route has been discussed as a possible project for Iran, Turkmenistan, Iraq and other producers to send gas to Europe



Global Energy Politics

- Qatar is the significant oil exporter and has significant oil reserves but its unique importance arises from its role as the world's number one LNG supplier
- Saudi Arab on the other hand, has generally been perceived to use its money and influence with circumspection, historically wielding great influence in Washington and throughout the Islamic world
- UAE is ranked seventh in the world for both oil and gas reserves, but has actually been a net importer of gas in recent years, with gas dedicated to reinjection in oil reserves or for domestic power
- After the Persian Gulf, the second locus of hydrocarbon supplies beyond the EU's immediate neighborhood is in the Caucasus and Central Asia, where oil from Kazakhstan, gas from Turkmenistan, and both oil and gas from Azerbaijan, have increasingly whet global appetites



Source: International Gas Union



Global Energy Politics

- The number of factors in the energy security equation is growing, their points of intersection increasing, and causal chains lengthening
- This is related to deepening economic interdependence globally. That integration creates mutuality of economic interest
- Progressive constricting of economic autonomy creates a conservative bias that places premiums on international stability in all domains
- States they see themselves as challenged domestically have an interest in maximizing export revenues on a stable basis
- Those states are inclined to contain/avoid international political conflict except where paramount national interests are engaged



Global Energy Politics

- A reduced United States reliance on energy imports to meet national needs does not in itself automatically increase leverage on exporters for either commercial or political purposes
- The correlation between import dependence and political autonomy is vague and indirect
- There is no identifiable threshold of dependence below which concrete advantages accrue
- Given the integration of global energy markets with a wider context of economic interdependence, attention must be paid systemic characteristics as well as national ones
- The feasibility of targeting a particular country for boycott or embargo will turn on the tightness of the market and the availability of producer surge capacity on a world-wide basis



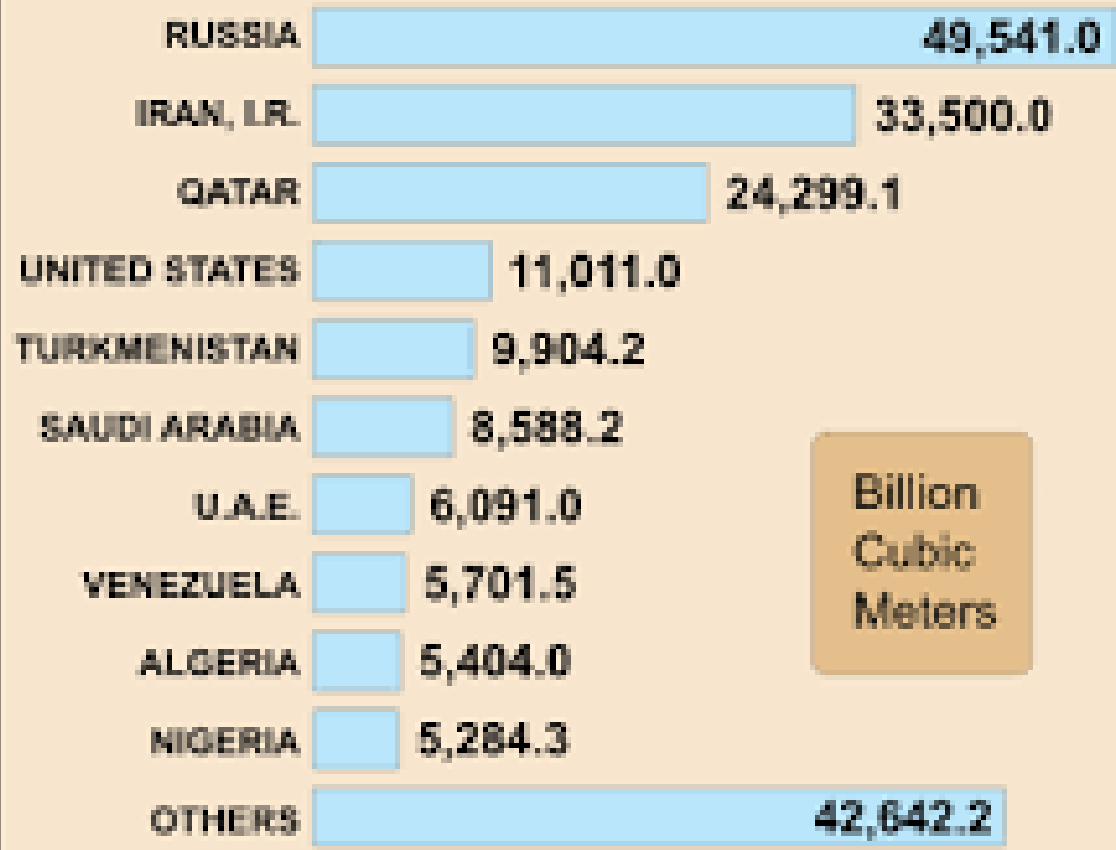
Global Energy Politics

- **Affordability:** The costs of solar PV and wind continue to fall, but oil prices climbed above \$80/barrel in 2018 for the first time in four years; and hard-earned reforms to fossil fuel consumption on subsidies are under threat in some countries.
- **Reliability:** Risks to oil and gas supply remain, as Venezuela's downward spiral shows. One-in-eight of the world's population has no access to electricity and new challenges are coming into focus in the power sector, from system flexibility to cyber security.
- **Sustainability:** After three straight years, global energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions rose by 1.6% in 2017 and the early data suggest continued growth in 2018, far from a trajectory consistent with climate goals. Energy-related air pollution continues to result in millions of premature deaths each year.



PROVEN NATURAL GAS RESERVES

TOP TEN COUNTRIES

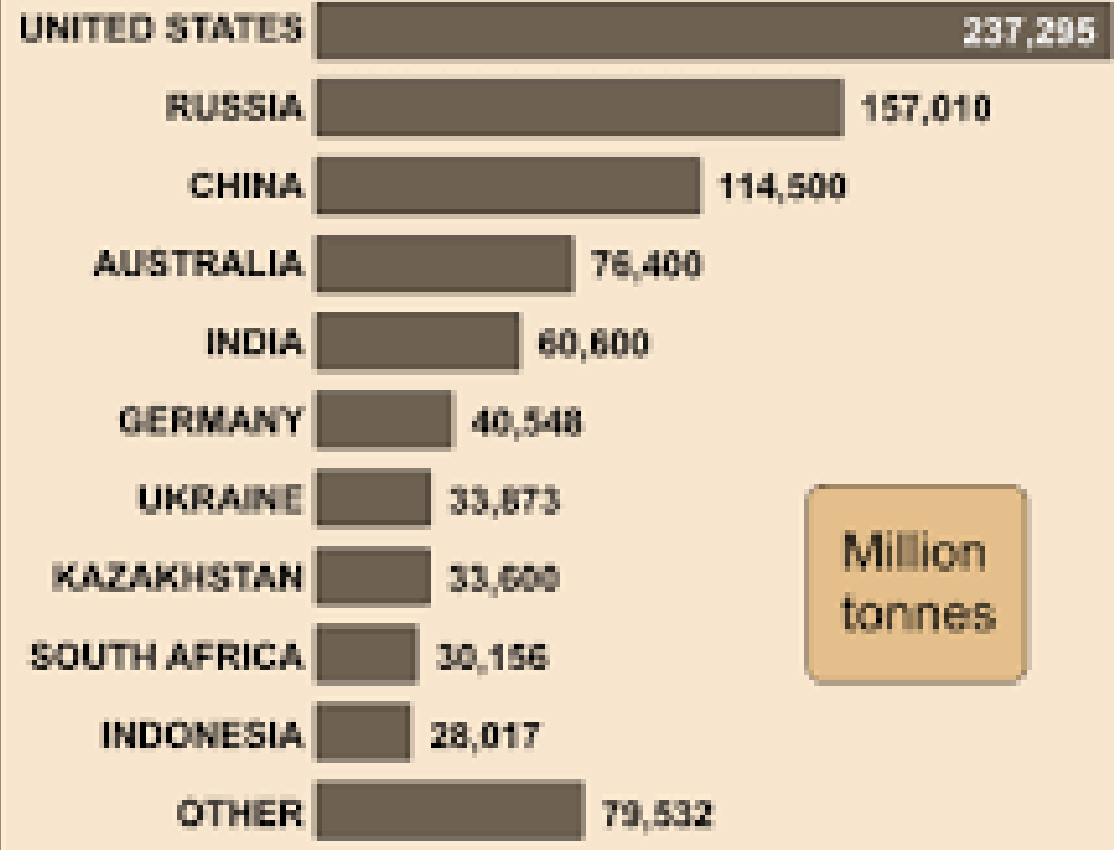


Billion
Cubic
Meters

Source: 2016 OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin

PROVEN COAL RESERVES

TOP TEN COUNTRIES



Million
tonnes

Source: BP Statistical review of world energy 2016



WORLD PROVEN CRUDE OIL RESERVES BY REGION

MIDDLE EAST: 48.3% **802,848,000,000 BARRELS**

L. AMERICA: 20.6% **342,757,000,000**

N. AMERICA: 12.5% **208,585,000,000**

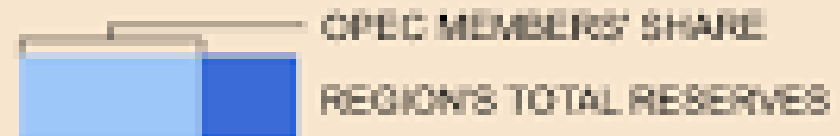
AFRICA: 7.7% **128,049,000,000**

E. EUROPE: 7.2% **119,860,000,000**

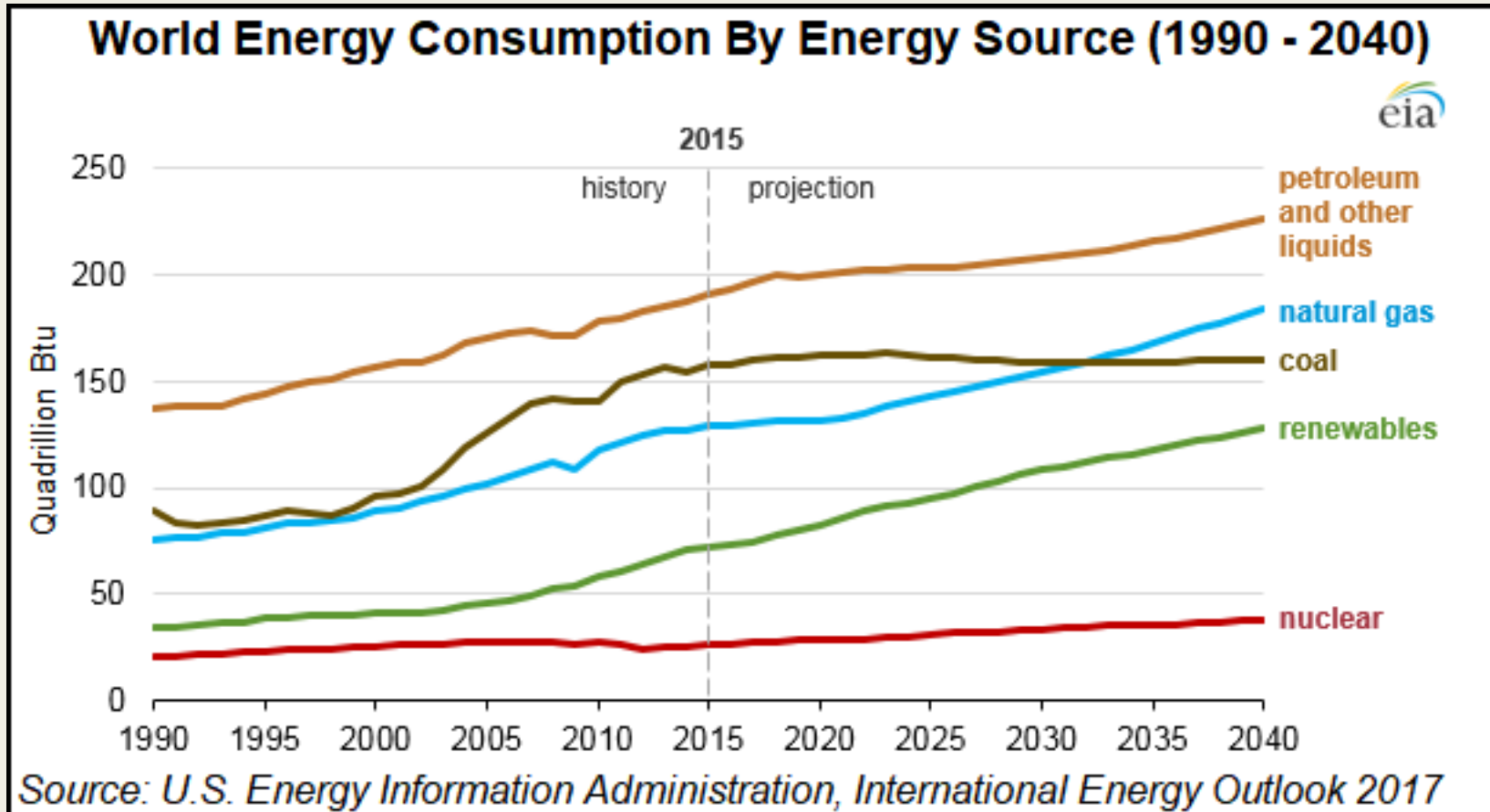
ASIA PACIFIC: 2.9% **48,597,000,000**

W. EUROPE: 0.6% **10,064,000,000**

| MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES | % |
|-----------------------|--------|
| * SAUDI ARABIA | 16.04% |
| * IRAQ | 8.58% |
| * KUWAIT | 6.11% |
| * IRAN | 9.54% |
| * U.A.E | 5.89% |
| * QATAR | 1.52% |
| OMAN | 0.32% |
| SYRIA | 0.15% |
| OTHERS | 0.19% |
| * OPEC MEMBERS | |

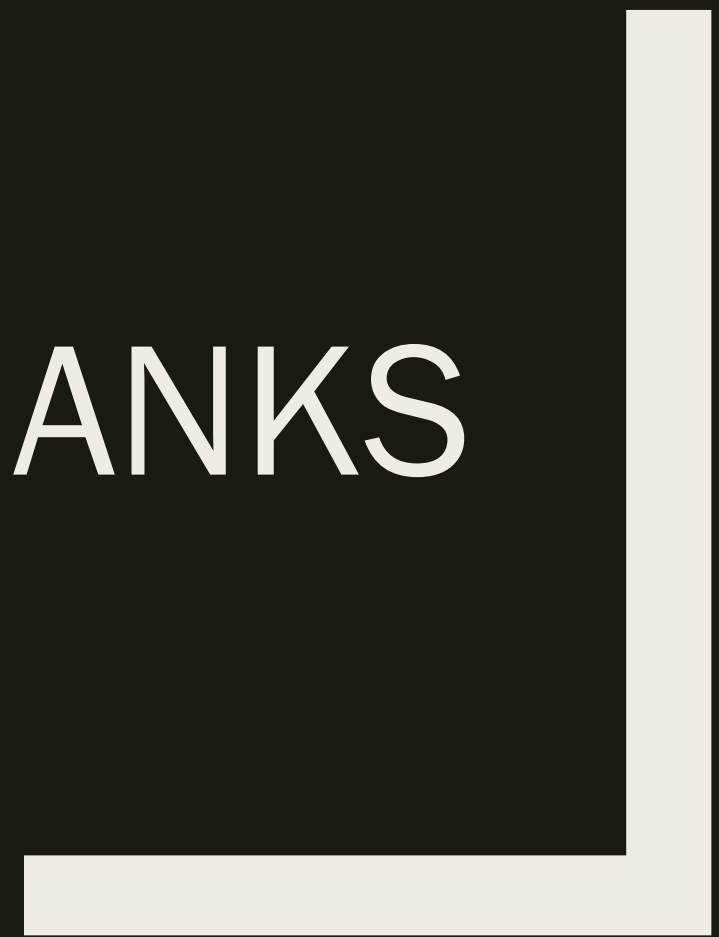


Source: OPEC Annual bulletin 2018, and BP stat review 2018.





THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

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(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



GLOBAL WARMING





Global Warming

- Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system or commonly refers to the observed and continuing increase in average air and ocean temperatures since 1900 caused mainly by emissions of greenhouse gasses in the modern industrial economy
- Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, cloud forests are dying, and wildlife is scrambling to keep pace
- Humans have caused most of the past century's warming by releasing heat-trapping gases Called greenhouse gases and their levels are higher now than at any time in the last 800,000 years



Global Warming

- Global warming and climate change are used as synonyms commonly but scientists use “climate change” when describing the complex shifts now affecting our planet’s weather and climate systems—in part because some areas actually get cooler in the short term
- Climate change encompasses not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas, and a range of other impacts
- The "greenhouse effect" is the warming that happens when certain gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat
- These gases let in light but keep heat from escaping, like the glass walls of a greenhouse, hence the name



Light from the sun

Long-wave radiant energy from the Earth

29.4% Reflected

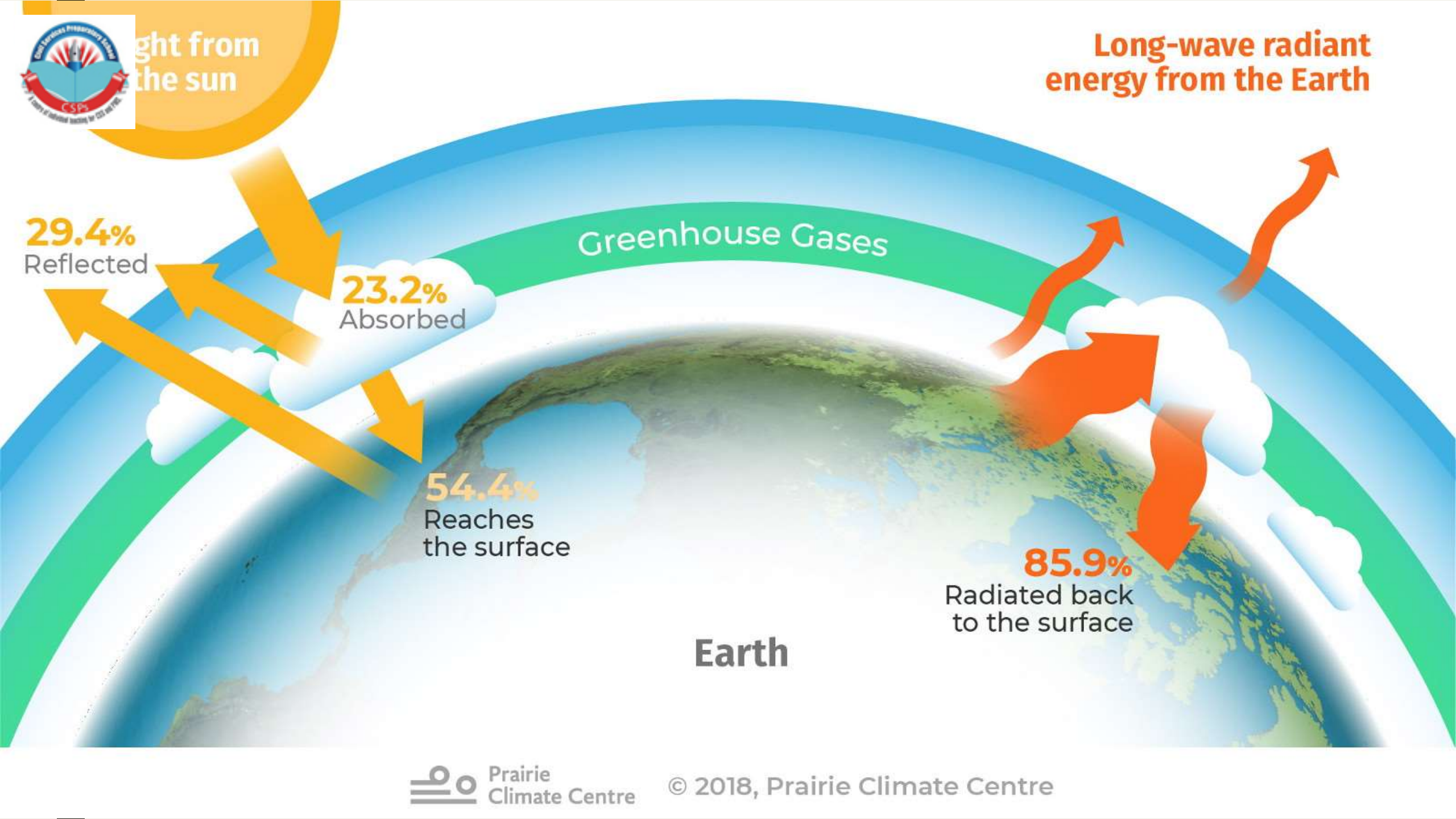
23.2% Absorbed

54.4% Reaches the surface

85.9% Radiated back to the surface

Greenhouse Gases

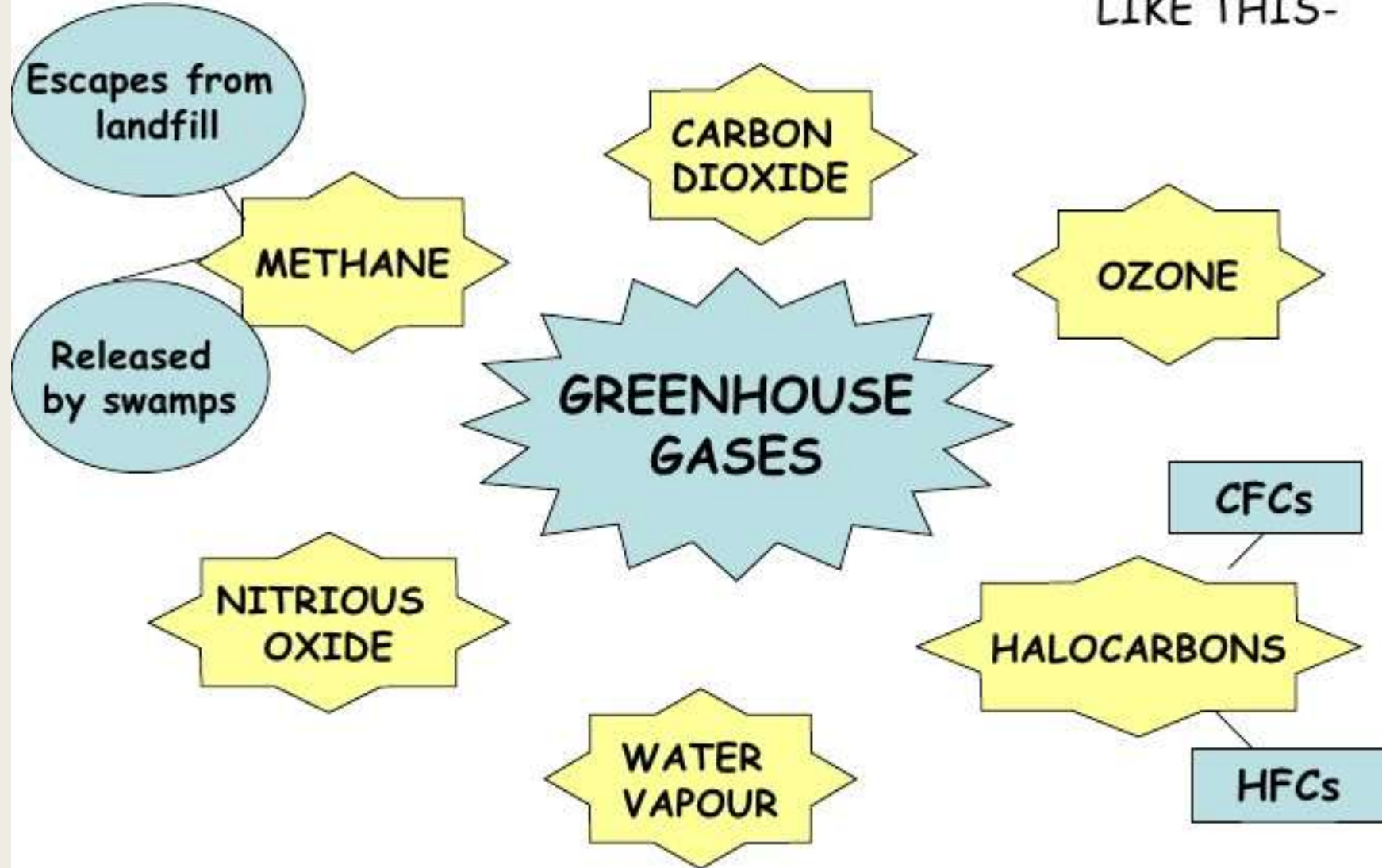
Earth

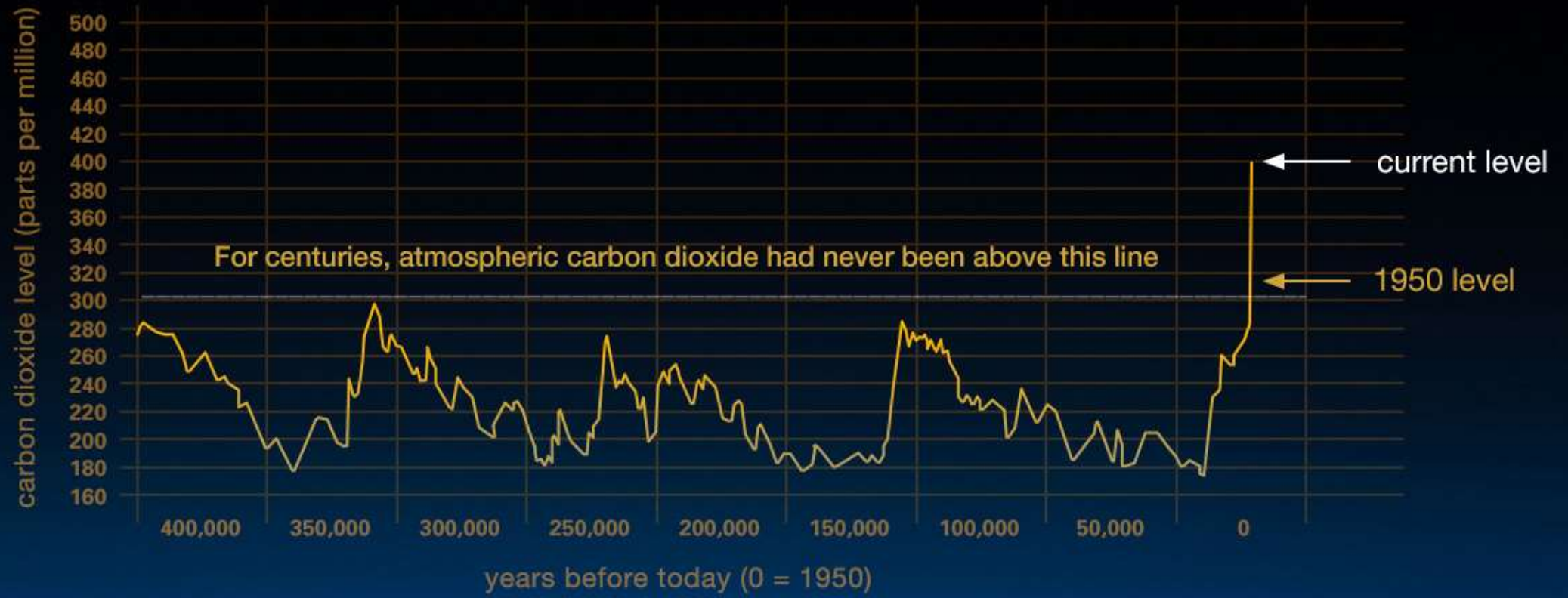




Task

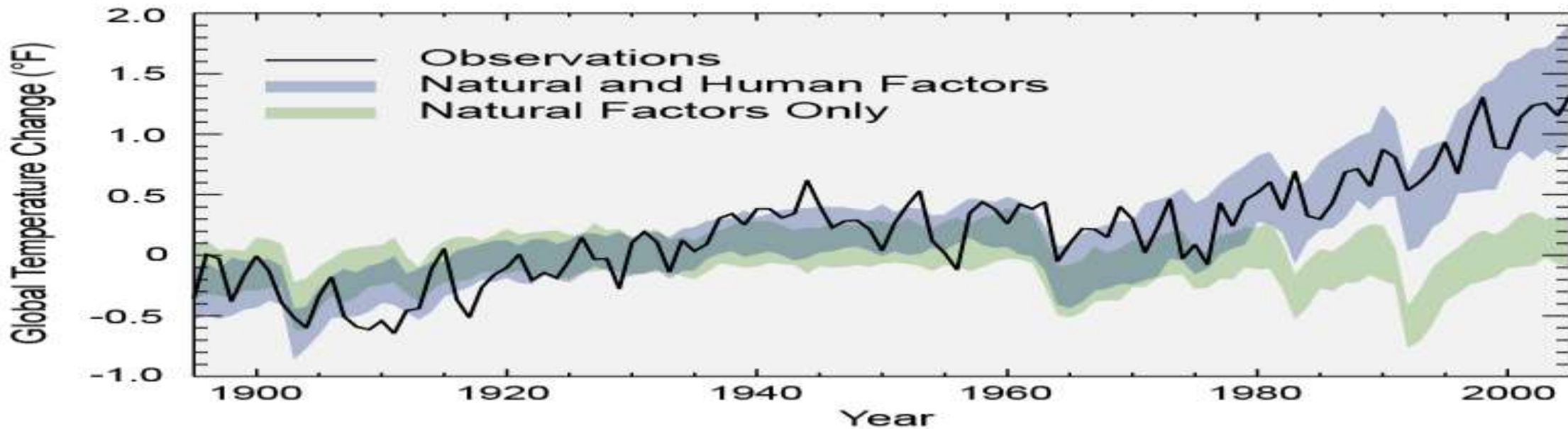
Summarise the information about greenhouse gases into a mind map, START OFF LIKE THIS-



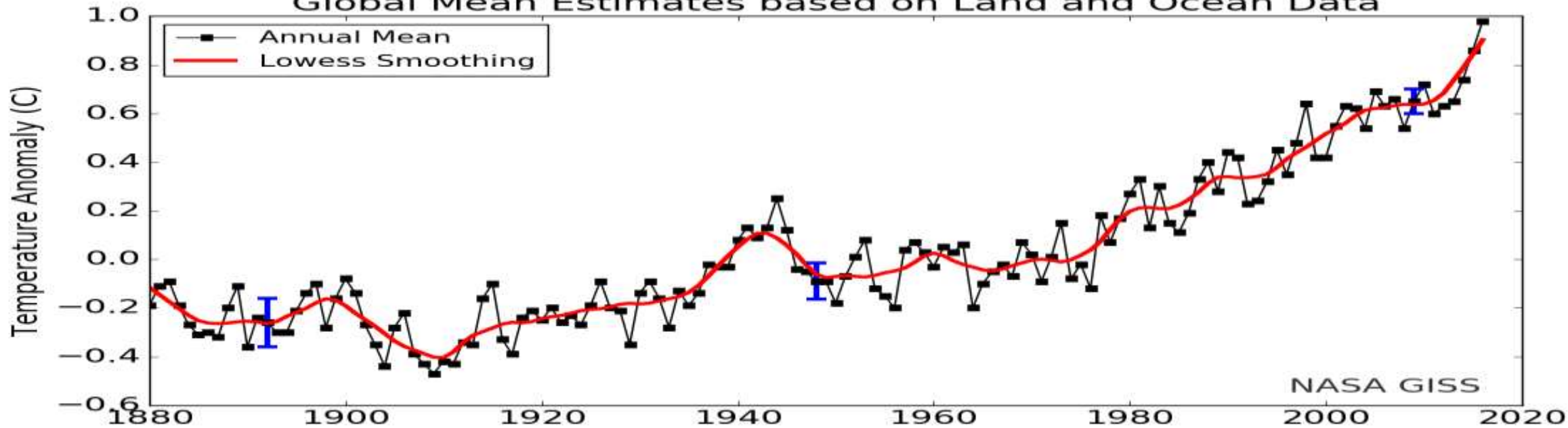




Separating Human and Natural Influences on Climate

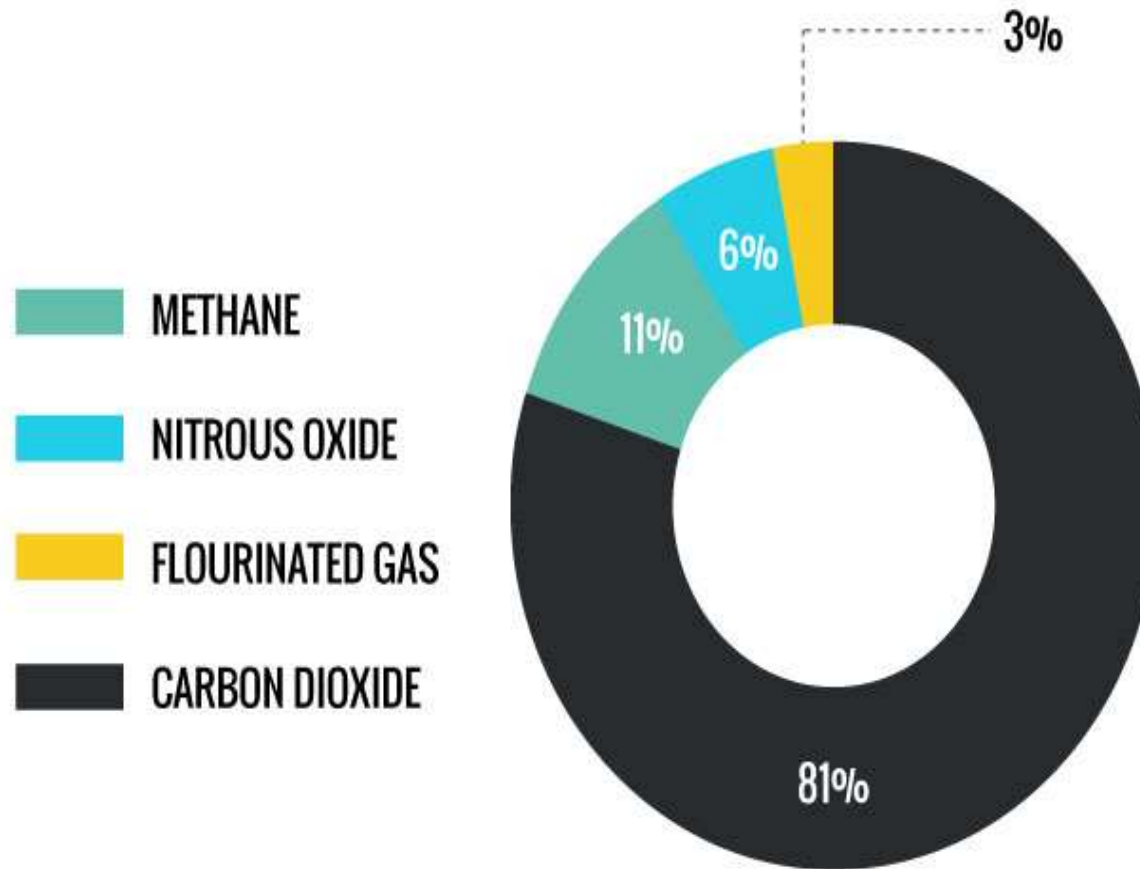


Global Mean Estimates based on Land and Ocean Data

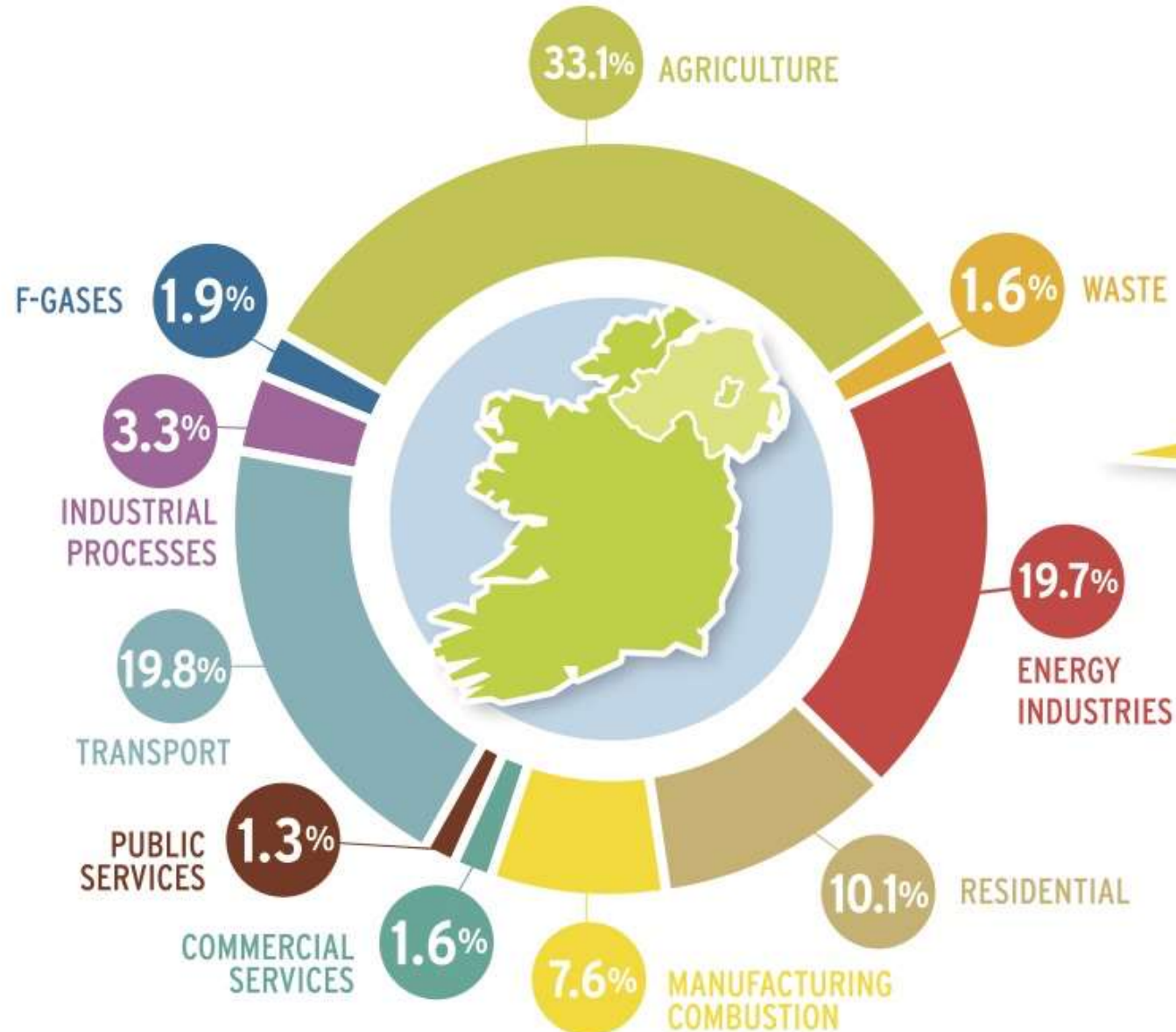




GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN 2014



SOURCES OF GREENHOUSE GASES



Agriculture, Energy Industries and Transport accounted for 72.5% of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions in 2015



Global Warming

- The more greenhouse gases concentrate in the atmosphere, the more heat gets locked up in the molecules
- Scientists have known about the greenhouse effect since 1824, when Joseph Fourier calculated that the Earth would be much colder if it had no atmosphere
- Without it, the Earth's surface would be an average of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit (33 degrees Celsius) cooler
- Global average temperatures and greenhouse gases have stayed fairly constant over that time—until the past 150 years



Global Warming

- Factors Affecting Earth temperature
 - *Human activity burning of Fossil Fuel etc (major contributor)*
 - *Volcanic eruptions*
 - *Variations in solar radiation from sunspots, solar wind*
 - *Earth's position relative to the sun*
- Humans have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by more than a third since the Industrial Revolution
- Rapid rise in greenhouse gases is a problem because it's changing the climate faster than some living things can adapt to
- The difference between average global temperatures today and during ice ages is only about 9 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius), and the swings have tended to happen slowly, over hundreds of thousands of years



Global Warming

- Greenland and Antarctica are melting and sea levels are predicted to rise between one and 2.3 feet as glaciers melt
- In addition to sea levels rising(displacement of people), weather can become more extreme
 - *More intense major storms and flooding*
 - *More rain/snow followed by longer and drier spells*
 - *Changes in the ranges in which plants and animals can live*
 - *Loss of water supplies that have historically come from glaciers*
- 2013 :the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) : During the 21st century, the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 0.3 to 1.7 °C to 2.6 to 4.8 °C depending on the rate of greenhouse gas emissions and on climate feedback effects



SCIENCE
SECTIONS →

EXTREME WEATHER & CLIMATE CHANGE

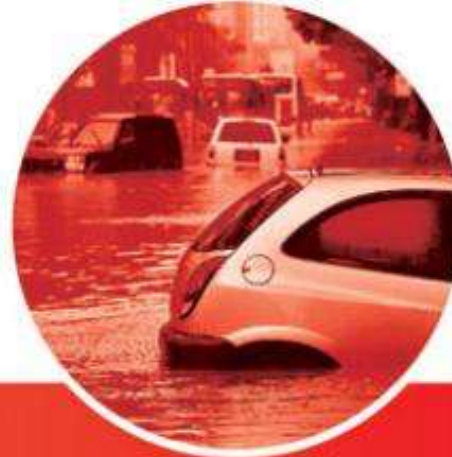
→ Strongest Scientific Evidence Shows Human-Caused Climate Change Is Increasing Heat Waves and Coastal Flooding



SEVERE
DROUGHTS



EXTREME
PRECIPITATION
EVENTS



COASTAL
FLOODING



HEAT
WAVES



TORNADOES



HURRICANES



Limited
Evidence



Strong
Evidence

Strongest
Evidence



CLIMATE RISKS: 1.5°C VS 2°C GLOBAL WARMING

EXTREME WEATHER

100% increase in flood risk. | vs | **170%** increase in flood risk.

SPECIES

6% of insects, **8%** of plants and **4%** of vertebrates will be affected. | vs | **18%** of insects, **16%** of plants and **8%** of vertebrates will be affected.

WATER AVAILABILITY

350 million urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100. | vs | **410 million** urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100.

ARCTIC SEA ICE

Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once **every 100 years.** | vs | Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once **every 10 years.**

PEOPLE

9% of the world's population (700 million people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years. | vs | **28%** of the world's population (2 billion people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years.

SEA-LEVEL RISE

46 million people impacted by sea-level rise of 48cm by 2100. | vs | **49 million people** impacted by sea-level rise of 56cm by 2100.

OCEANS

Lower risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems and their ecological functions and services at 1.5°C compared to 2°C.

CORAL BLEACHING

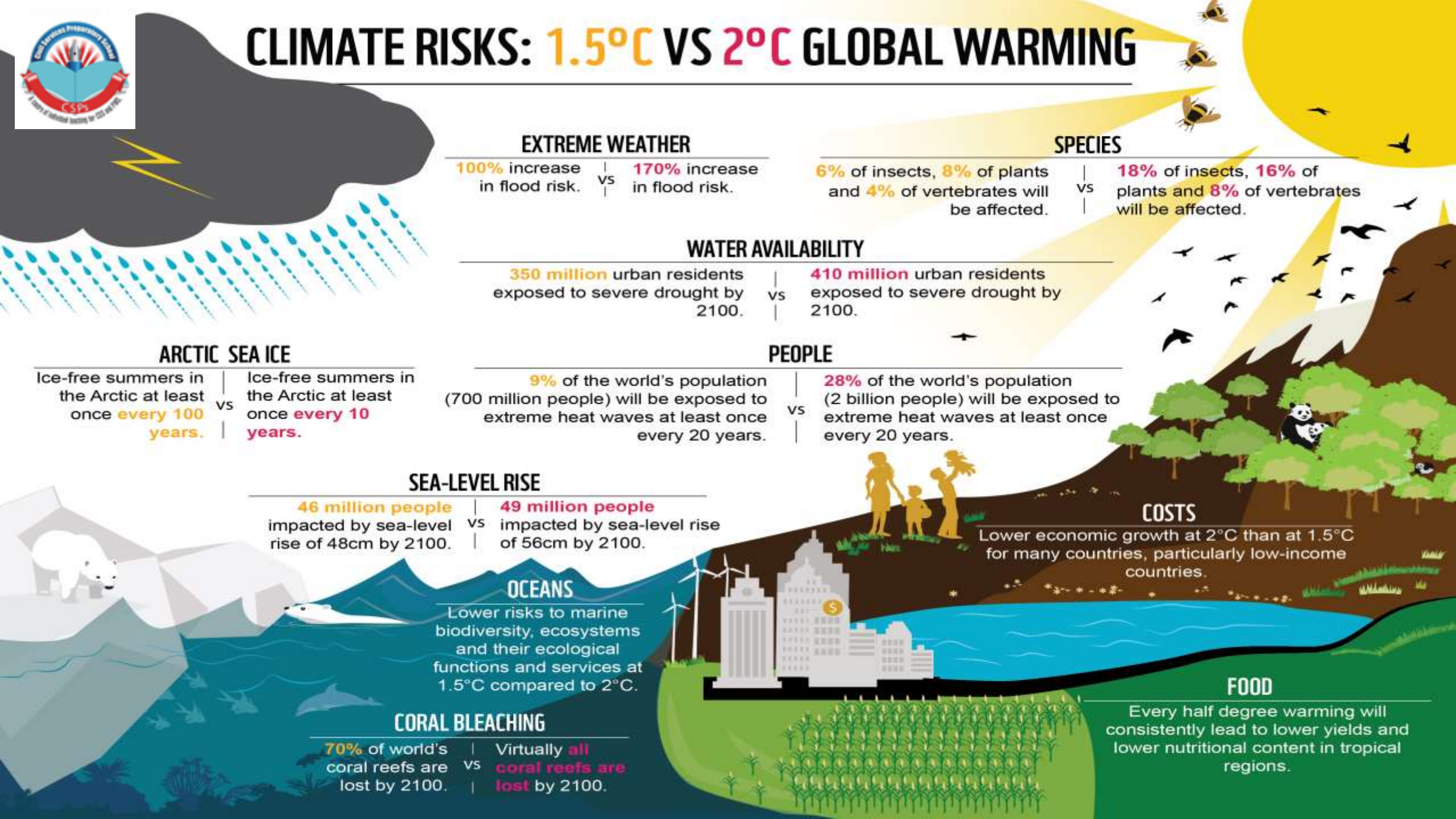
70% of world's coral reefs are lost by 2100. | vs | Virtually **all coral reefs are lost** by 2100.

COSTS

Lower economic growth at 2°C than at 1.5°C for many countries, particularly low-income countries.

FOOD

Every half degree warming will consistently lead to lower yields and lower nutritional content in tropical regions.



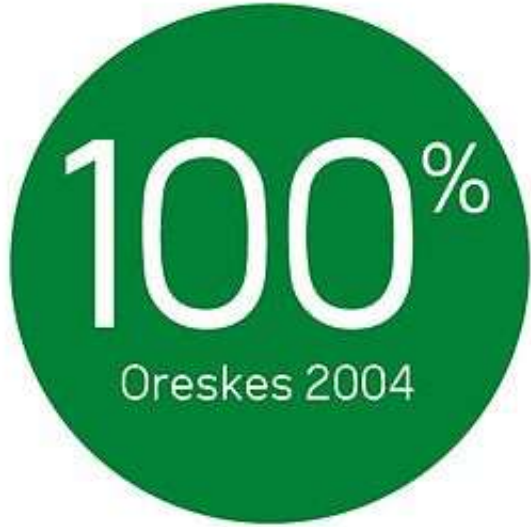


Global Warming

- Public reactions to global warming and concern about its effects increasing
- A 2015 global survey showed that a median of 54% of respondents consider it "a very serious problem", with significant regional differences: Americans and Chinese (whose economies are responsible for the greatest annual CO2 emissions) are among the least concerned

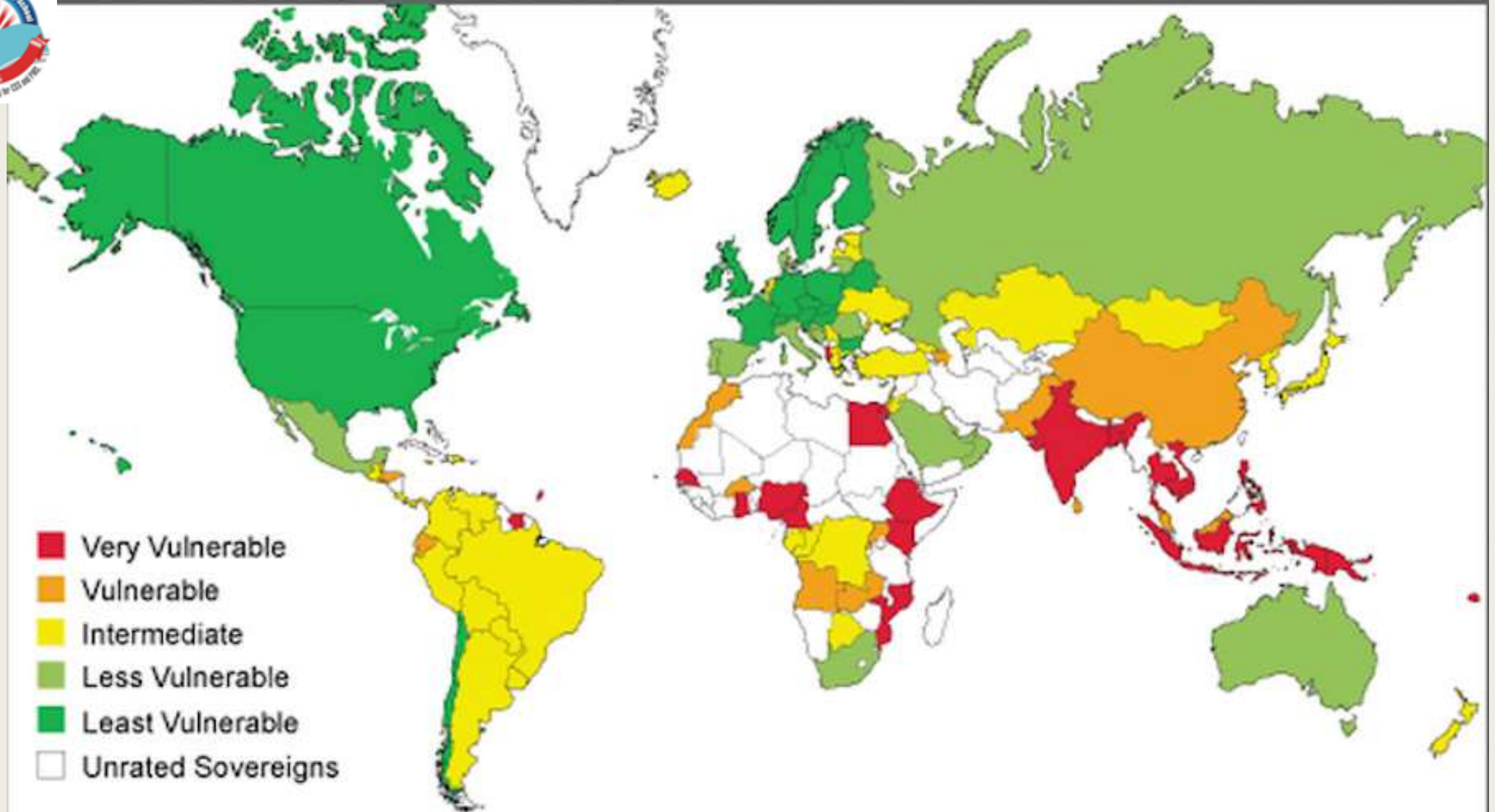


ies into scientific agreement on human-caused global warming





Potential Vulnerability To Climate Change





most
at risk

30-39

40-49

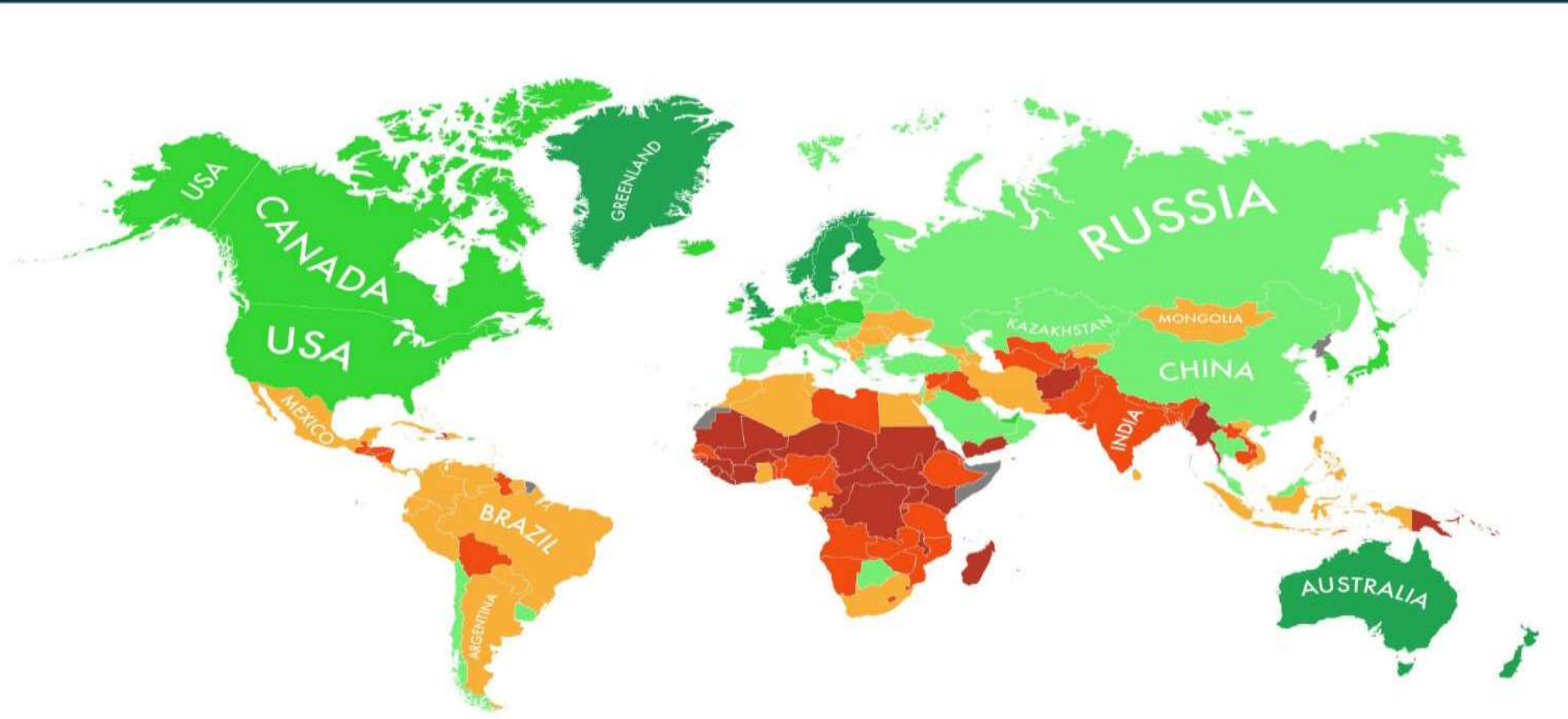
50-59

60-69

70-79

80+

least
at risk





What Are Some Possible Contributions to the Slowing of Global Warming?



Preserve Existing Forests and Encourage Reforestation



Develop Alternative Energy Sources



Slow Population Growth



Encourage Environmental Treaties/Laws

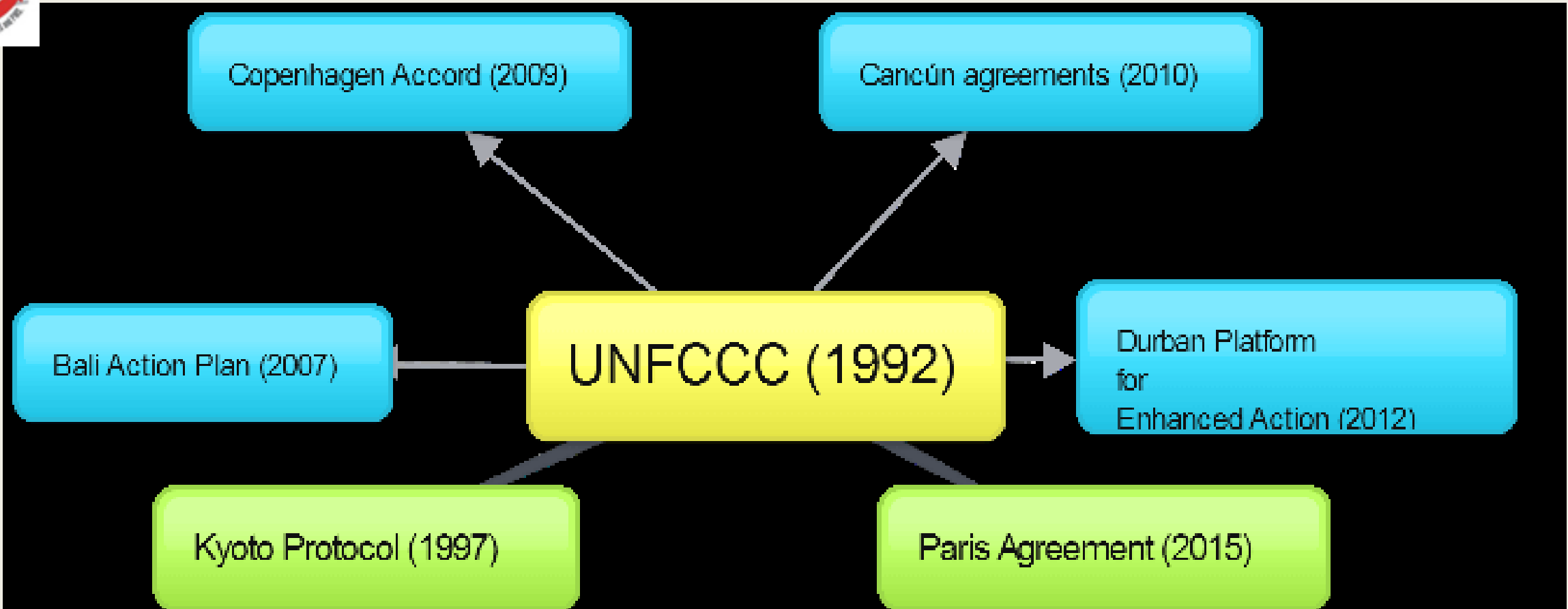


More Efficient Energy Use

CG Figure-47







Commitments during UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties

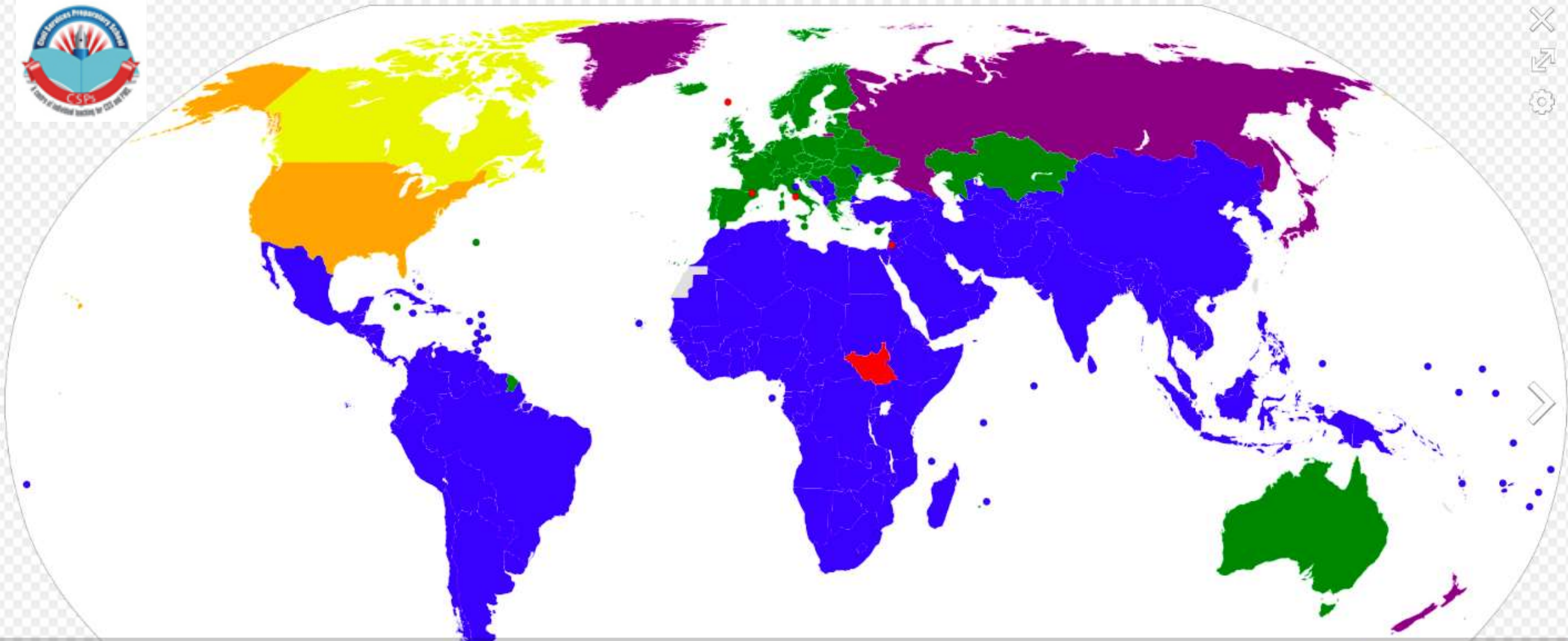
Copyright: www.clearias.com





Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets
- Developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity
- Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities
- Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005



 [More details](#)

User:Canuckguy, User:Danlaycock - File:UNFCCC parties.svg

 Public Domain

 File: Kyoto Protocol parties.svg

 Created: 2 October 2014

A map of the parties to the en:Kyoto Protocol.  Annex B parties with binding targets in the second period  Annex B parties with binding targets in the first period but not the second  non-Annex B parties without binding targets  Annex B parties with binding targets in the first period but which withdrew from the Protocol  Signatories to the Protocol that have not ratified  Other UN member states and observers that are not party to the Protocol



Kyoto Protocol

- The targets for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol cover emissions of the six main greenhouse gases, namely:
 - *Carbon dioxide (CO₂)*
 - *Methane (CH₄)*
 - *Nitrous oxide (N₂O)*
 - *Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)*
 - *Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)*
 - *Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)*



Kyoto Protocol

- Detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords"
- First commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012
- Second commitment period was agreed in 2012, known as the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
- Some first commitment countries didn't take second commitment targets
- January 2019, 124 states have accepted the Doha Amendment, while entry into force requires the acceptances of 144 states.
- 37 countries with binding commitments, 7 have ratified
- Canada withdrew from Kyoto Protocol in 2012



Kyoto Protocol

- Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures. However, the Protocol also offers them an additional means to meet their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms.
- The Kyoto mechanisms are:
 - *International Emissions Trading*: Allows countries that have emission units to spare - emissions permitted them but not "used" - to sell this excess capacity to countries that are over their targets
 - *Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)* : Allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries
 - *Joint implementation (JI)*



Kyoto Protocol

- Negotiations were held in the framework of the yearly UNFCCC Climate Change Conferences on measures to be taken after the second commitment period ends in 2020
- 2015 adoption of the Paris Agreement, which is a separate instrument under the UNFCCC rather than an amendment of the Kyoto Protocol



Copenhagen Accord

- It was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 7 December to 18 December, 2009.
 - Attendance by 120 Heads of State and Government of UNFCCC member and many thousands delegates
 - To limit the global temperature rise to 2 C
 - *For Annex I: 25-40% below the 1990 level in 2020*
 - *For non-Annex II: 15-30% deviation from baseline in 2020*
- Expectations from Copenhagen*



Copenhagen Accord

- The Copenhagen Accord was drafted by the US, China, India, Brazil and South Africa
- It was "taken note of", but not "adopted", in a debate of all the participating countries but was not passed unanimously
- The document recognized that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present day and that actions should be taken to keep any temperature increases to below 2 C
- Annex I countries: agreement that developed countries will provide adequate and predictable financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries



Copenhagen Accord

- Members will commit to quantified economy-wide emission reduction by 2020, with targets submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 January 2010
- These targets as well as financing to support developing country climate action, are to be monitored, reported and verified
- Financial Support
 - *Provide developing countries with new and additional resources of USD 30 billion for 2010~2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation*
 - *Mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020 from private, public and other alternative sources*
 - *Establish the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism Technology transfer*



Copenhagen Accord

- Positive Points of Copenhagen Accord :
 - *All 27 members of the EU have pledged to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% by 2020 from 1990 levels*
 - *The United States formally submitted a letter of association, and aims to have a 17% reduction of emissions from 2005 levels*
 - *The major power bloc of developing countries that emerged and have gained significant recognition from the COP15 – Brazil, South Africa, India, and China (BASIC) – have all pledged admirable reduction targets. Emissions targets taken on under Copenhagen Accord (Jan 31, 2010 deadline)*



Copenhagen Accord

■ Gaps in Copenhagen Accord:

- *Lack of relative emission reduction targets for developing countries for 2020*
- *Absence of any reference to a global emissions peaking date, or even a developed country peaking date, meaning that, together with the above, no clear pathway for emissions has been agreed*
- *No mention to a timetable for concluding a legally binding agreement*
- *Lack of any obvious mechanism for regularly ratcheting up levels of ambition (apart from the 2015 review). Weak points of CA*
- *119 countries (83% of global emissions), responded to the Jan.31, 2010, deadline of the Copenhagen Accord by submitting plans for reducing emissions*



Paris Agreement

- An agreement dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016 at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Le Bourget, near Paris, France, and adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015
- March 2019, 195 UNFCCC members have signed the agreement, and 185 have become party to it
- The Paris Agreement's long-term goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, since this would substantially reduce the risks and effects of climate change
- Under the Paris Agreement, each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming



Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement charts a new course in the global climate effort
- The Paris Agreement central aim
 - *keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius*
 - *To strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change*
 - *Supporting developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives through financial and capacity building initiatives*



Paris Agreement

- Nationally determined contributions
 - *Put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead*
 - *All Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts*
- 5 yearly review to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and to inform further individual actions by Parties



Paris Agreement

- No mechanism forces a country to set a specific target by a specific date but each target should go beyond previously set targets
- In June 2017, U.S. President Donald Trump announced his intention to withdraw his country from the agreement
- Under the agreement, the earliest effective date of withdrawal for the U.S. is November 2020, shortly before the end of President Trump's current term
- In practice, changes in United States policy that are contrary to the Paris Agreement have already been put in place
- In July 2017 French Environment Minister Nicolas Hulot announced a plan to ban all petrol and diesel vehicles in France by 2040 as part of the Paris Agreement.



Paris Agreement

- Hulot also stated that France would no longer use coal to produce electricity after 2022 and that up to €4 billion will be invested in boosting energy efficiency
- To reach the agreement's emission targets, Norway will ban the sale of petrol- and diesel-powered cars by 2025
- Netherlands will do the same by 2030 Electric trains running on the Dutch national rail network are already entirely powered by wind energy
- A lot needs to be done as still world is not on the course to limit the global temperature to 2C above by the end of this century

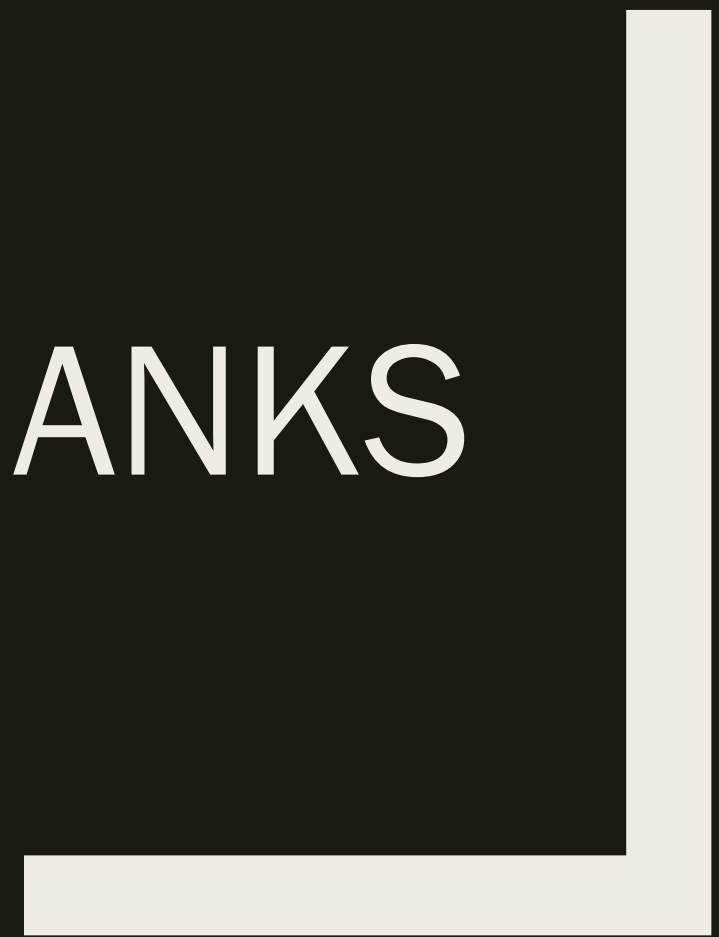


Paris Agreement

- “Our study indicates that if emissions follow a commonly used business-as-usual scenario, there is a 93 per cent chance that global warming will exceed 4C by the end of this century,” said Dr Ken Caldeira, an atmospheric scientist at the Carnegie Institution for Science
- Based on a “business-as-usual” scenario in which emissions continue at the same rate, climate models range in their predictions from a 3.2C increase in global temperatures to a 5.9C increase



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4. How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5. Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8. What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |
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PART-II

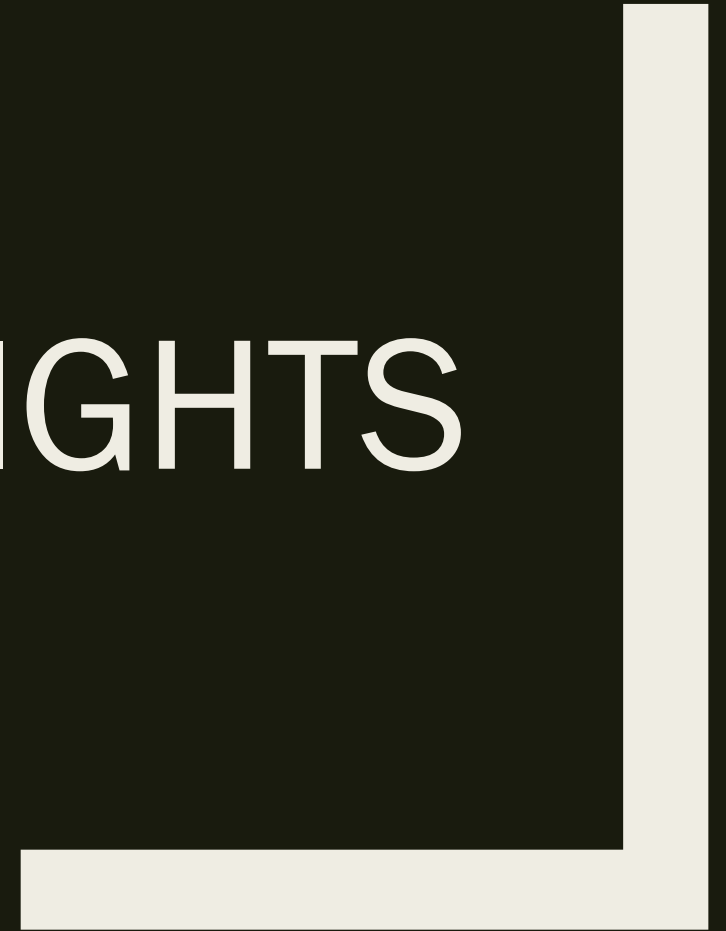
- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



HUMAN RIGHTS





HUMAN RIGHTS

- The basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered to be entitled, often held to include the rights to life, liberty, equality, and a fair trial, freedom from slavery and torture, and freedom of thought and expression. This is called Human Rights.
- Another definition for human rights is those basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity.
- Limiting the unrestrained power of the state is an important part of international law.
- Underlying laws that prohibit the various "crimes against humanity" is the principle of nondiscrimination and the notion that certain basic rights apply universally.







HUMAN RIGHTS

- *Freedom of belief and religion*
- *Freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information.*
- *Freedom of peaceful assembly and association.*
- *The right to participate in government, equal access to public service in his or her country, and the right to vote in free elections*
- *The right to social security.*
- *The right to participate in desirable work and to join trade unions.*
- *The right to rest and leisure and an adequate living standard for one's health and well-being.*
- *The right to education, which is free during elementary and fundamental stages of development*



HUMAN RIGHTS

- Failure to ensure a minimum wage sufficient for a decent living
- Failure to prevent starvation in all areas and communities in the country
- Systematically segregating children with disabilities from mainstream schools
- Failure to prevent employers from discriminating in recruitment (based on sex, disability, race, political opinion, social origin, HIV status, etc.)
- Failure to prohibit public and private entities from destroying or contaminating food and its source, such as arable land and water
- Failure to provide for a reasonable limitation of working hours in the public and private sector
- Banning the use of minority or indigenous languages
- Denying social assistance to people because of their status (e.g., people without a fixed domicile, asylum-seekers) (the right to social security)



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF CHILDREN

- Millions of children have no access to education, work long hours under hazardous conditions and are forced to serve as soldiers in armed conflict.
- The World Health Organization distinguishes four types of child maltreatment:
 - *Physical abuse*
 - *Sexual abuse*
 - *Emotional and psychological abuse*
 - *Neglect*



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF CHILDREN

■ Physical abuse

- *Among professionals and the general public, people often do not agree on what behaviors constitute physical abuse of a child.*
- *Physical abuse often does not occur in isolation, but as part of a constellation of behaviors including authoritarian control, anxiety-provoking behavior, and a lack of parental warmth. All forms of corporal punishment fall be it slapping, kicking, throwing, with body parts or other material like stick etc*

■ Sexual abuse

- *Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of CSA include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities (regardless of the outcome), indecent exposure of the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, actual sexual contact with a child, physical contact with the child's genitals, viewing of the child's genitalia without physical contact, child pornography etc*



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF CHILDREN

■ Psychological abuse

- *“Non-accidental verbal or symbolic acts by a child's parent or caregiver that result, or have reasonable potential to result, in significant psychological harm to the child.*
- *In 1995, APSAC defined it as: spurning, terrorizing, isolating, exploiting, corrupting, denying emotional responsiveness, or neglect" or "A repeated pattern of caregiver behavior or extreme incident(s) that convey to children that they are worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered, or only of value in meeting another's needs”*

■ Neglect

- *Child neglect is the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child, to provide needed food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision to the degree that the child's health, safety or well-being may be threatened with harm.*
- *Neglect is also a lack of attention from the people surrounding a child, and the non-provision of the relevant and adequate necessities for the child's survival, which would be a lacking in attention, love, and nurture.*



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF CHILDREN

- Neglectful acts can be divided into six sub-categories:
 - ***Supervisory Neglect:*** characterized by the absence of a parent or guardian which can lead to physical harm, sexual abuse or criminal behavior;
 - ***Physical Neglect:*** characterized by the failure to provide the basic physical necessities, such as a safe and clean home;
 - ***Medical Neglect:*** characterized by the lack of providing medical care;
 - ***Emotional Neglect:*** characterized by a lack of nurturance, encouragement and support;
 - ***Educational Neglect:*** characterized by the caregivers lack to provide an education and additional resources to actively participate in the school system; and
 - ***Abandonment:*** when the parent or guardian leaves a child alone for a long period of time without a babysitter.



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF WOMEN

- Violence against women is a violation of human rights that cannot be justified by any political, religious, or cultural claim.
- A global culture of discrimination against women allows violence to occur daily and with impunity.
- Following are different types of Human right violations of Women
 - *Violence against women in custody*
 - *Honor killing*
 - *Domestic violence*
 - *Female Genital Mutilation*
 - *Human Rights Violations Based on Actual or Perceived Sexual Identity*
 - *Forced marriages*



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF MINORITIES

- “Minorities in all regions of the world continue to face serious threats, discrimination and racism, and are frequently excluded from taking part fully in the economic, political, social and cultural life available to the majorities in the countries or societies where they live.”(UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)
- Minorities face multiple forms of discrimination resulting in marginalisation and exclusion.
- The protection of the rights of minorities is provided for under article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child



HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE OF MINORITIES

- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities** is the document which sets essential standards and offers guidance to States in adopting appropriate legislative and other measures to secure the rights of persons belonging to minorities
- Non discrimination and equality are fundamental principles of all core Human Rights treaties
- Virtually all countries in the world have national or ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities within their populations
- UN declaration assures that persons belonging to minorities are entitled to non discrimination and equality , including the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion and to use their own language.



EFFECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

- Lack of rights leads to exclusion and marginalization of citizens, which lies at the root of much poverty, even in resource-rich environments.
- Lack of rights exacerbates conflict and leads to cycles of violence.
- Lack of rights means that people are not free in making choices about their own lives, unleashing their own creative energies and strengthening social unity.
- Living within a non rights-protecting culture hampers people from developing to the maximum of their capabilities.



HUMAN RIGHT PROTECTION

- Protecting human rights is closely linked to advancing long-term, sustainable development.
- Rights are both part of the goal of development and instrumental to attaining other goals such as economic growth or democracy.
- "Do no harm"; our programming should not inadvertently lead to rights violations, including forced displacement or systematic discrimination of people.
- Human rights cannot be earned and they cannot be taken away, but they can be repressed or violated by individuals, nations or governments.
- Everyone must play a positive role in advancing the cause of Human Rights



ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: HUMAN RIGHTS

- It is of paramount importance to clarify the roles and limits of civil society in the protection of human rights.
 - *The protection of groups and individuals as well as their rights falls under the State functions.*
 - *Role of civil society in promoting human rights takes in this context a fundamental value Which helps in forming a citizen sufficiently armed to defend his/her rights.*
- A force of change by mobilizing people



ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: HUMAN RIGHTS

- A force for generating ideas with the support of experts and researchers
- A catalyst for new practices on the ground that give its work a social pillar, strength and legitimacy
- A control of the community on the powers, a way of ensuring opportunity for people to participate in the process of decision-making, implementation and monitoring of projects.
- A possibility for people to freely choose their leaders, participate in the management of power, control their representatives and put an end to their mandates in the event of failure.



ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: HUMAN RIGHTS

- Consolidate constitutional human rights guarantees
- Adopt and implement an integrated national strategy against impunity
- Draw up and implement public policies in the areas of justice, security and law enforcement, education and in-service training, and ensure active involvement of all components of society



ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: HUMAN RIGHTS

- Strengthen the control of the constitutionality of laws and autonomous regulations resulting from the executive branch;
- How to promote clear provisions on the separation of powers, namely constitutional, legal and institutional mechanisms that are likely to ensure a better balance between the executive and the legislature?



ROLE OF NGOs:HUMAN RIGHTS

- The term non-governmental or non-profit is normally used to cover the range of organisations which go to make up civil society.
- Such organisations are characterised, in general, by having as the purpose of their existence something other than financial profit.
- Several nongovernmental organizations around the world have dedicated their efforts to protect human rights and advocat against human rights abuses.
- In fact, major human rights NGOs maintain websites and other platforms documenting violations and calling for remedial action both, at government and even grass-roots levels



ROLE OF NGOs:HUMAN RIGHTS

- Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Human Rights Without Frontiers, Human Rights Action Center among others have been on the front line, monitoring the actions of governments and exerting pressure on them to act in accordance with human right principles



ROLE OF NGOs:HUMAN RIGHTS

- The 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights - known as the Vienna Conference - was attended by 841 NGOs from throughout the world, all of which described themselves as working with a human rights mission.
- NGOs may attempt to engage in the protection of human rights at various different stages or levels, and the strategies they employ will vary according to the nature of their objectives - their specificity or generality; their long-term or short-term nature; their local, national, regional or international scope, and so on.



ROLE OF NGOs:HUMAN RIGHTS

- NGOs play a crucial role in Human Rights protection like:
- Fighting individual violations of human rights either directly or by supporting particular 'test cases' through relevant courts
- Offering direct assistance to those whose rights have been violated
- Lobbying for changes to national, regional or international law
- Helping to develop the substance of those laws
- Promoting knowledge of, and respect for, human rights among the population



MIDDLE EAST CRISIS



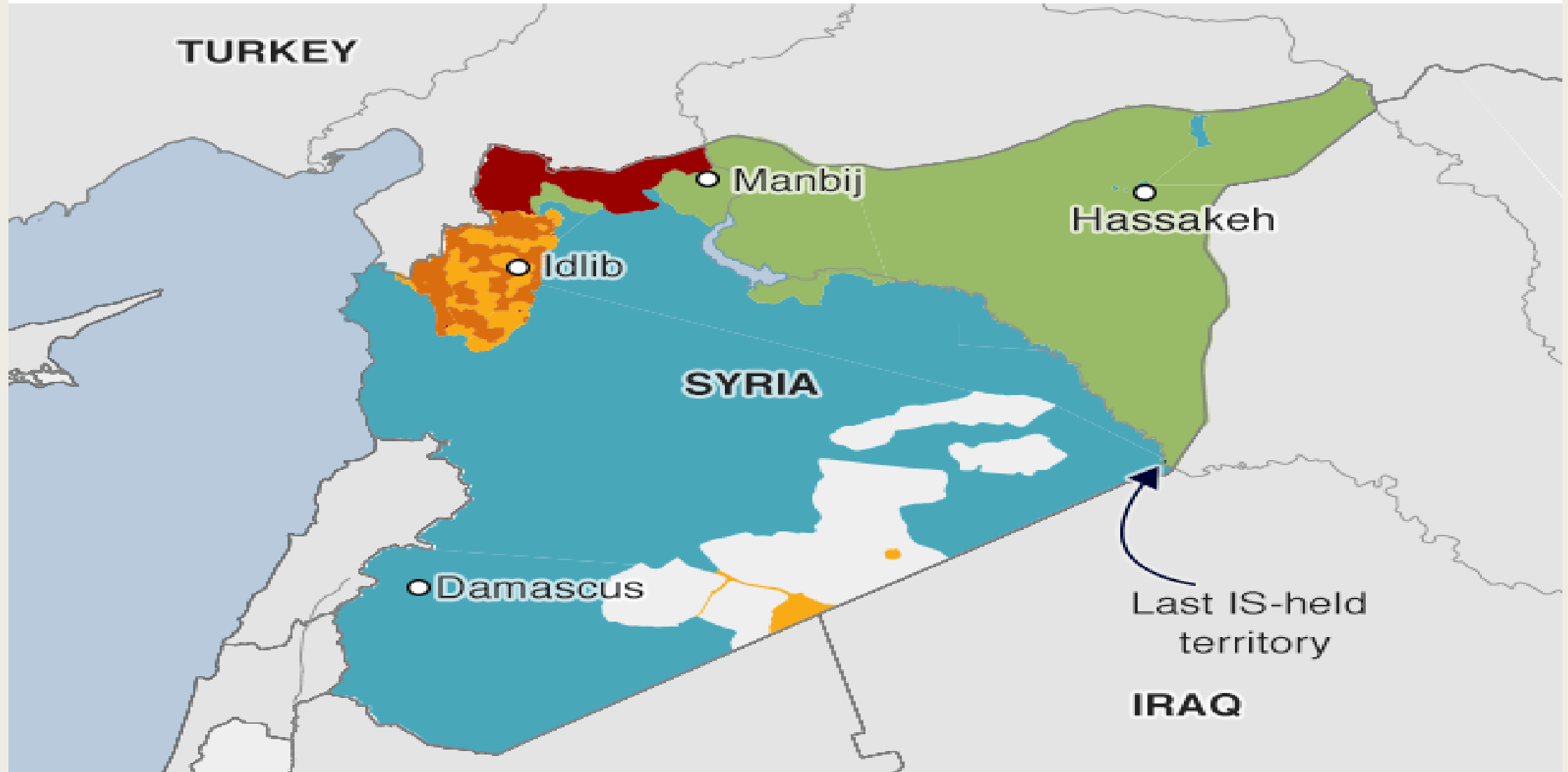




Feb 2019



- Kurdish forces
- Turkish-backed Syrian rebels and Turkish military
- Syrian government
- Jihadist forces
- Syrian rebels
- Islamic State group



Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit, 25 Feb 2019

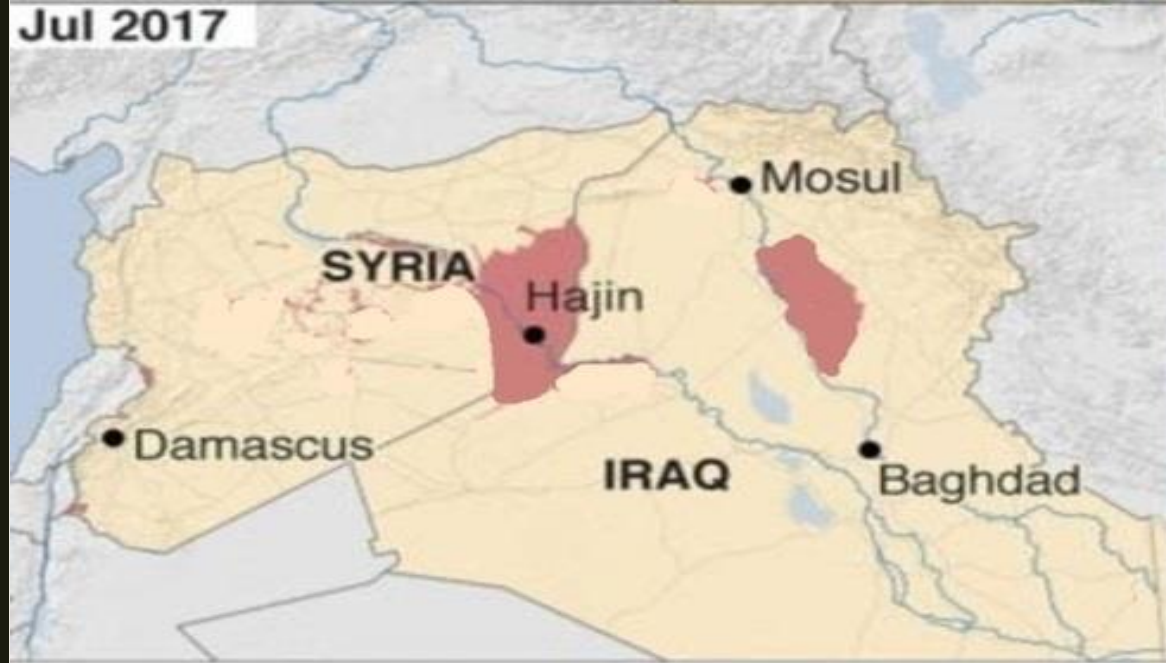


Middle East





How the area under IS control has shrunk



Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit

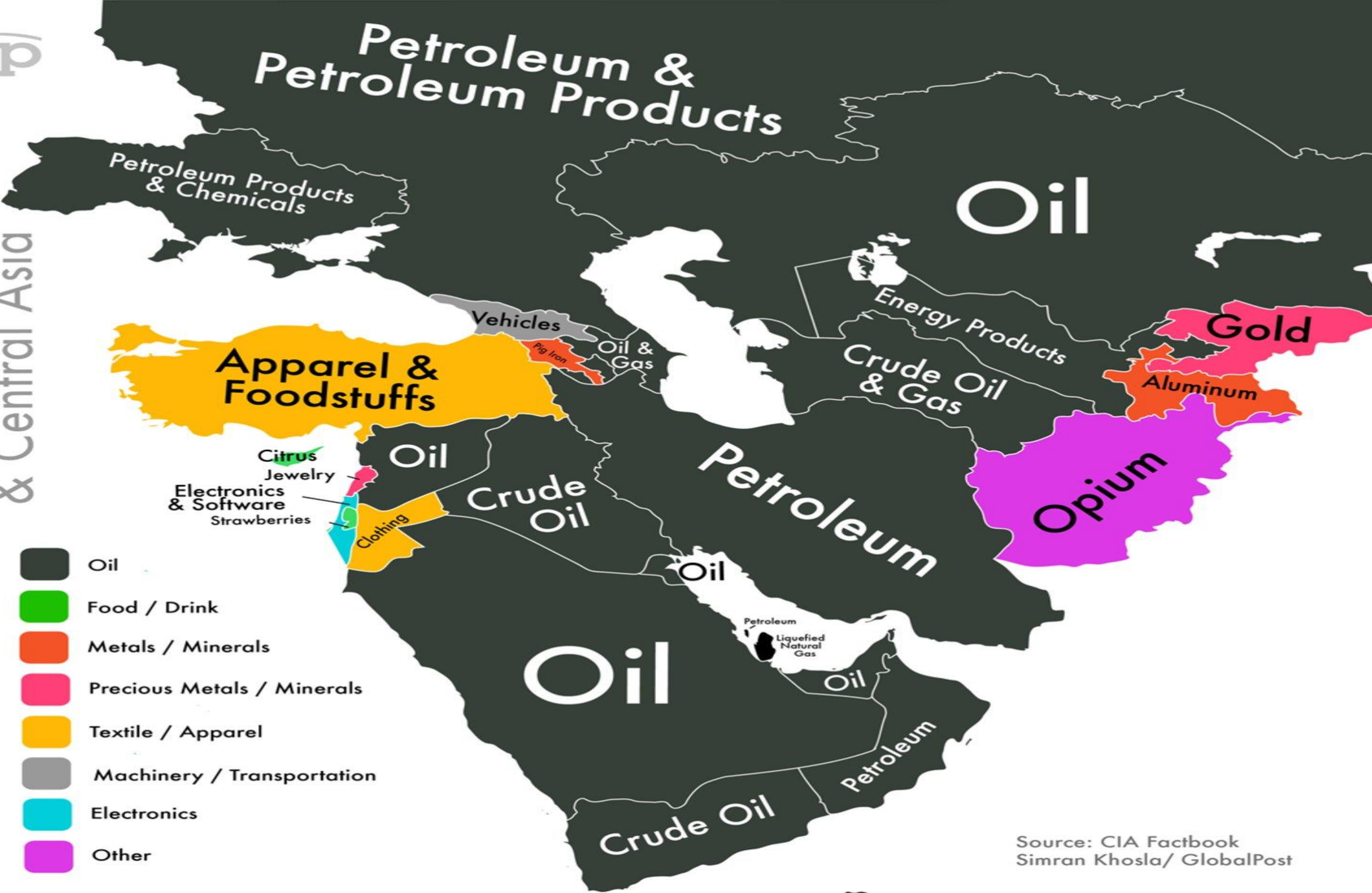




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Petroleum & Petroleum Products

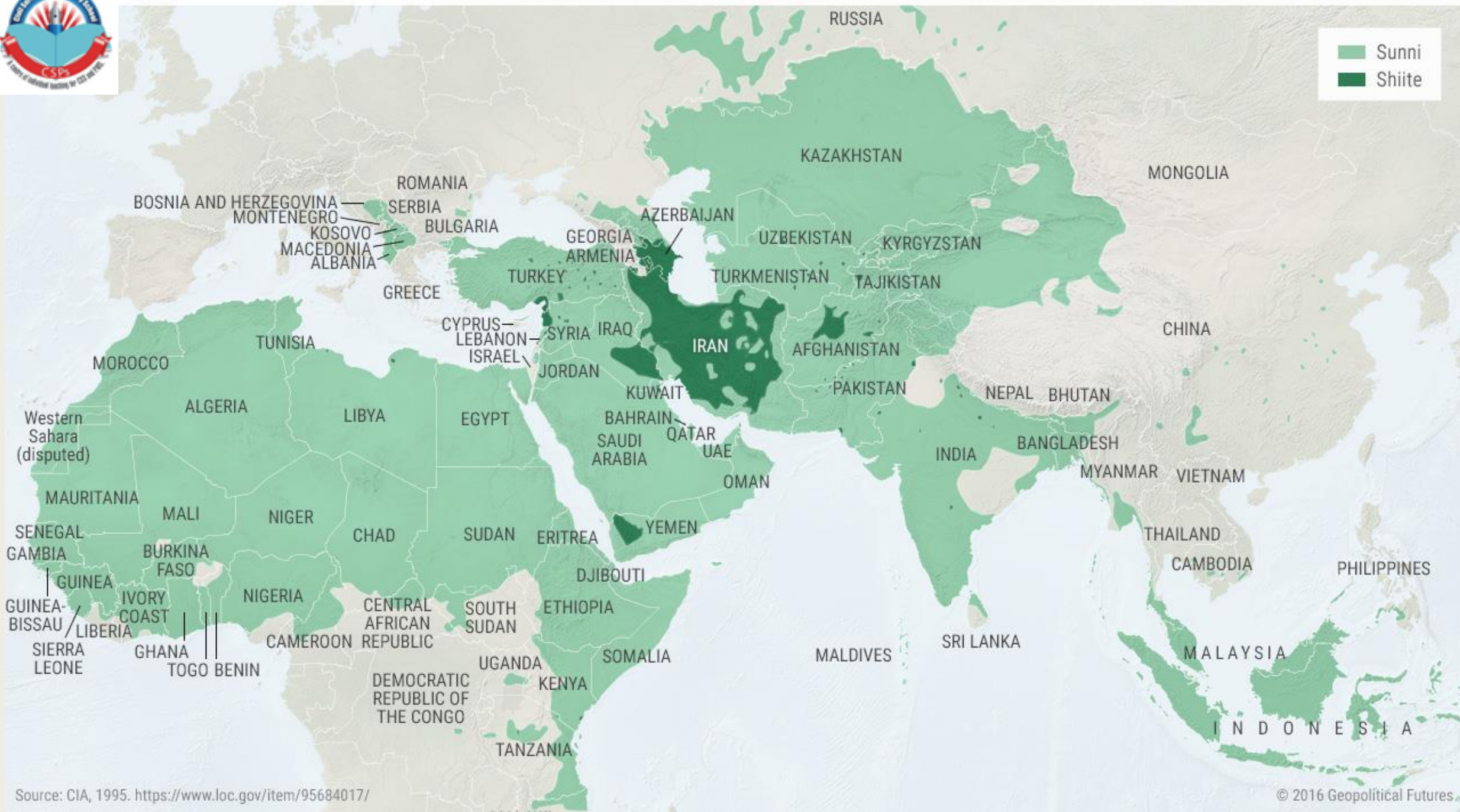
Middle East
& Central Asia



Source: CIA Factbook
Simran Khosla/ GlobalPost



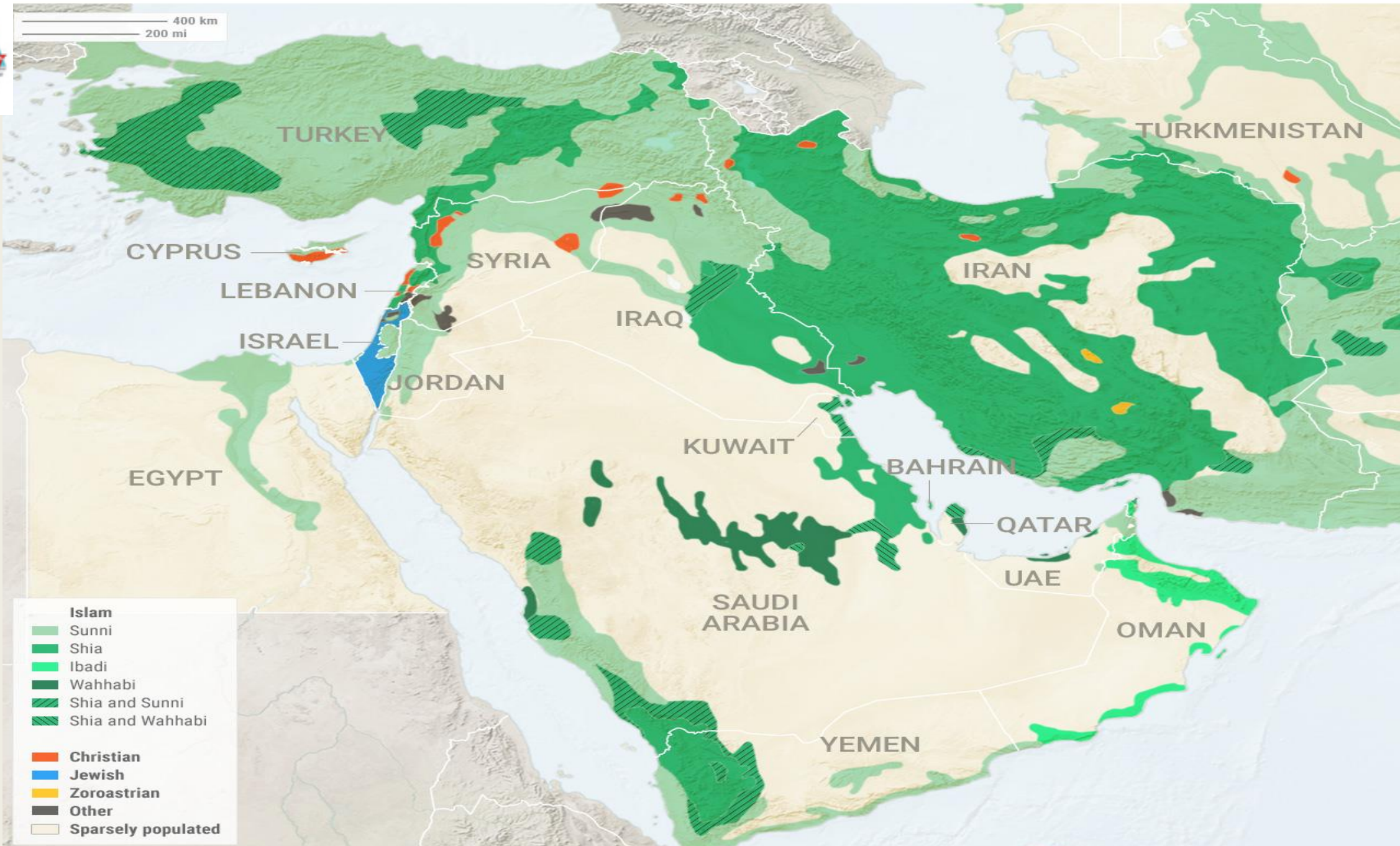
DISTRIBUTION OF SHIITE AND SUNNI MUSLIMS



RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE MIDDLE EAST



400 km
200 mi



- Islam**
 - Sunni
 - Shia
 - Ibadi
 - Wahhabi
 - Shia and Sunni
 - Shia and Wahhabi
- Christian**
- Jewish**
- Zoroastrian**
- Other**
- Sparsely populated**

Source: Dr. Michael Izady at www.Gulf2000.Columbia.edu/maps.shtml

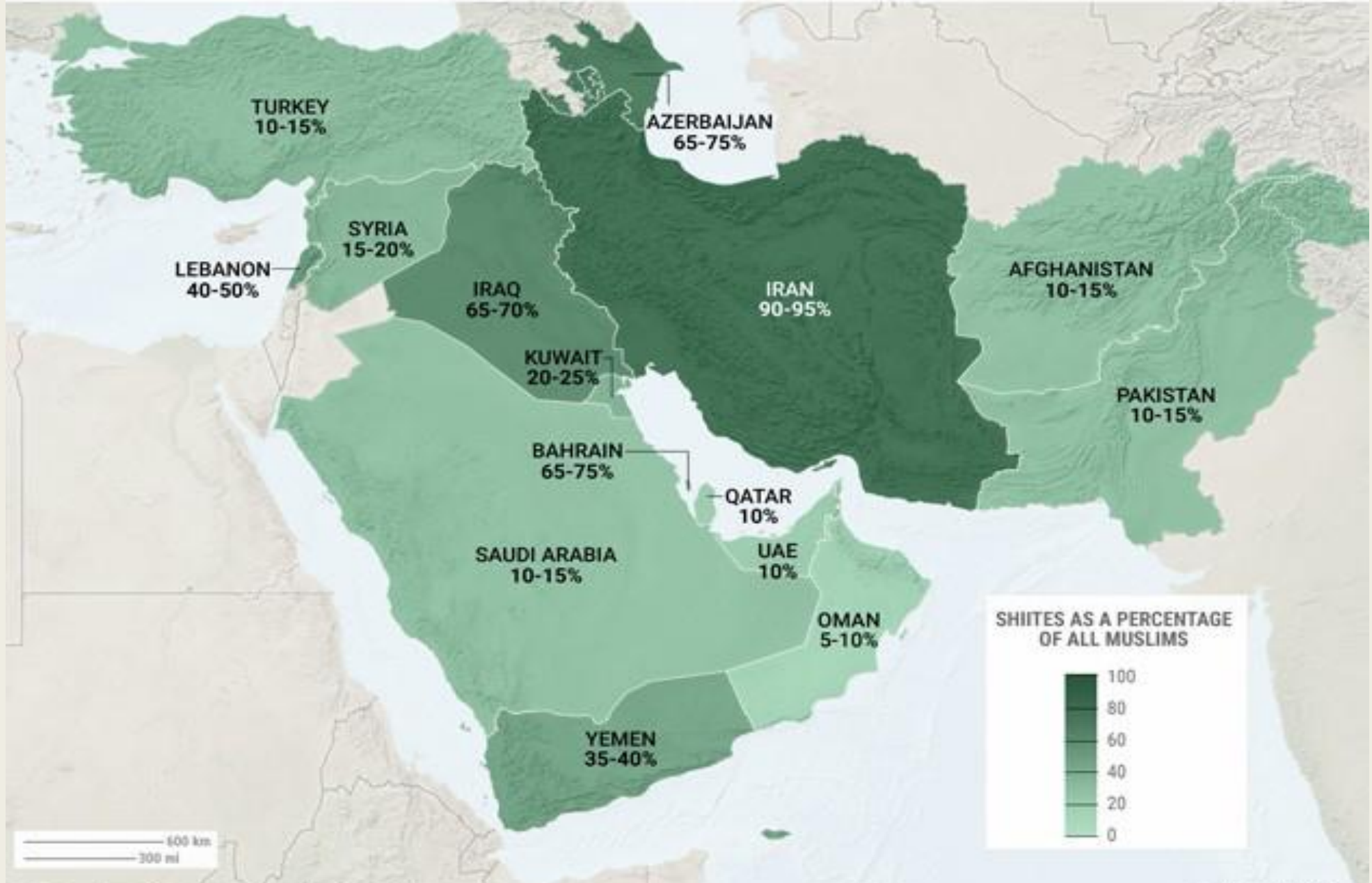
Graphic redesign by Geopolitical Futures



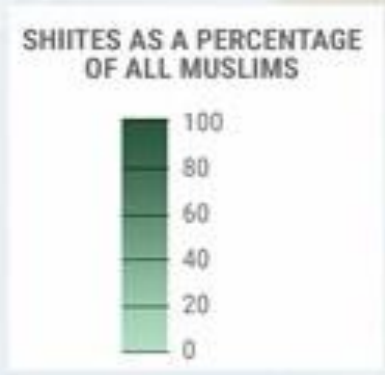
Source: Gulf/2000, Dr. Michael Izady



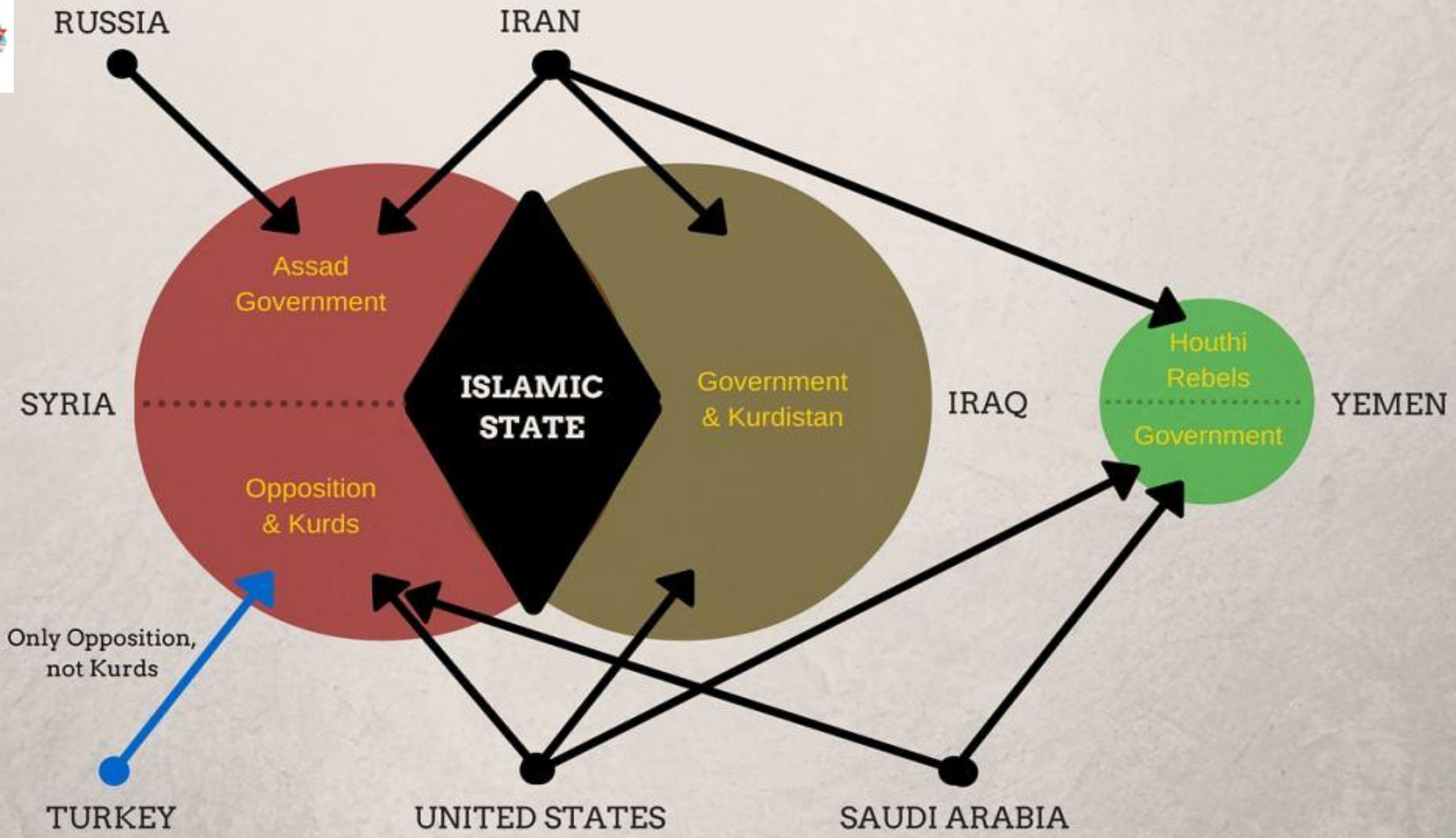
SHIITE POPULATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST



600 km
300 mi



Source: Pew Research Center; U.S. Department of State, Brandeis University





Middle East Crisis

- Six Major Issues
 - *Conflicts in Syria and Yemen*
 - *Gulf crisis*
 - *US confrontation with Iran*
 - *Palestinian-Israeli conflict*
 - *Regional rivalries*
- United States will certainly play the most important role in Middle East future
- December 2018: US decision to withdraw over 2,000 US troops from northeast Syria



Middle East Crisis

- The Syrian conflict
 - *Despite the defeat of the Syrian opposition and the retaking of large swaths of land by pro-regime forces in 2018, the Syrian conflict is far from over*
 - *More than 40 percent of Syria's territory is still not under the control of the Damascus government*
 - *The withdrawal of US troops from the oil, gas and water-rich northeast is likely to fan the competition between the major external powers in the conflict: Turkey, Russia, and Iran. This is likely also to affect the de-militarised zone agreement in Idlib, which prevented a major onslaught on the last opposition stronghold last September.*



Middle East Crisis

- *The Syrian conflict may very well enter a new phase of proxy warfare, wherein the US gives Turkey the responsibility of blocking Iran in the territories that it intends to evacuate*
- *The withdrawal of US forces would also stimulate a more aggressive Israeli approach in Syria*
- *After the US withdrawal, Israel will have to rely solely on its own efforts to counter Iran's influence in Syria and will seek to increase its military activities on Syrian territory*
- *It will, however, face one major challenge - Russia, which controls Syrian airspace. In September, an incident involving Israeli fighter jets led to the downing of a Russian surveillance plane and the death of its 15-member crew.*
- *This infuriated Moscow, which has so far refused to continue its close military coordination with Israel.*



Middle East Crisis

- *Astana trio (Russia, Turkey and Iran) has failed to agree on the formation of the constitution committee. Now with the withdrawal of the US troops from Syria, the likelihood of an agreement has become even slimmer*
- *The parallel UN-led peace negotiations have also reached a dead end.*
- *The US withdrawal also means that the US is effectively abandoning its Kurdish allies, the People's Protection Units (YPG). This will likely result in a dramatic improvement in Turkish-US relations and a restart of their alliance in Syria. This will certainly upset Russia, which is likely to increase its reliance on Iranian militias to fill the vacuum left behind by the US in northeast Syria. Realignment could also bring the YPG, fearing a Turkish military offensive, closer to Russia and the Syrian regime*



Middle East Crisis

■ The war in Yemen

- *Despite the ceasefire agreement in the port city of Hodeidah and the notable progress that was made in the negotiations between the warring parties in Sweden, a final settlement of the four-year conflict is still a distant possibility*
- *The weakening position of the Houthis following their loss of territory over the past two years and the enormous pressure the Saudi leadership is facing to stop the war in the aftermath of the murder of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi, may have made it easier for UN envoy Martin Griffiths to bring the warring parties together in Sweden.*



Middle East Crisis

- *The Houthis think that the Saudis will eventually have to bow to international pressure, stop the war and abandon their endeavours in Yemen*
- *The Saudi-led coalition believes that recent progress on the ground, especially in Hodeidah, will eventually force the Houthis to accept their terms to end the war*
- *Iran, too, is still unwilling to help reach a final settlement. Tehran seeks to keep the Saudis bogged down in Yemen so that they would not have the resources to deal with its activities on other fronts in the Middle East. Iran also wants to use the Yemen conflict as a bargaining chip in a grand deal to lift US sanctions and salvage the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) after Trump's withdrawal last May.*



Middle East Crisis

■ Gulf Crisis

- *Qatar diplomatic crisis began in June 2017, when Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Egypt, the Maldives, Mauritania, Senegal, Djibouti, the Comoros, Jordan, the Tobruk-based Libyan government, and the Hadi-led Yemeni government severed diplomatic relations with Qatar and banned Qatari airplanes and ships from entering their airspace and sea routes along with Saudi Arabia blocking the only land crossing*
- *The Saudi-led coalition cited Qatar's alleged support for terrorism as the main reason for their actions, insisting that Qatar has violated a 2014 agreement with the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council*
- *KSA and other countries have criticized Al Jazeera and Qatar's relations with Iran.*



Qatar

Population 2,258,283

Ethnicity Non-Qatari 88%
Qatari 12%

GDP \$334.5 billion
52 in the world



Source: CIA World Factbook (July 2016 est.)



QATAR'S CRISIS IN RELATIONS

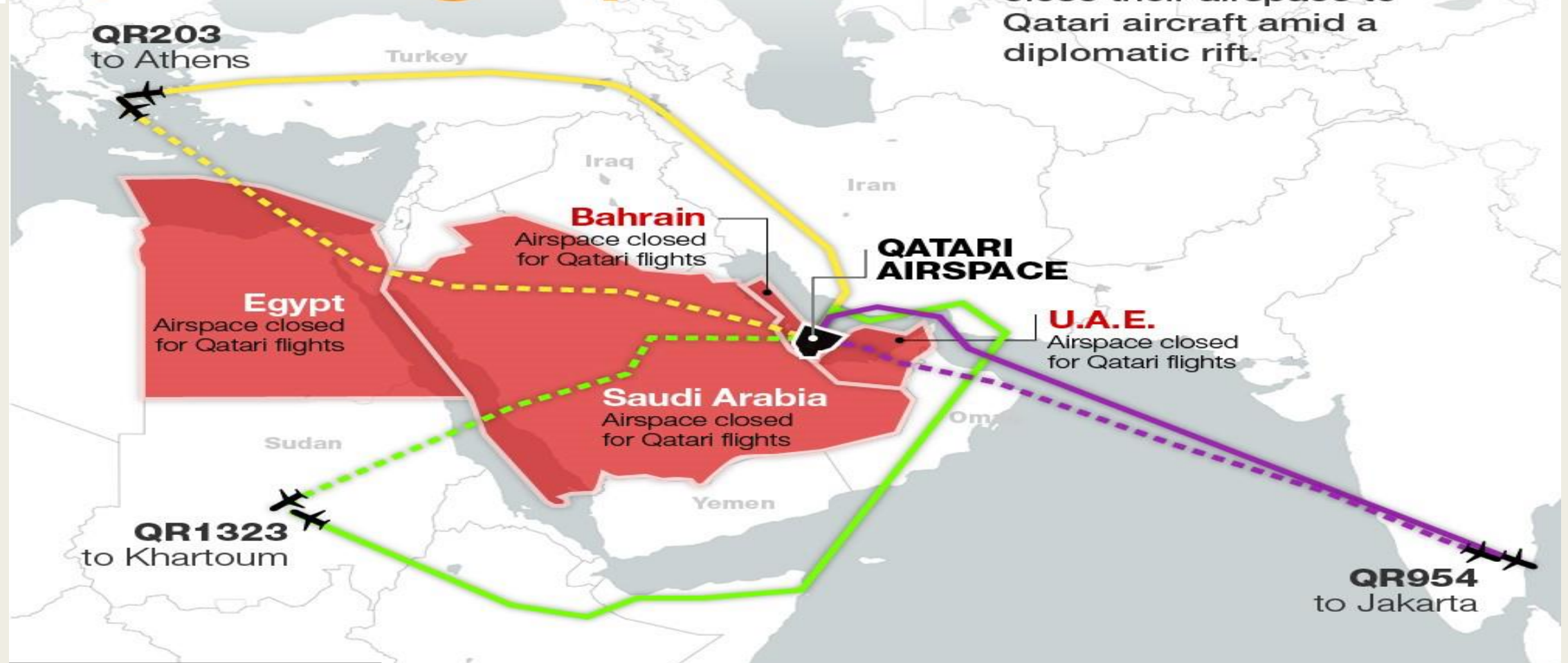
Qatar has regretted Saudi decision to cut relations with Doha, saying the move was 'unjustified'





Gulf rift disrupts Qatari flight paths

Qatar Airways re-routes flights after four Arab countries close their airspace to Qatari aircraft amid a diplomatic rift.



After sanction ———
Before sanction



Source: ICAO, CAPA, flightradar24 | Icon: Yeoul Kwon, The Noun Project





Middle East Crisis

- *Qatar acknowledges that it has provided assistance to some Islamist groups (such as the Muslim Brotherhood), but denies aiding militant groups linked to al-Qaeda or the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant*
- *Qatar also claims that it has assisted the United States (Biggest US base in ME) in the War on Terror and the ongoing military intervention against ISIL*
- *Initial supply disruptions were mitigated by additional imports from Iran and Turkey, and Qatar did not agree to any of the Saudi-led coalition's demands*
- *The demands included reducing diplomatic relations with Iran, stopping military coordination with Turkey, and closing Al-Jazeera.*
- *24 August 2017, Qatar announced that they would restore full diplomatic relations with Iran*



Middle East Crisis

- *Qatar supported Arab Spring and since long has been trying to come out of Saudi Influence and pose as an independent country,*
- Saudi Arabia withdrew its ambassador to Doha from 2002 to 2008 to try to pressure Qatar to curb its individualistic tendencies
- March 2014, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt withdrew their ambassadors from Qatar
- *Qatar has allowed Taliban to set up a political office for negotiation with US*
- *April 2017, Qatar was involved in a deal with both Sunni and Shi'ite militants in Iraq and Syria.*



Middle East Crisis

- *The deal had two goals.*
 - The immediate goal was to secure the return of 26 Qatari hostages (including Qatari royals) who had been kidnapped by Shi'ite militants while falcon hunting in Southern Iraq and kept in captivity for more than 16 months
 - The second goal was to get both Sunni and Shi'ite militants in Syria to allow humanitarian aid to pass through and allow the safe evacuation of civilians
 - According to the New York Times, this deal allowed the evacuation of at least 2,000 civilians from the Syrian village of Madaya alone
 - What outraged Saudi Arabia and the UAE is the amount of money Qatar had to pay to secure the deal
 - According to the Financial Times Qatar paid \$700 million to Iranian-backed Shi'a militias in Iraq, \$120–140 million to Tahrir al-Sham, and \$80 million to Ahrar al-Sham



Middle East Crisis

- *Despite extensive Kuwaiti mediation efforts and increasing US pressure on Saudi Arabia no settlement so far. In early December 2018, Saudi Arabia refused to discuss the crisis at the last GCC summit in Riyadh, to which Qatar sent only a low-level delegation*
- *The four blockading countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain and Egypt) believe that time is on their side and that Qatar will eventually accept their demands.*
- *Qatar, on the other hand, thinks that it can weather the blockade and wait for the four to realise that they are in fact shooting themselves in the foot*
- *Qatar will have to continue relying on Iran to evade the blockade. It will also strengthen its alliance with Turkey and has allowed the latter to establish a military presence in the Gulf for the first time since the end of World War I.*

Qatar crisis

TWO KEY ISSUES THAT HAVE ANGERED ITS NEIGHBOURS

- Qatar's support for Islamist groups
- Qatar's relations with Iran

WHO CUT LINKS WITH QATAR?

Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Egypt, Yemen, the Maldives, Libya



IMPACT

Qatar is dependent on imports by land and sea for the basic needs of its population of 2.7 million, and about 40% of its food came in through the land border with Saudi Arabia.



Middle East Crisis

■ The Iran-US standoff

- *Following the withdrawal of the US from the JCPOA May2018, Washington unilaterally re-imposed sanctions on Iran in two rounds: the first one started in August and the second and toughest started in November, hitting Iran's oil and financial sectors*
- *Fearing soaring oil prices, the Trump administration gave six-month waivers to eight countries importing Iranian oil. Come May, when the waivers expire, Trump will have to decide whether to fulfil his promise of working to bring Iranian oil exports to zero which is more likely since last statement on this issue*



Middle East Crisis

- If US bans all Oil sale of Iran, which is largely dependent on its oil revenue for hard currency
 - *Iran is likely to consider the move a declaration of war. In retaliation, it could act on its threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, through which some 20 percent of the world's traded oil passes*
 - *This would effectively block other Gulf states from accessing the oil market. Although many consider this a hollow threat*
 - *The possibility of an escalation is real as the US tightens the noose around Iran's neck.*
 - *If Iran chooses not to block the Strait of Hormuz, it has the capacity to retaliate in other places, especially in Iraq. It has already urged its allies in the Iraqi parliament to try to abrogate the 2008 treaty which made the US military presence in Iraq legal*



Middle East Crisis

- *Pro-Iran Shia militias have also threatened to target US troops in the Iraqn. The resumption of the US-Iran conflict in Iraq could benefit the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) group, which last year was greatly weakened but not eliminated.*
- *Hence Iraq could see further political and security turmoil in 2019 should tension between Iran and the US increase.*



Middle East Crisis

■ The Israeli-Palestinian conflict

- *In 2019, Israel is likely to continue taking unilateral measures to establish new realities on the ground in Palestine, taking advantage of the full support it receives from the Trump administration and the continuing turmoil in the Arab world and within the Palestinian leadership.*
- *In fact, Israel is working with the Trump administration on two fronts in order to completely erase the Palestinian question.*
- *First, it seeks to take the so-called "final status issues" off the negotiation table, most importantly the status of Jerusalem and the right of return for Palestinian refugees. The US has already recognised Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and has moved its embassy to the western part of the city.*



Palestinian Loss of Land 1947 to Present





-  Israel pre-war 1967 boundaries
-  2012 Israeli controlled
-  2012 Palestinian controlled



GAZA STRIP

Captured:

1967 from Egypt

Status: In 2005, Israel pulled out its troops and settlers. Under control of Palestinians.

SINAI

(EGYPT)

Captured:

1967 from Egypt

Status: Returned to Egypt after 1979 peace accord.

GOLAN HEIGHTS

Captured:

1967 from Syria

Status: Israel's 1981 annexation not internationally recognized.

WEST BANK AND EAST JERUSALEM

Captured:

1967 from Jordan

Status: Israel continues to control most of the West Bank, but its support of settlements on occupied land has complicated peace negotiations. Israel and Jordan signed peace pact in 1994.





ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES TODAY



Introduction

At the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a dispute over land and borders. The geography of the conflict revolves around the three territorial units of Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, defined by armistice lines drawn after a war in the region in 1948. Since then, military action, settlement and population growth have also shaped the situation on the ground.

BBC News Online explores the conflict by comparing maps of the region over time



Middle East Crisis

- *It has also halted funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), demanding that the agency change the definition of a refugee in order to resume its financial contributions.*
- *If UNRWA caves in, the number of Palestinian refugees who receive aid will drop from several million to a mere few hundred thousand. This will also determine the number of Palestinian refugees when the right of return is discussed in any future peace talks.*
- *Second, the US is working towards establishing an anti-Iran Arab-Israeli alliance. It is expected that the Trump administration will present in the new year the much anticipated "ultimate deal" to impose some form of settlement to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and pave the way for the aforementioned Arab-Israeli alliance.*
Regional polarisation



Middle East Crisis

■ Regional polarisation

- *As these Middle East conflicts deepen, political alignments in the region create corresponding faultlines and increased polarisation. Since World War I, political divisions in the Middle East have always mirrored those of the world order du jour.*
- *During the Cold War, the Middle East was divided between the Soviet and US camps.*
- *Today these divisions are deeper in nature and greater in number. They also reflect a degree of independence from the broad trends of the international system.*

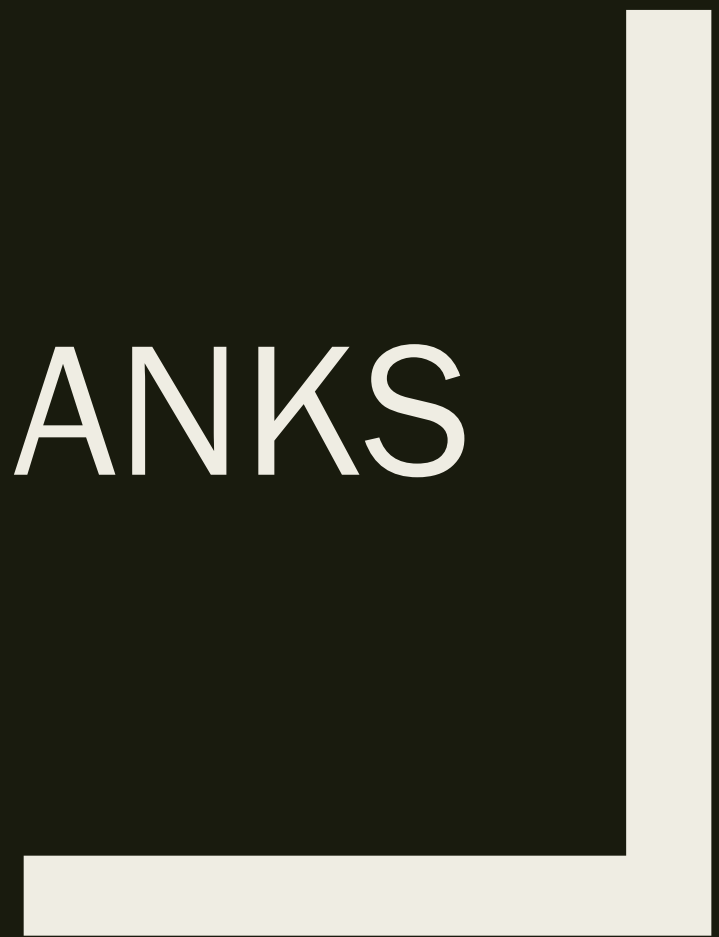


Middle East Crisis

- *Hence, instead of having two camps, we have now three:*
 - The so-called "resistance" axis of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Hezbollah, which is supported to a certain extent by Russia and China;
 - The counter-revolution axis made up of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Egypt and Jordan and backed by Israel;
 - The pro-change axis of Qatar and Turkey.
- *These three axes are caught in the middle of a vicious conflict to decide the future of the Middle East.*



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4. How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5. Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8. What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |
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| (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. | | |
| (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered. | | |

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART III



WORLD POPULATION TRENDS, POLICIES





World Population Trends

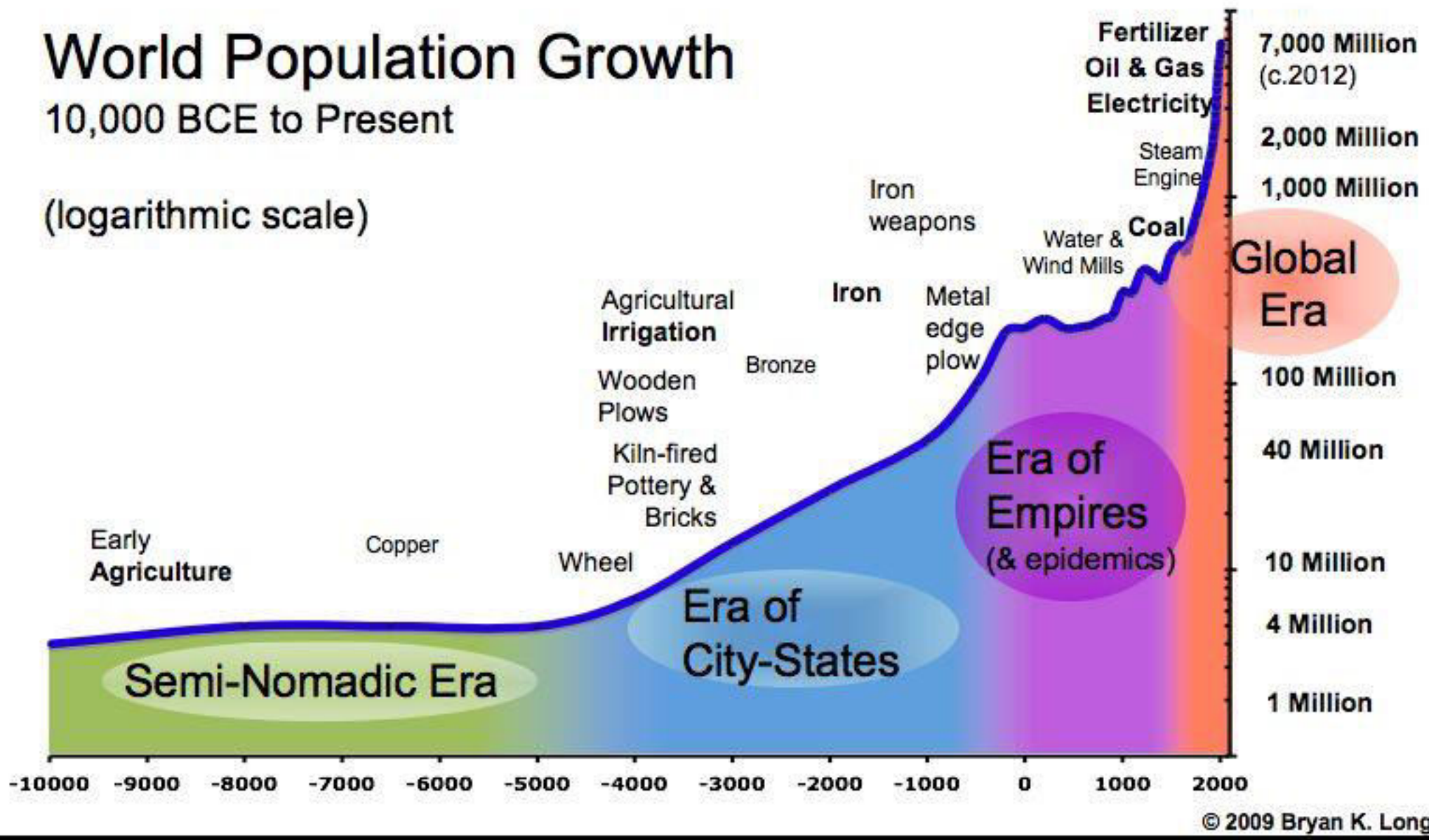
- In 1820 there were about one billion humans living on earth. In 2016 there were 7.33 billion. Today we are close to 7.5 billion.
- According to recent estimates, today's population is about to 6.9% of the total number of people ever born
- Rate of change of population equally important and not only the total population level
- In 1962 annual population growth rates peaked, and since then it is going down
- According to these UN projections, growth rates are likely going to continue decreasing through the century
- This means that while the world population quadrupled in the 20th century, it will not double in the 21st century



World Population Growth

10,000 BCE to Present

(logarithmic scale)





APR
2017

THE WORLD'S POPULATION

HEADLINE STATISTICS FOR THE GLOBAL POPULATION, BASED ON DATA FROM VARIOUS REPUTABLE SOURCES

TOTAL GLOBAL
POPULATION
(BOTH SEXES)



7.500
BILLION

GLOBAL
POPULATION
GROWTH RATE



1.11%
PER YEAR

TOTAL
GLOBAL FEMALE
POPULATION



3.717
BILLION

TOTAL
GLOBAL MALE
POPULATION



3.783
BILLION

MEDIAN AGE
OF THE GLOBAL
POPULATION



29.7
YEARS OLD

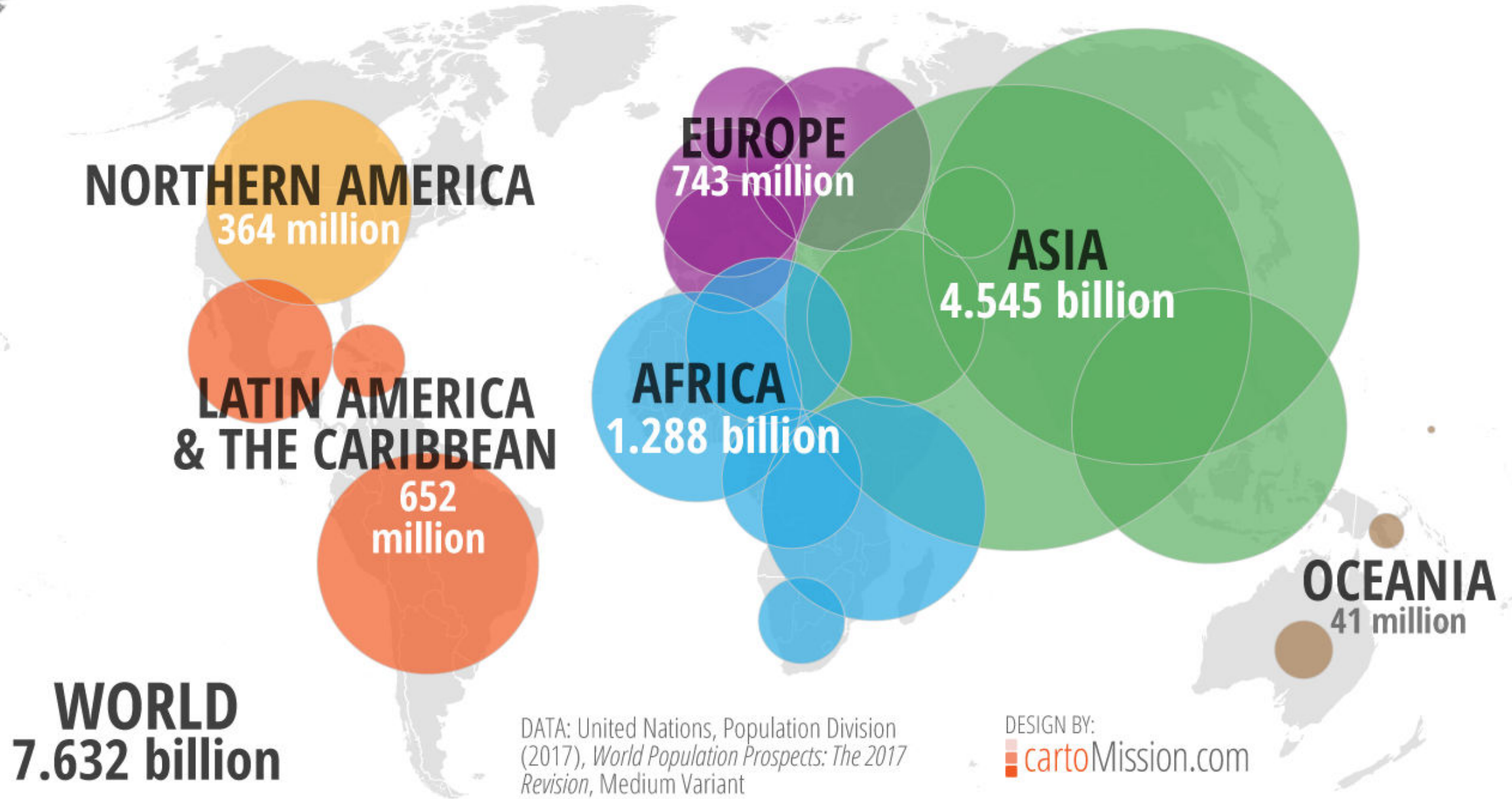
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SOURCES: WORLDOMETERS.INFO; UNITED NATIONS; U.S. CENSUS BUREAU; WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION; WORLD BANK; CIA WORLD FACTBOOK.

Hootsuite™ we are social

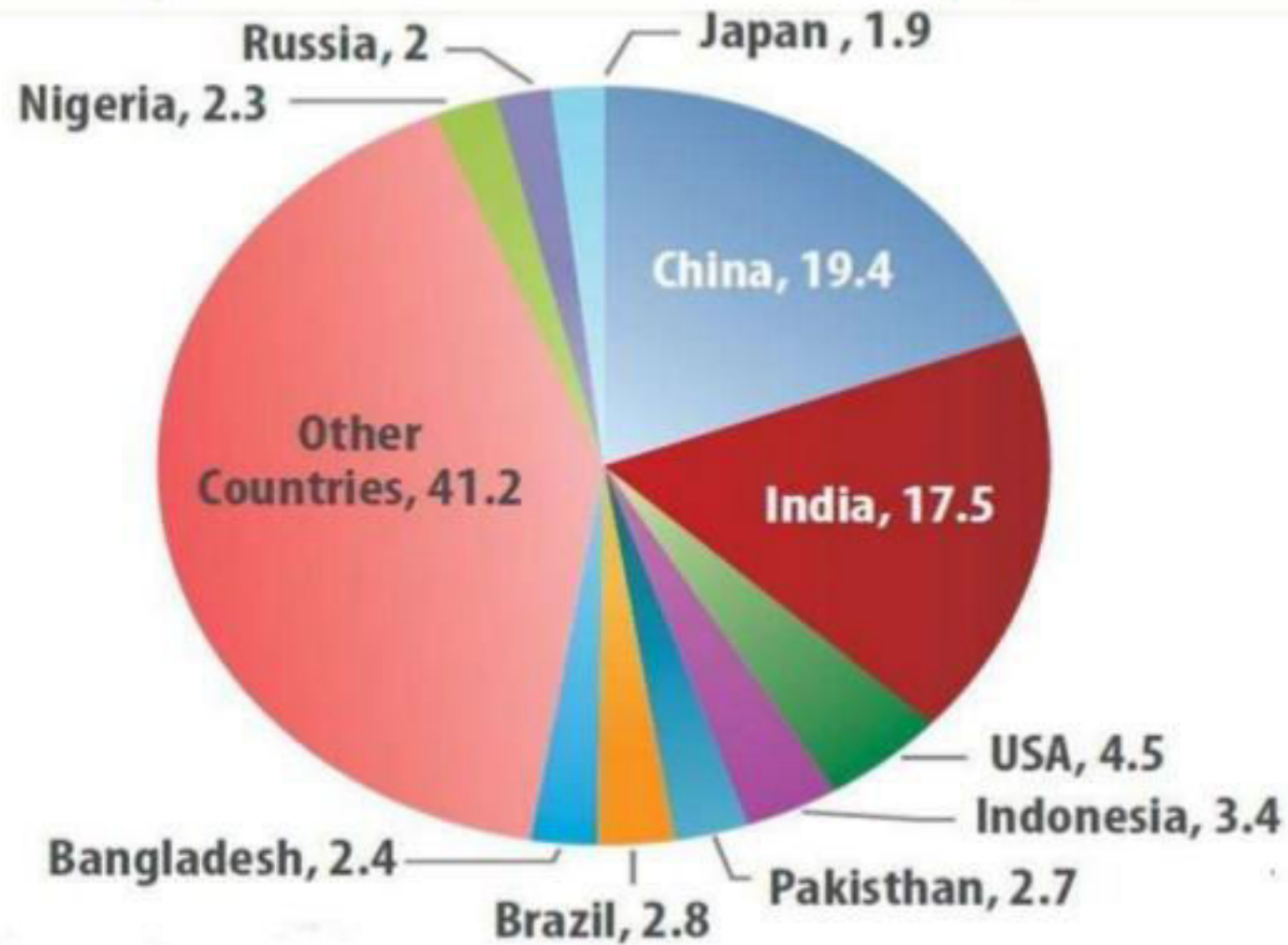


POPULATION 2018 BY REGIONS





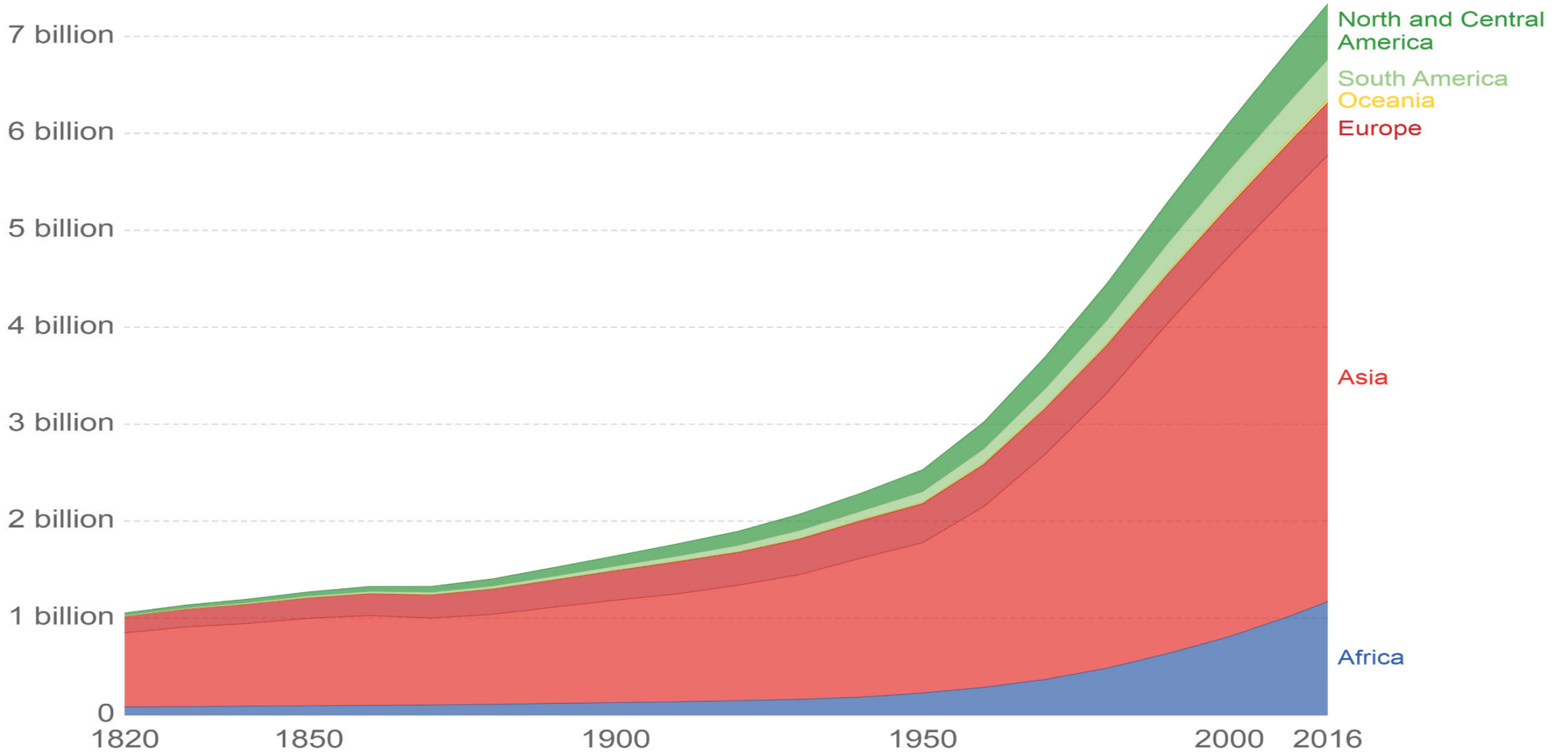
Country wise share in world population



Sources: Population Reference Bureau, 2011

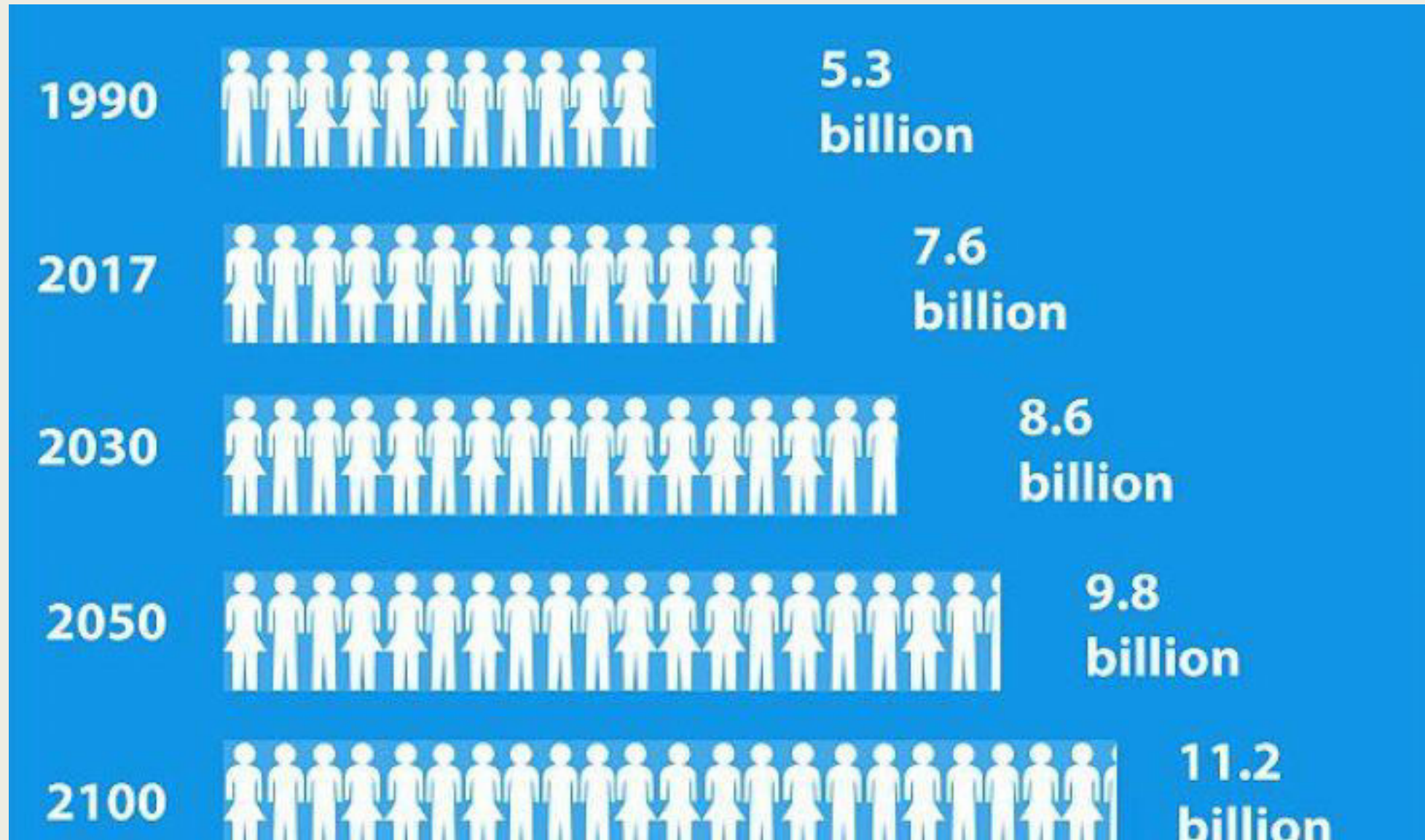


World population by world regions



Source: Global Population by Region - HYDE (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY-SA

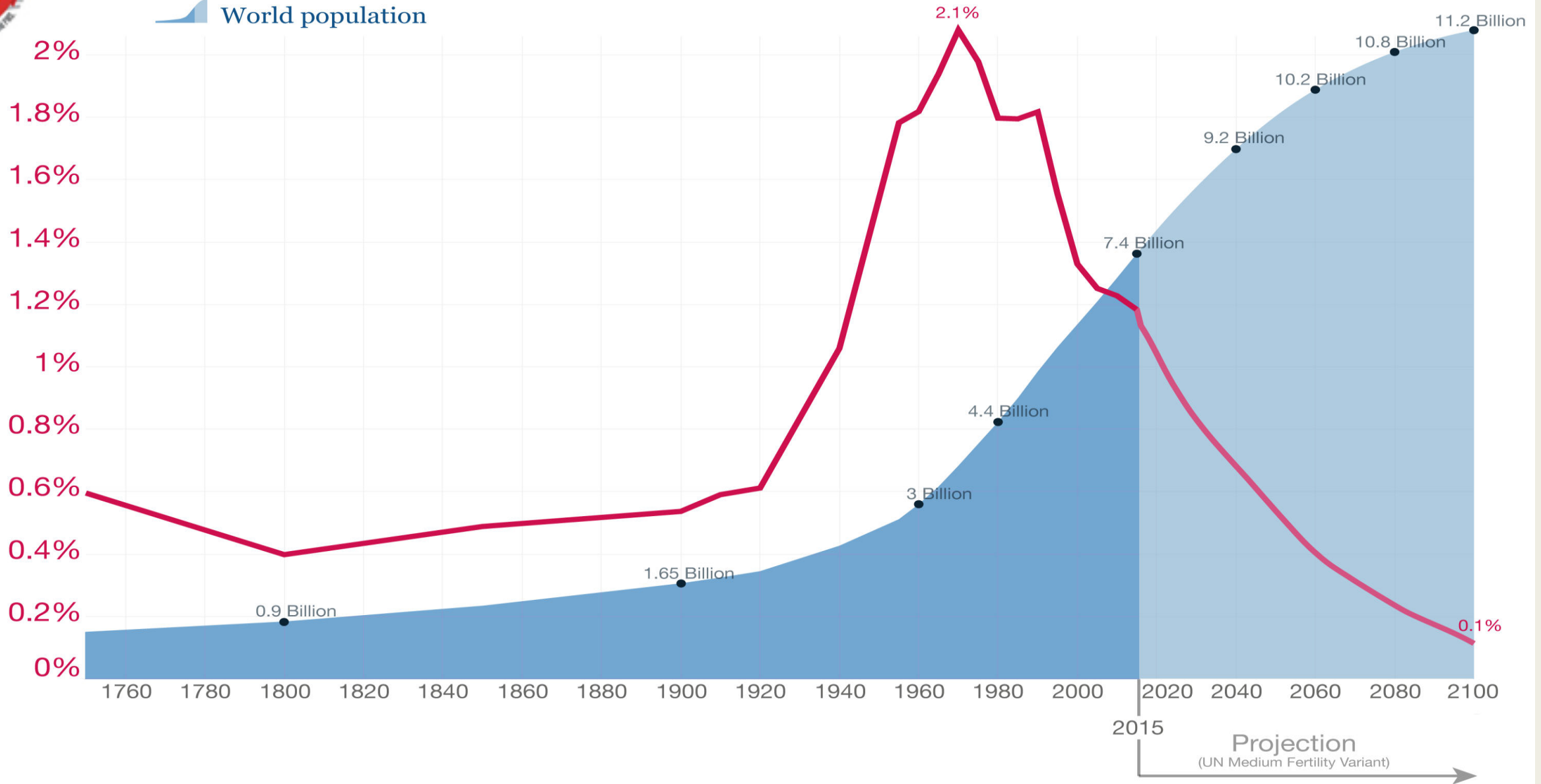




OurWorld
InData

World population growth, 1750-2100

 Annual growth rate of the world population
 World population



Data sources: Up to 2015 OurWorldInData series based on UN and HYDE. Projections for 2015 to 2100: UN Population Division (2015) – Medium Variant. The data visualization is taken from [OurWorldInData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

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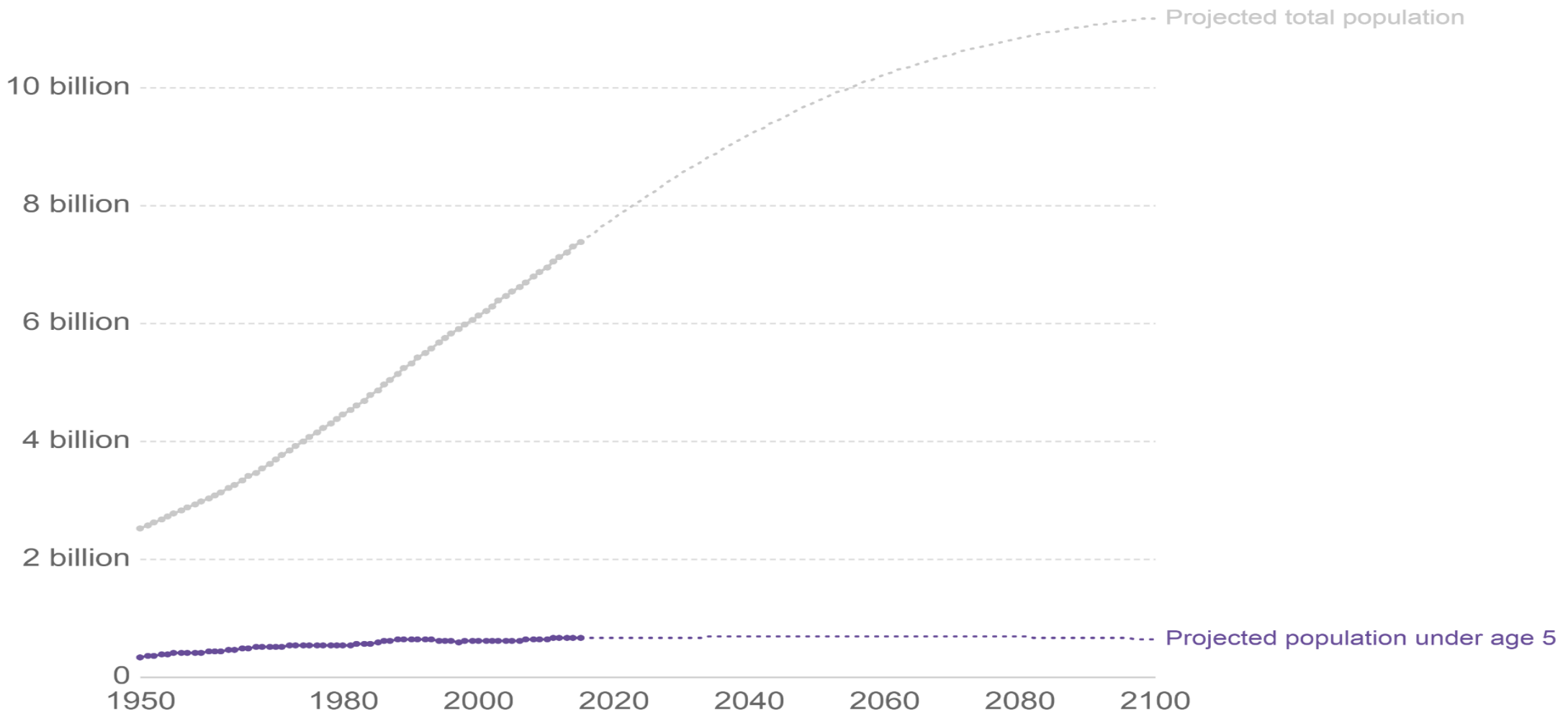
World Population Trends

- The number of children in the world will soon stop increasing and this will lead to new economic opportunities
- The world is approaching what the late Hans Rosling called “the age of peak child”: the moment in global demographic history at which the number of children in the world stops increasing
- The world has probably not reached 'peak child' yet we are likely very close to a long flat peak; the number of children in the world will not increase much more
- Globally, this means there will be what is often called a "demographic dividend". There will likely be new economic opportunities, because the proportion of people in working age will rise as the proportion of the dependent young generation falls
- At the country level, many nations have already seen benefits from this demographic change



World population and projected growth to 2100 (total population and under age 5)

Projections are based on UN median estimates. The two series correspond to total population and population under age 5.



Source: UN Population Division (2015 Revision)

OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY-SA



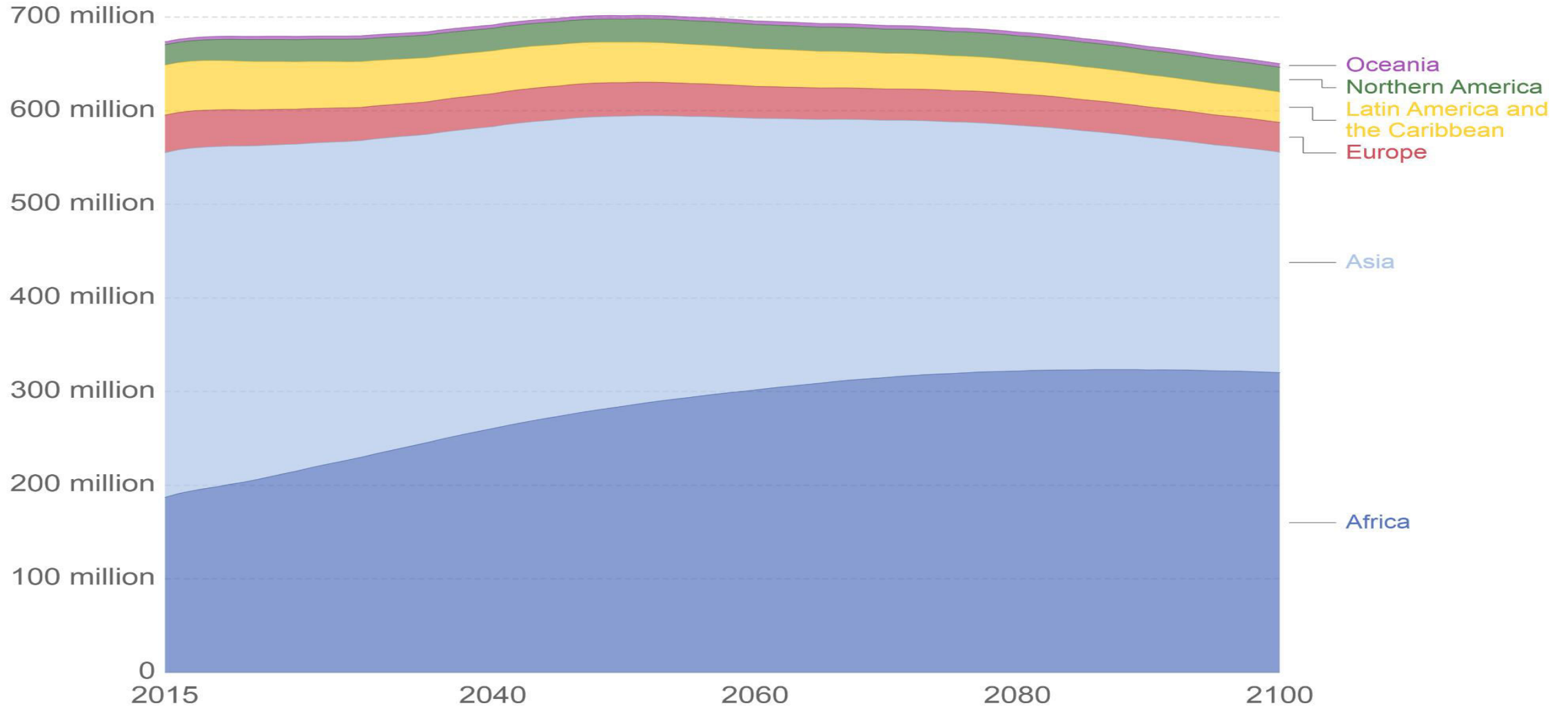
World Population Trends

- The available projections show there will be important changes in the regional composition of people across different age groups
- Changing demographics will imply that by 2100 half of the world's children under age 5 will live in Africa



Projected population under age 5

These are projections based on the UN medium fertility variant. See source for more details.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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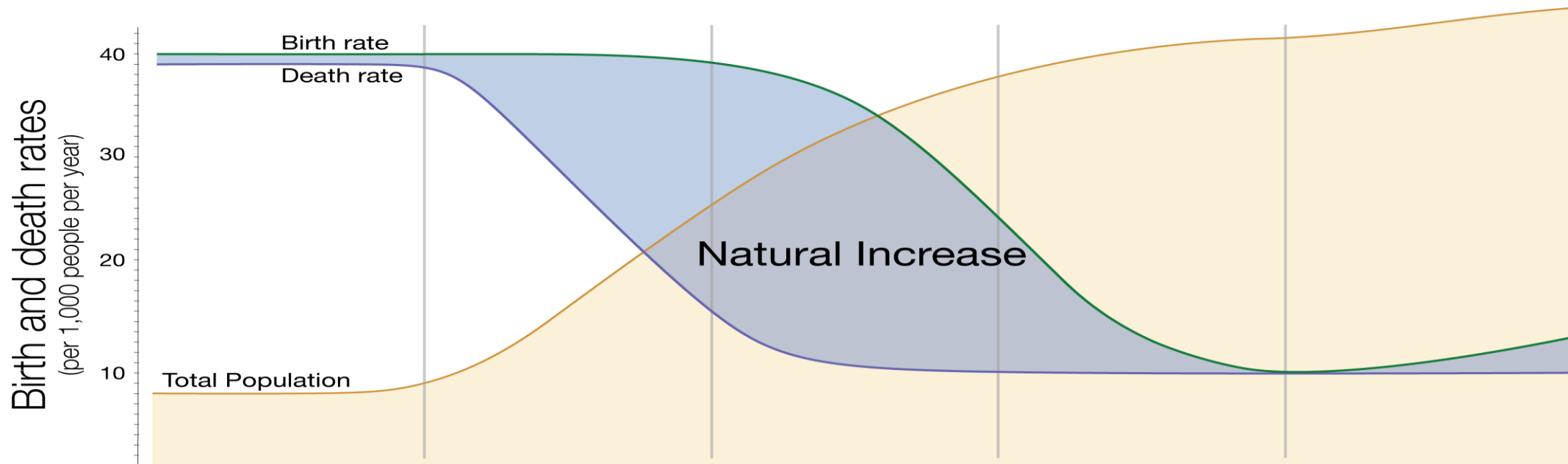


World Population Trends

- **Stage 1: Population is stable**
 - *There is high fertility and high mortality; so deaths and births cancel out*
- **Stage 2: Population grows rapidly**
 - *There is high fertility but low mortality*
- **Stage 3: Population growth slows down**
 - *Social norms adapt to the fact that children survive. Fertility declines with increasing education and labor opportunities of women*
- **Stage 4: Population growth stops**
 - *Low fertility catches up with low mortality*
- **Stage 5: Population potentially starts growing again**
 - *The evidence here is limited, but the idea is that further social and economic opportunities may raise fertility again*



The demographic transition in 5 stages

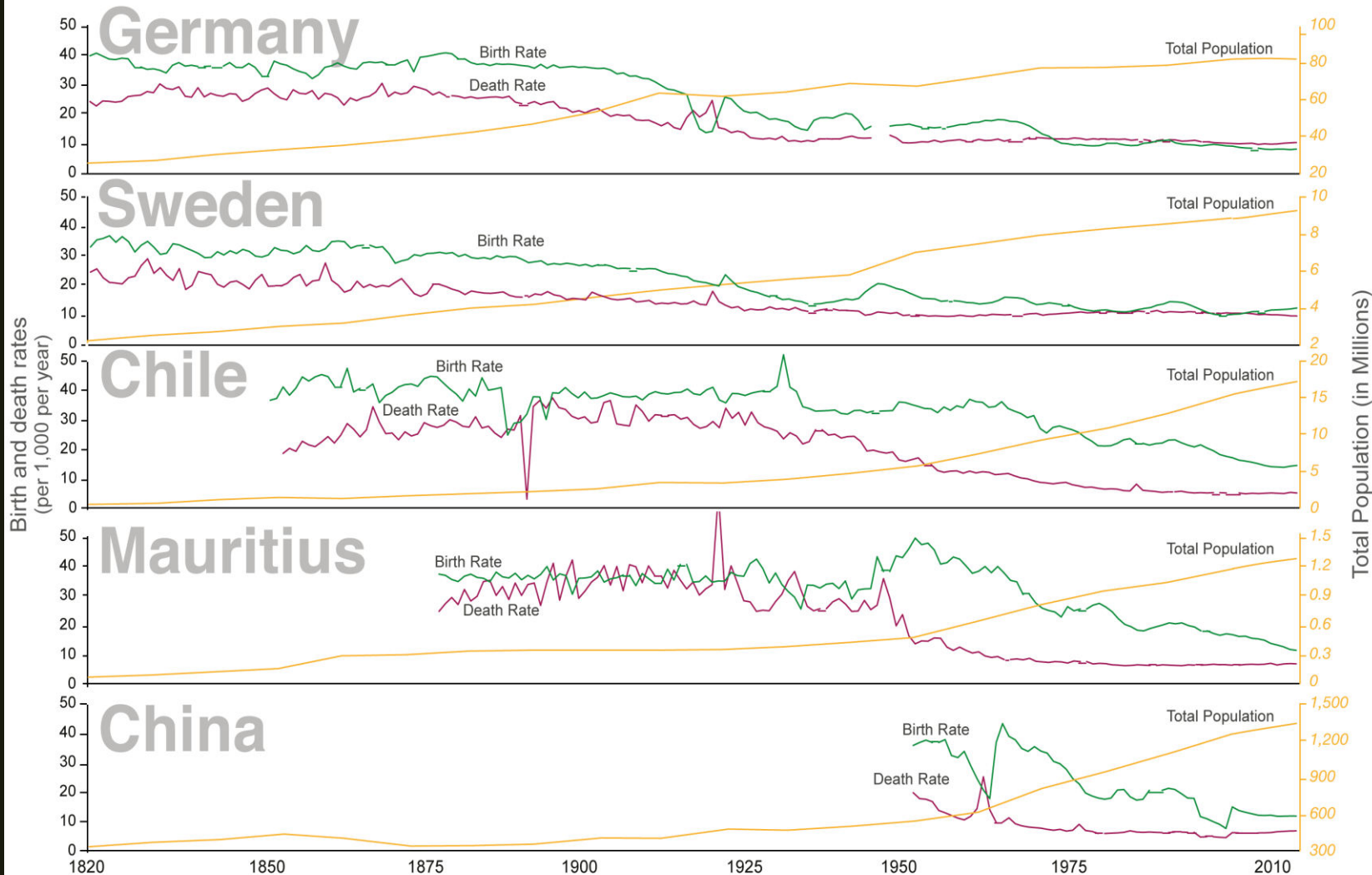


| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 4 | Stage 5 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Birth rate | High | High | Falling | Low | Rising again |
| Death rate | High | Falls rapidly | Falls more slowly | Low | Low |
| Natural increase | Stable or slow increase | Very rapid increase | Increase slows down | Falling and then stable | Stable or slow increase |
| Population Pyramid | | | | | |



The Demographic Transition in 5 Countries

The Demographic Transition refers to the transition from high birth & death rates to low birth & death rates. It is shown here for five countries that achieved the transition one after the other.



- This chart shows the demographic transition in action for five very different countries in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia
- The pattern is clear: first a decline of mortality that starts the population boom and then a decline of fertility which brings the population boom to an end
- This is one of the most important lessons from demography: the population boom is a temporary event.



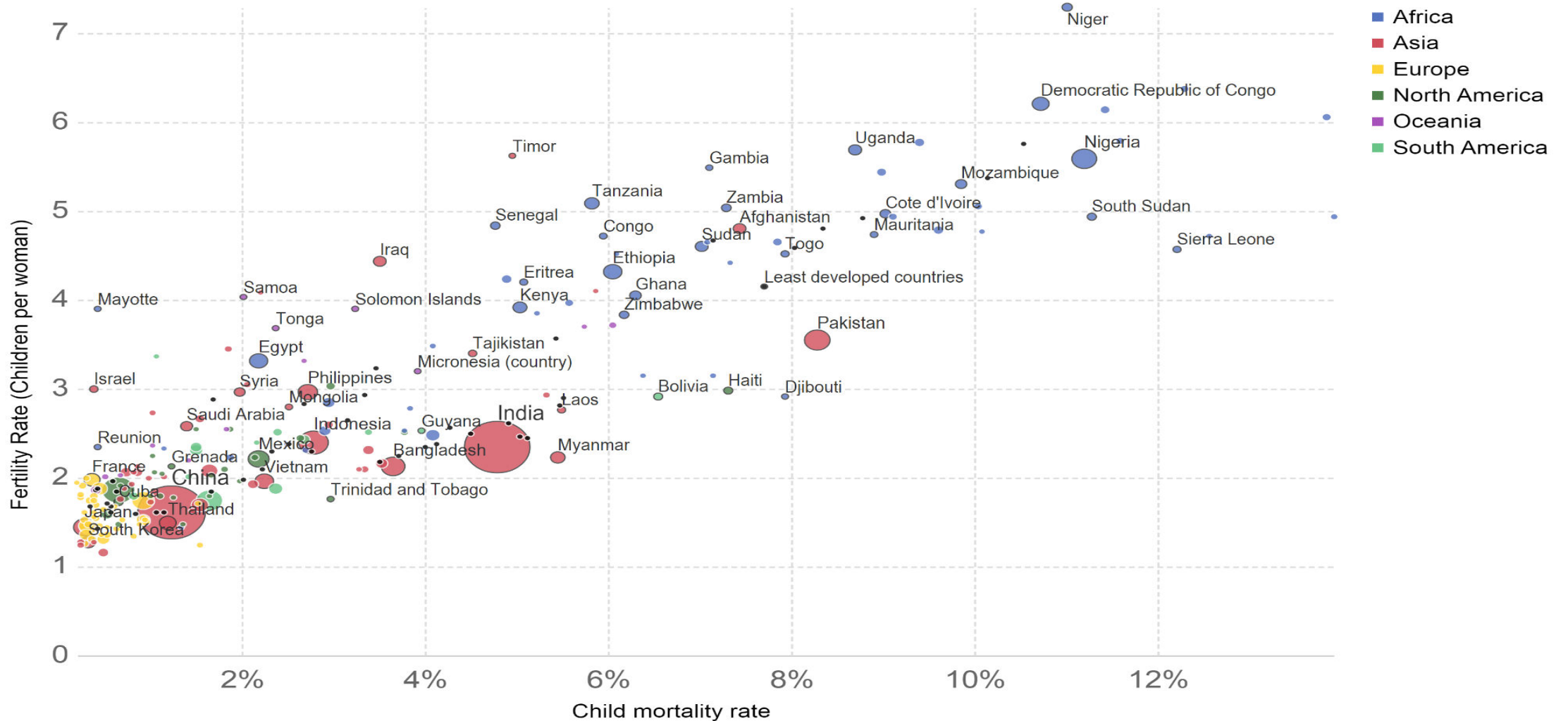
World Population Trends

- Parents choose to have smaller families when they can be confident that their children will survive and thrive
- Average number of children per woman tends to be higher in countries where child mortality is higher
- As child mortality goes down, fertility rates also go down
- The choice of having a child requires parents, but especially mothers, to consider the opportunity costs that come with children – e.g. risking health, lower earnings, etc.
- Education drastically affects opportunity costs, and because of this more educated women tend to have fewer children
- There is a correlation between women's education and family size, across countries and time. Looking at variation within countries shows the same: more educated women in a country tend to have fewer children



Average number of children vs child mortality, 2015

Child mortality measures the share of children that die before their fifth birthday.



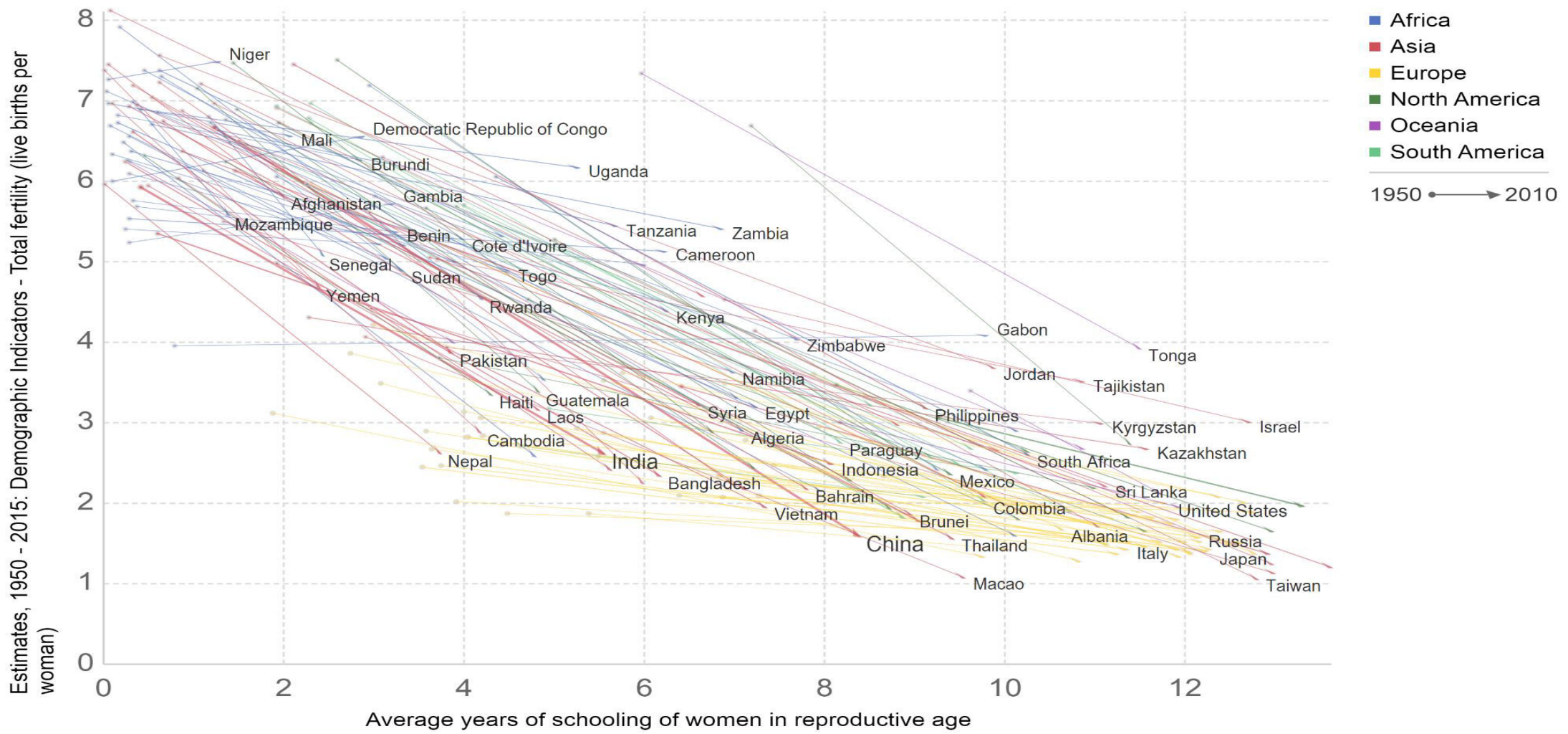
Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)



Women's educational attainment vs. fertility, 1950 to 2010



Shown on the x-axis is the average number of years of schooling of women in the reproductive age (15 to 49 years).



Source: Our World In Data (2017), UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

OurWorldInData.org/fertility-rate • CC BY-SA




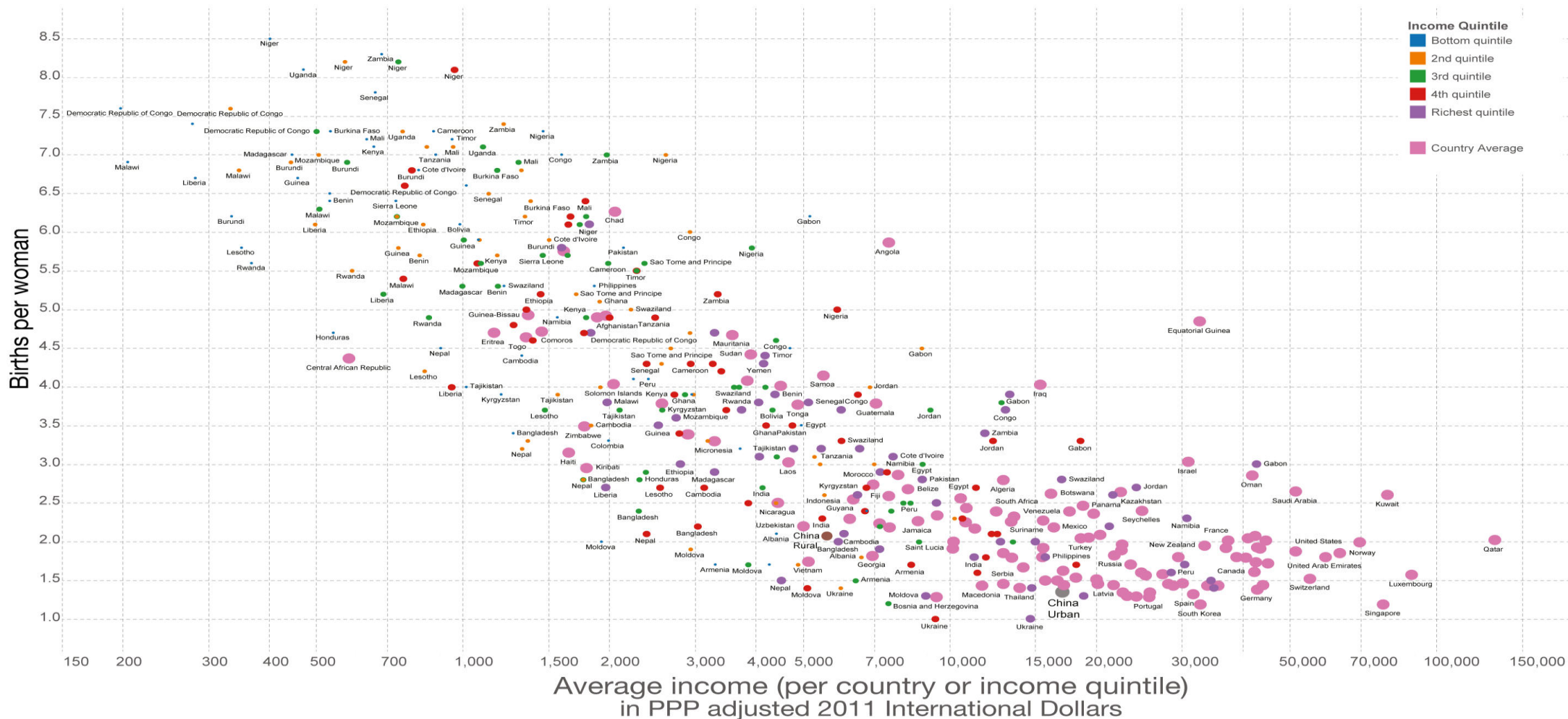
World Population Trends

- Countries with higher average national incomes, families tend to be smaller; and within countries, richer families also tend to be smaller
- This correlation is partly driven by a causal mechanism: income affects desired family size because in poor families children often take care of parents in old age and during times of need. But it also captures other things – like the fact that higher incomes often go together with better health and education
- Some studies have looked at exogenous shocks to fertility (e.g. contraception campaigns), and they have found evidence consistent with the causal link (e.g. parents who have fewer children often expect lower money transfers in the future and hence save more in anticipation)



Births per woman by income level, 2013

Pink bubbles  show country averages for income (GDP per capita, PPP adjusted) and for the total fertility rate. For all other countries the fertility rate is shown for each wealth quintile within the country. It is plotted against the average income per corresponding quintile in the same country.



Data sources: World Bank for all income measures. Fertility rates: national averages from WDI. Fertility by wealth quintile from the DHS (via the WHO) – except for China for which data was added from various research papers. Most data are from 2013 – none of the data refer to a year earlier than 2005.

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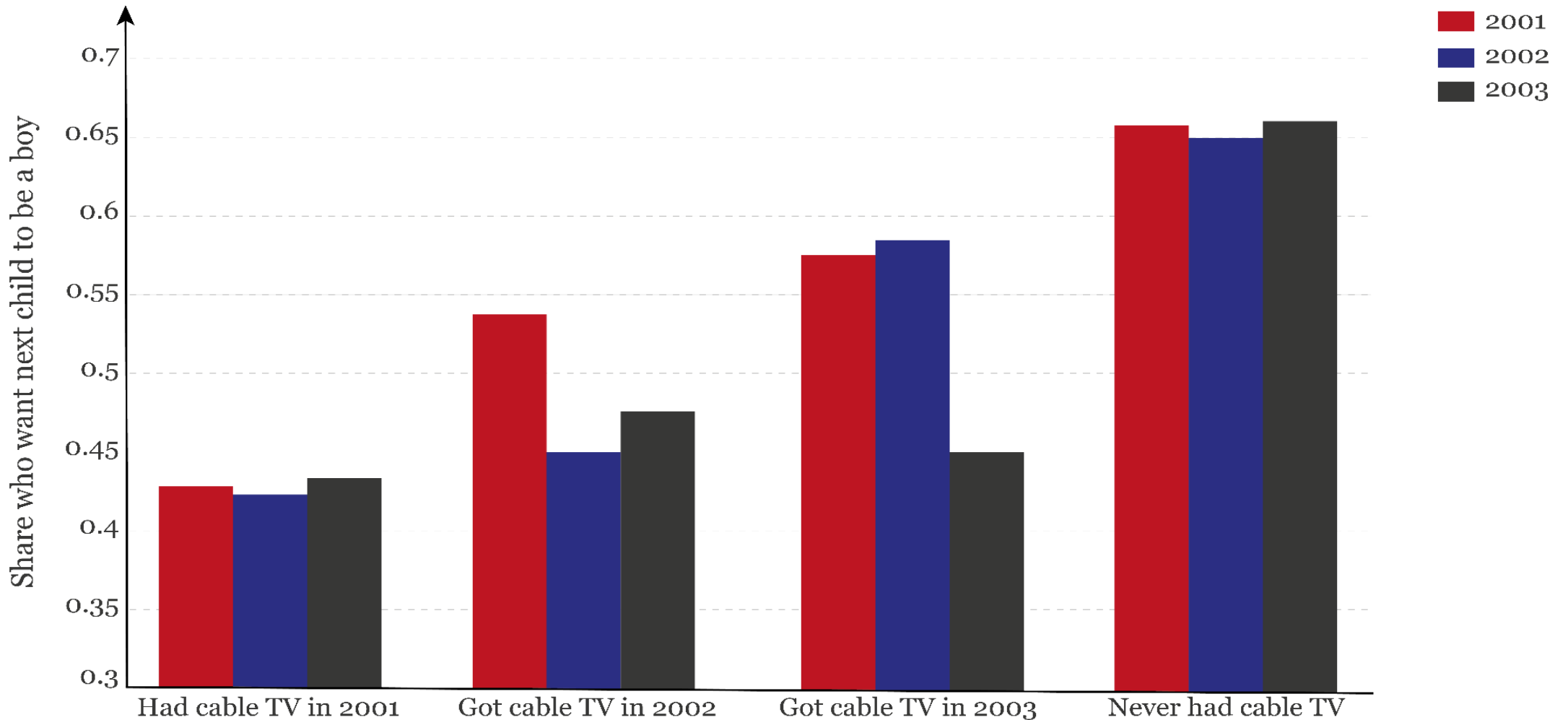
World Population Trends

- Family size is partly determined by social norms and views on the role of women
- In many contexts discrimination is common and economic opportunities are scarce, so norms that limit women's options end up also having an impact on whether parents prefer having a boy.
- A study found that the introduction of cable television in India exposed people to new lifestyles, and this led to a decrease in son preference, an increases in women's autonomy, and a decreases in fertility
- couples' often keep having kids until they get a boy - so there are millions of "less wanted girls" who are disfavored in terms of health and education



Cable TV access and preference for a son, India

Share of surveyed Indian households who report wanting a son for their next child, broken down by villages that always have cable, those that got cable for the first time in 2002, those who got it for the first time in 2003, and those who never had cable.



Source: Jensen and Oster (2009).

The visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find research and more visualizations on this topic. Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the authors Esteban Ortiz-Ospina & Max Roser.



World Population Trends

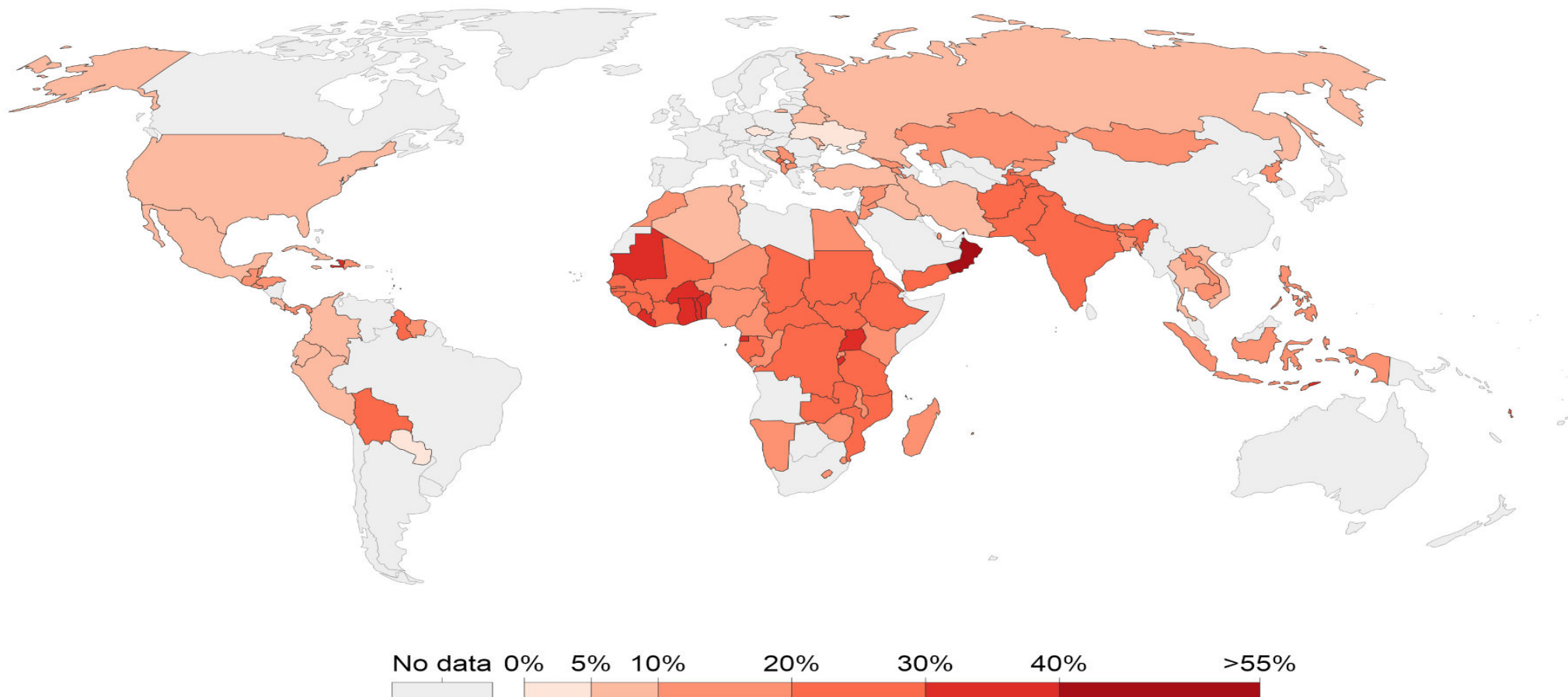
- In surveys on desired family size in which men and women are separately interviewed, men usually report a larger ideal family size and a lower demand for contraception than their wives
- In many countries there's a large number of women who do not want to get pregnant, but are not using contraception
- Lack of access to contraceptives is often a reality. But the evidence shows that simply supplying contraceptives is not enough to guarantee usage
- Changes in social norms and female empowerment are also necessary
- Coercive population control measures violate rights and are ineffective



Unmet need for contraception among married women of reproductive age, 2013

Our World in Data

Unmet need for contraception is measuring the share of fertile, married women of reproductive age (ages 15-49) who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception.



Source: World Bank – WDI

OurWorldInData.org/fertility-rate • CC BY-SA



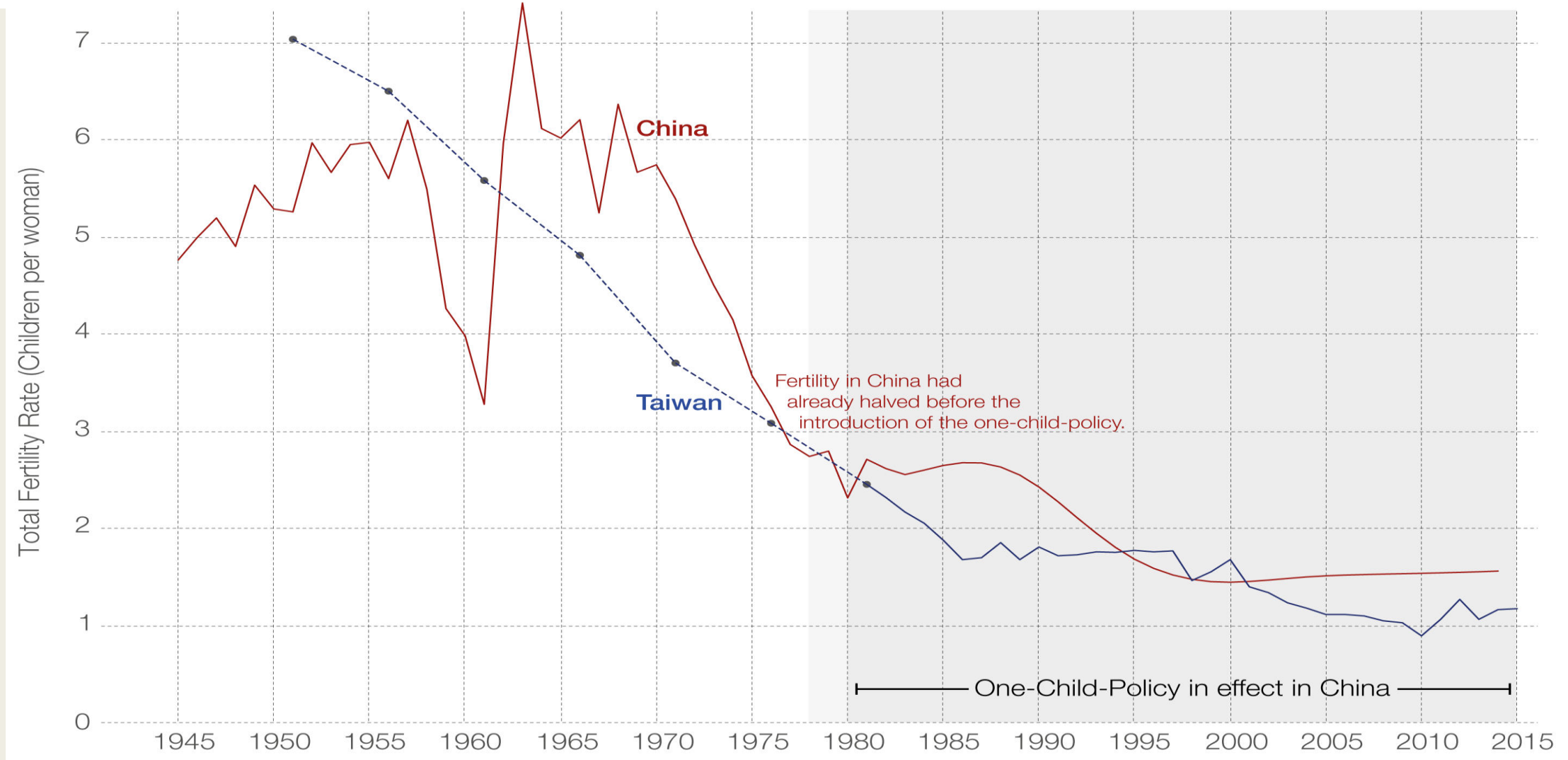
World Population Trends

- In China Fertility started to decline in 1970, long before the introduction of the one-child-policy.
- Taiwan, which is claimed by China as part of China, never introduced a one-child-policy but experienced the same decline
- There is similar evidence from other countries. In India, for example, the "sterilization camps" from the 1970s were ineffective - and it is possible they actually contributed to population growth in the long run by eroding trust in family planning policies
- The demographic transition is already happening – but policies can help speed things up



Did the one-child-policy work? Fertility in China and Taiwan (1945-2015)

The one-child-policy in China was introduced after 1978 and was in effect from the period 1980 to 2015. Taiwan never introduced a one-child-policy.



Data source: Fertility in Taiwan from Taiwan's Ministry of Interior; Fertility in China before 1982 from Coale & Li (1987), later data from the World Bank. The interactive data visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

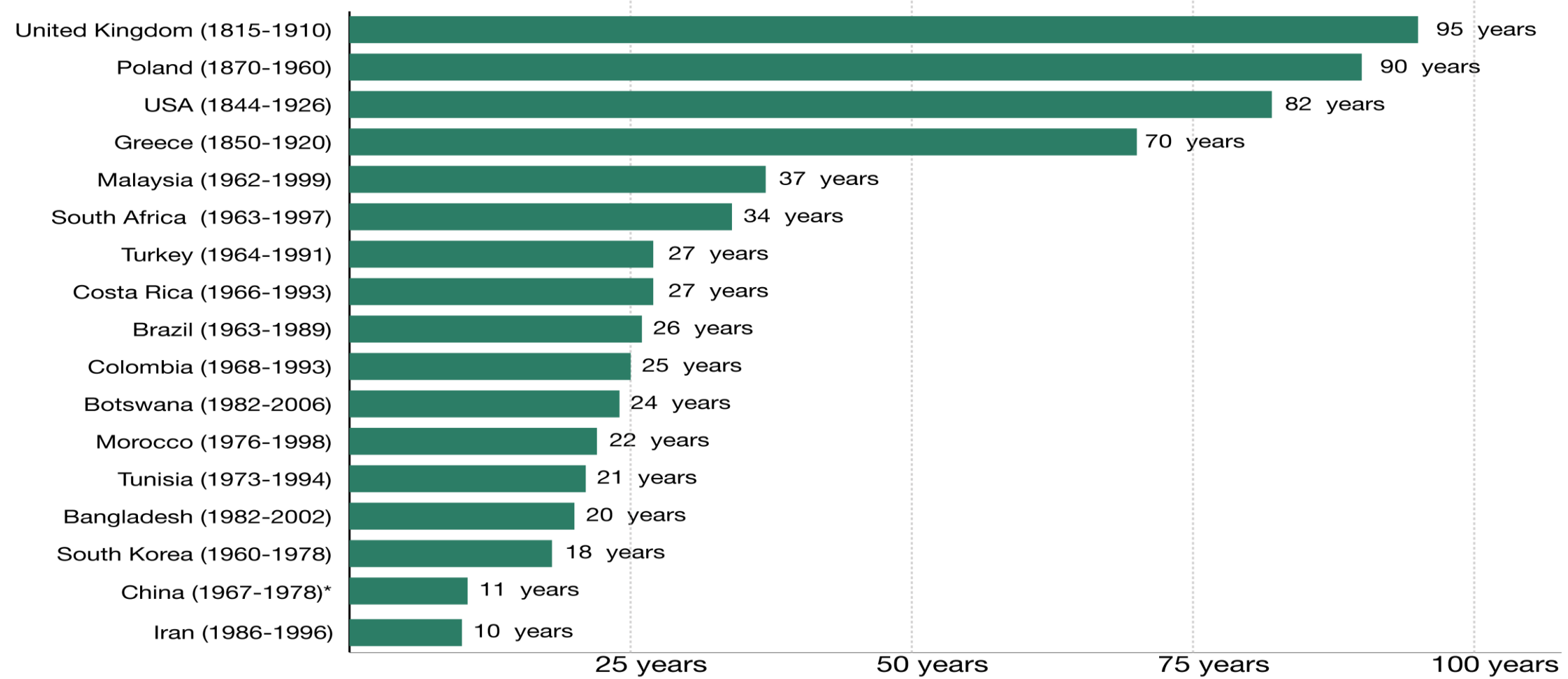


World Population Trends

- It would be wrong to assume that people in poor countries, where families are larger, need external help to control their fertility
- Fertility rates in poor countries are declining faster than they did in rich countries in the past
- Policies can help speed things up even more. As we have shown here, policies that promote education, health and better economic and social opportunities for women, are effective population policies.



How long did it take for fertility to fall from more than 6 children per woman to fewer than 3 children per woman?

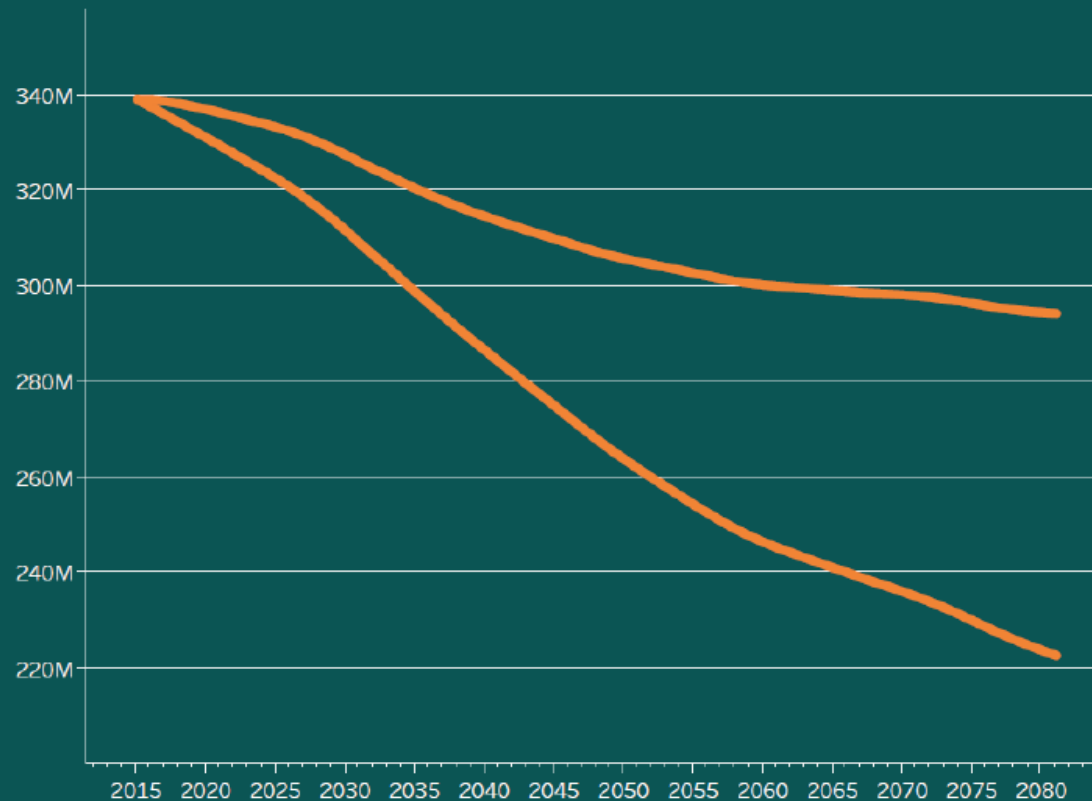


* The one-child-policy in China was introduced after the decline of the total fertility rate below 3. It was introduced between 1978 and 1980.
Data source: The data on the total fertility rate is taken from the Gapminder fertility dataset (version 6) and the World Bank World Development Indicators.
The interactive data visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic. Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the author Max Roser.

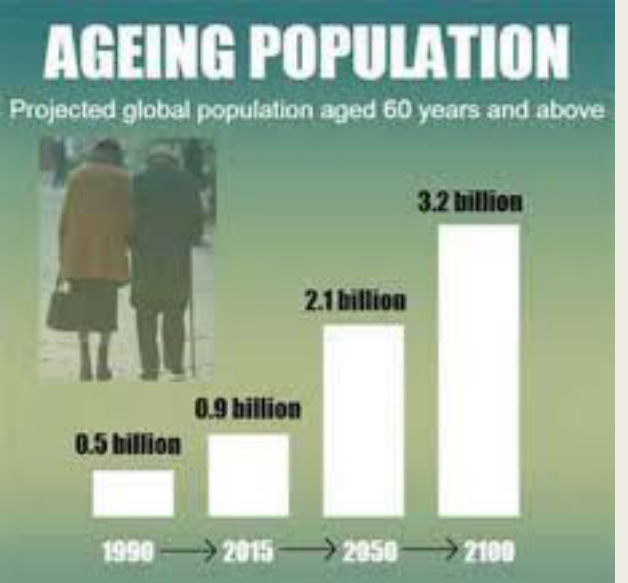
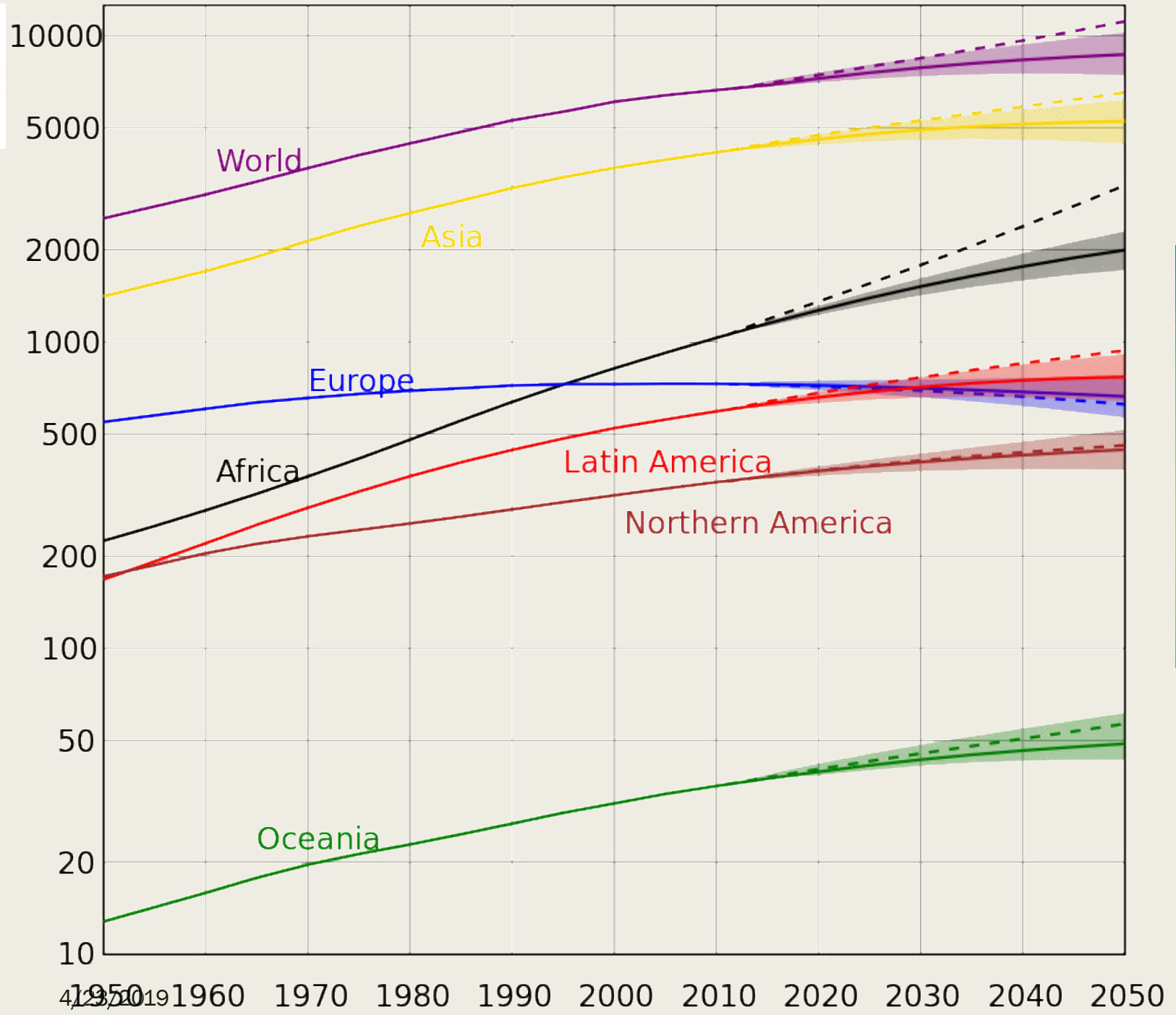


Labour migration can reduce the decline of Europe's working age population

Projected working population in the EU - Baseline and no migration scenarios

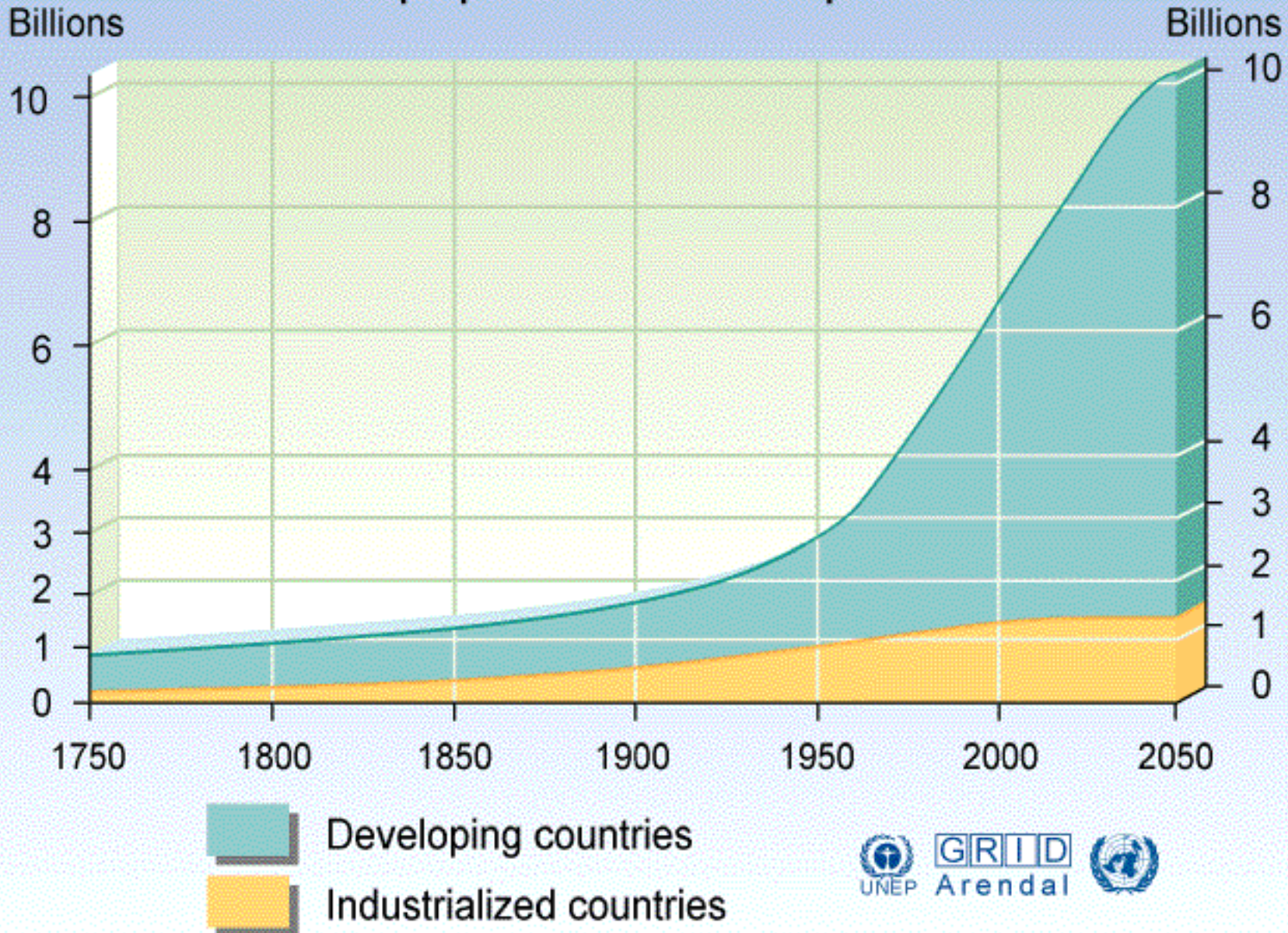


Migrants stand to add 71 million people to the working age population of the European Union by 2081



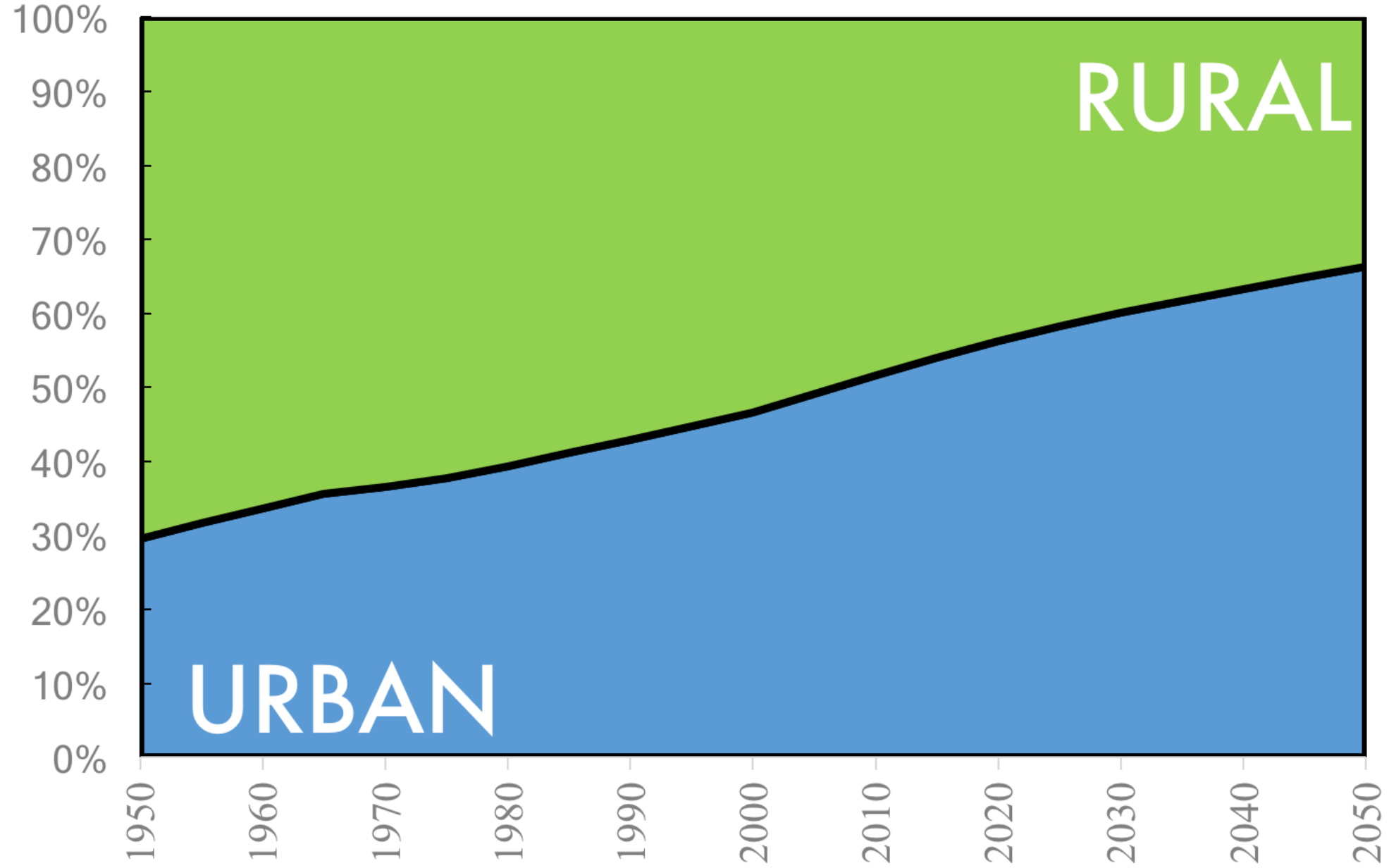


World population development



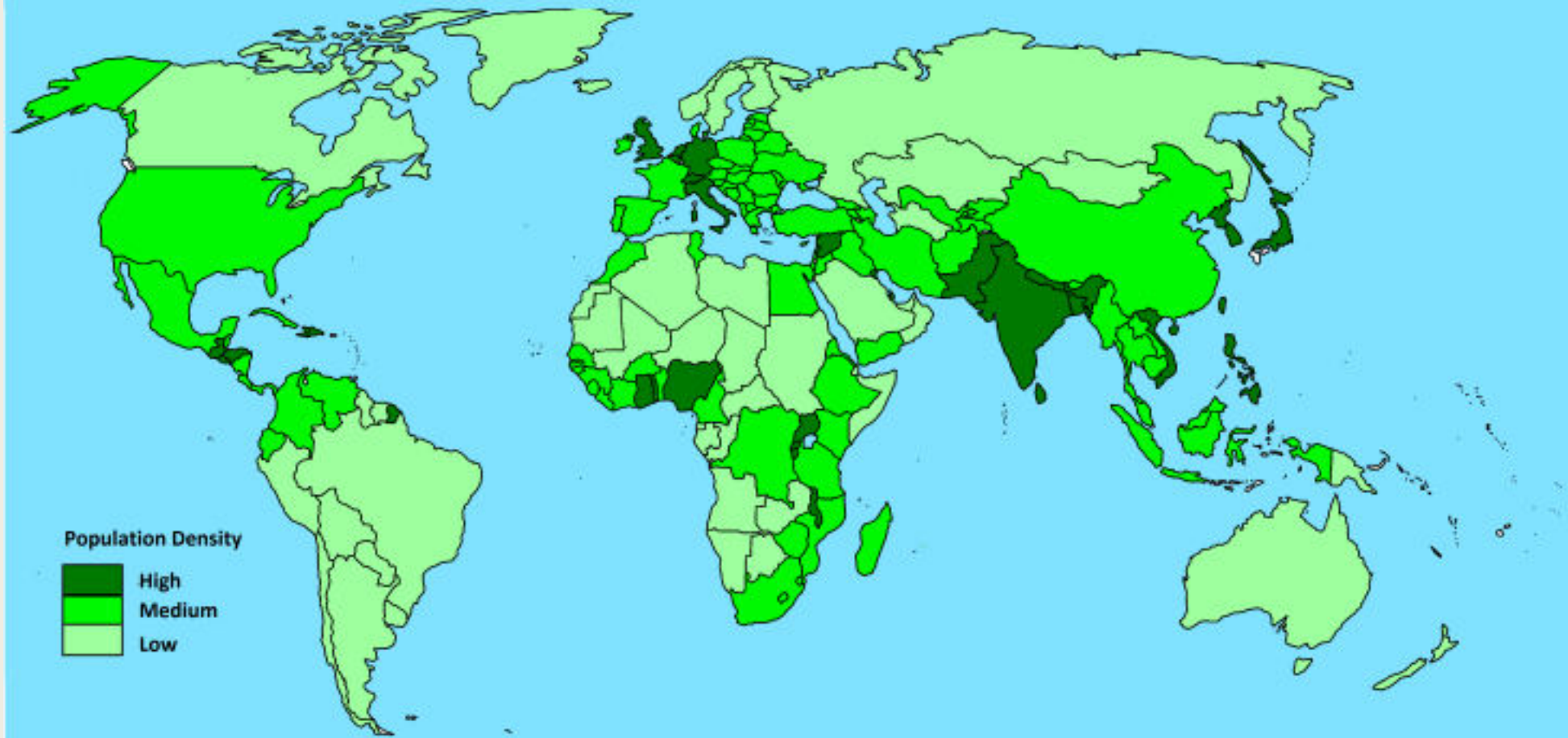


WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION





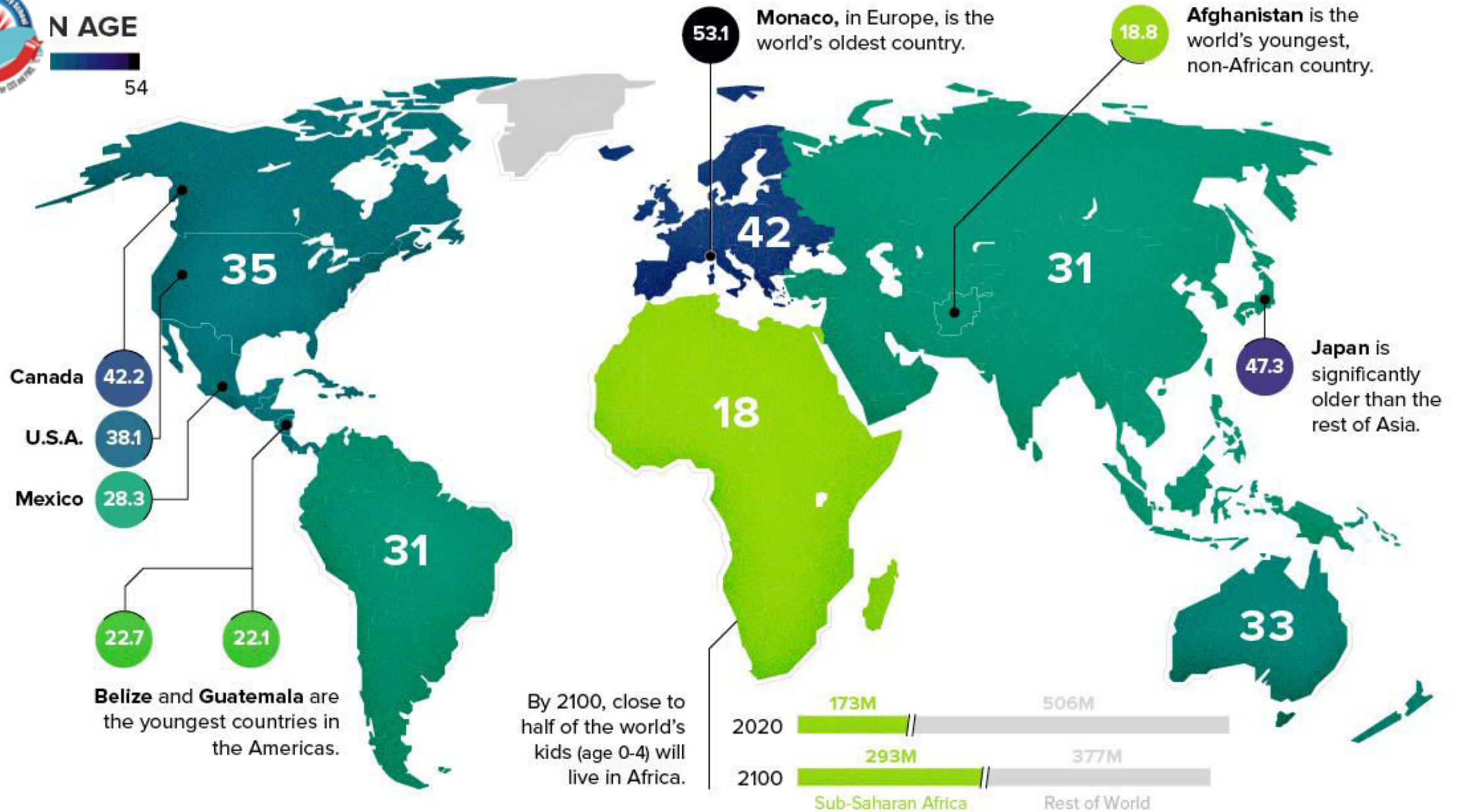
World Population Density Per Country



Produced by Carina Troche

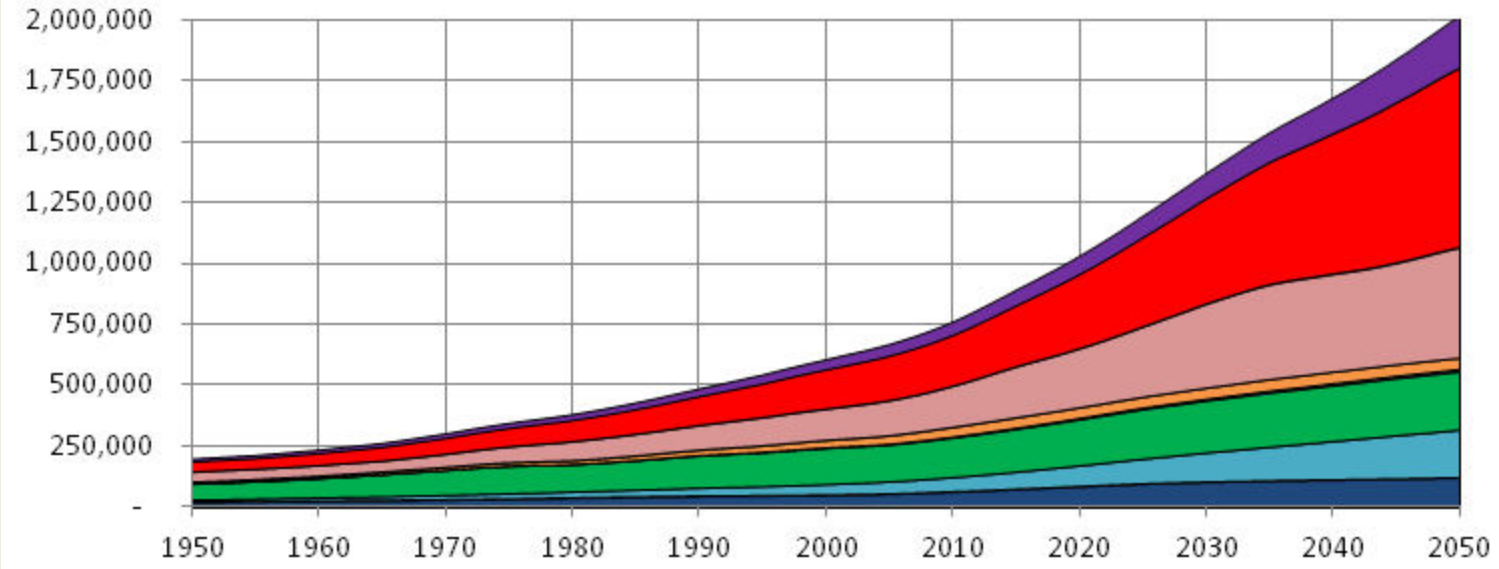


WORLD AGE

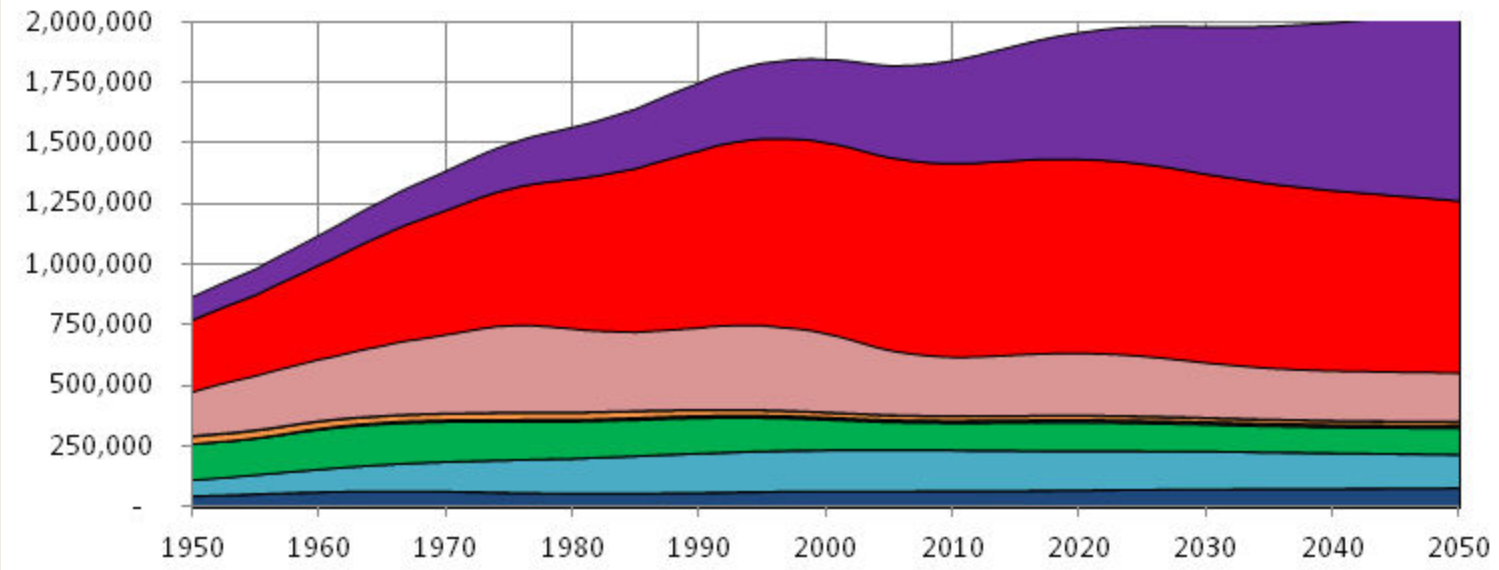




Over 60s



Under 15s



- Africa
- Asia (ex Japan+China)
- China
- Japan
- Oceania
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America



World Population Trends

- The ability of the Earth to sustain the human population, posed by Malthus over 200 years ago, is a serious question
- Dependence on finite resources for energy and water is already threatening international stability
- Potentially exponential population growth can only make matters worse
- Improving economic development in the most populous countries of the developing world (India, China) is leading to changing patterns of demand, as people seek more affluent lifestyle



World Population Trends

- Food and energy demands are increasing faster than had been predicted
- Air quality resulting from over-rapid industrialisation is becoming a major problem that will have major public health effects
- The likely determinants of climate change, usually attributed to the developed nations, are now spread throughout the developing world, making the ability of nations to achieve the targets signed-up to at Kyoto unlikely to be achieved



World Population Trends

- Religion is a significant factor in population growth: families in catholic families tend to be larger than protestant, and Muslim tend to be larger than others
- Stabilizing the growth of the world's human population is a goal that must be achieved if we are to preserve our options for the future and improve the odds for the world's sustainability
- Challenges such as climate change and global warming, fragile and failed states, migration and refugee crises, food and water insecurity, poverty, disease, debt, and illiteracy are caused or exacerbated by unchecked rapid population growth



World Population Trends

- 1994 the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) organised an International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD) and an International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo.
 - *“ We therefore commit ourselves, as elected representatives of the people, to do our utmost to remove all remaining barriers in our countries that inhibit access to family planning services, information and education, as well as to help support the provision of reproductive health and family planning services as widely as possible.*



World Population Trends

- *We acknowledge the fact that abortions constitute a major public health concern for women all over the world. Since the use of family planning methods may prevent the prevalence of unplanned pregnancies, we call upon all national Governments to reduce the need for abortion by providing universal access to family planning information and services.*
- *The empowerment of women and the improvement of their political social, economic and health status are highly important ends in themselves. We further believe that human development cannot be sustained unless women are guaranteed equal rights and equal status with men. In this process women should be seen not merely as the beneficiaries of change but as the agents of change as well. This entails an enhancement of their own gender awareness. We believe that education is the single most important element on the road to equality and empowerment of women.”*



World Population Policies

- Changes in the growth, age structure and the distribution of the population determine and influence the implementation and achievement of the goals and targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments in more developed regions with policies to raise their rate of population growth increased from 23 per cent to 45 per cent.
- During the same period, the proportion of Governments in less developed regions with policies to lower their rate of population growth remained unchanged (around 50 per cent).
- Over the last five years, many countries have taken steps to address population ageing (68 per cent). Policies to raise the minimum retirement age or to raise the social security contributions of workers are most common (32 per cent, respectively).



World Population Policies

- Globally, a large majority of Governments (81 per cent) have carried out specific strategies or policies to influence the spatial distribution of their population
- Paid or unpaid maternity leave with job security is nearly universal (99 per cent of countries). Less than a third of countries have policies to provide tax credits for dependent children or allow flexible or part time work hours for parents
- In 2015, around half of all Governments (52 per cent) had a policy to raise or enforce the minimum age of marriage.
- Globally, a large majority of Governments (76 per cent) have adopted one or more policy measures to reduce the number of newborn and maternal deaths



World Population Policies

- In 2015, the most widely adopted measures to address newborn and maternal mortality were expanding the coverage of: essential post-partum and newborn care (72 per cent), comprehensive prenatal care (71 per cent), obstetric care (71 per cent), and effective contraception (71 per cent).
- In 2015, the proportion of Governments permitting abortion to save a woman's life was 97 per cent, while one third of Governments allowed abortion upon request
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower immigration declined from 40 per cent to 13 per cent. During the same period, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise immigration increased from 4 per cent to 12 per cent



World Population Policies

- In 2015, more than half of countries had a policy to promote the integration of migrants. Protection against discrimination was the most prevalent type of intervention globally, employed by 52 per cent of Governments
- Almost all countries have adopted policy measures to address irregular migration. Nearly all countries (99 per cent) used fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation, while 77 per cent had penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation.
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration increased from 23 per cent to 32 per cent, while the proportion of Governments with policies to raise emigration increased from 3 per cent to 9 per cent



World Population Policies

- In 2015, less than half of Governments had policies to encourage investment by their diaspora (42 per cent). Twenty-six per cent had policies to reduce the costs of transferring remittances; and 21 per cent provided tax exemptions or breaks for investments by diaspora, and 21 per cent of Governments gave their diaspora preferential treatment in access to credit or allotment of licenses
- Population dynamics play a critical role in the achievement of social, economic and environmental development. Changes in the growth, age structures and the distribution of the population determine and influence the implementation and achievement of the goals and targets agreed by the international community in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



World Population Policies

- Whether demographic changes can be harnessed for the success and sustainability of development strategies at the international, regional and national levels, is determined by the implementation of effective population policies that are rights-based, evidence informed and gender responsive.



World Population Policies

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Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- Population growth rate in Pakistan is extremely high due to high fertility rate with a large proportion of young adults and children
- Pakistan had a population of 33 million in 1950 and ranked 14th in the world but its population has reached around 210 million now making Pakistan 6th most populous country of the world, after China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, and surpassed Japan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, South Korea, Russia etc.
- Pakistan's population is still growing at an alarming rate which projected to exceed 300 million by 2050, according to reports
-



Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- Pakistan's population growth rate is at an amazing 2.4 percent.
- It is at least double of other regional countries like India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- After separation Bangladesh's population was close to 67 million compared to Pakistan's 60 million. Currently Pakistan is at over 200 million and formerly East Pakistan is at 164 million.
- Pakistan is the only Muslim majority country in the world with a population explosion problem.



6th Census Details

Total Population: 207.774 million

Punjab: 110 million Sindh: 47.88 million

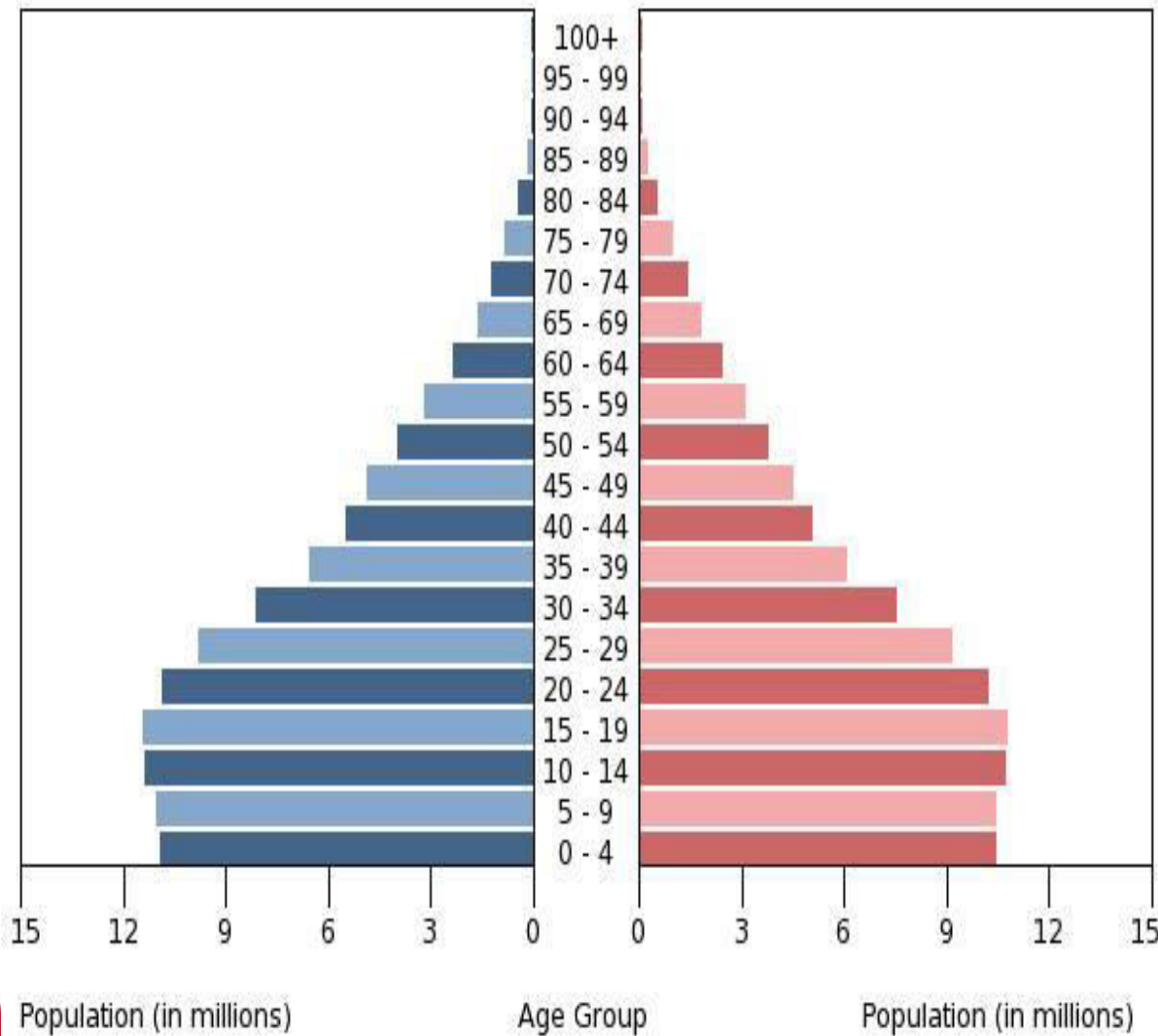
KPK: 30.52 million Balochistan: 12.34 million

FATA: 5 million Islamabad: 2 million

Male: 106.449 million Female: 101.314 million

Transgenders: 10,418

Male Pakistan - 2016 Female



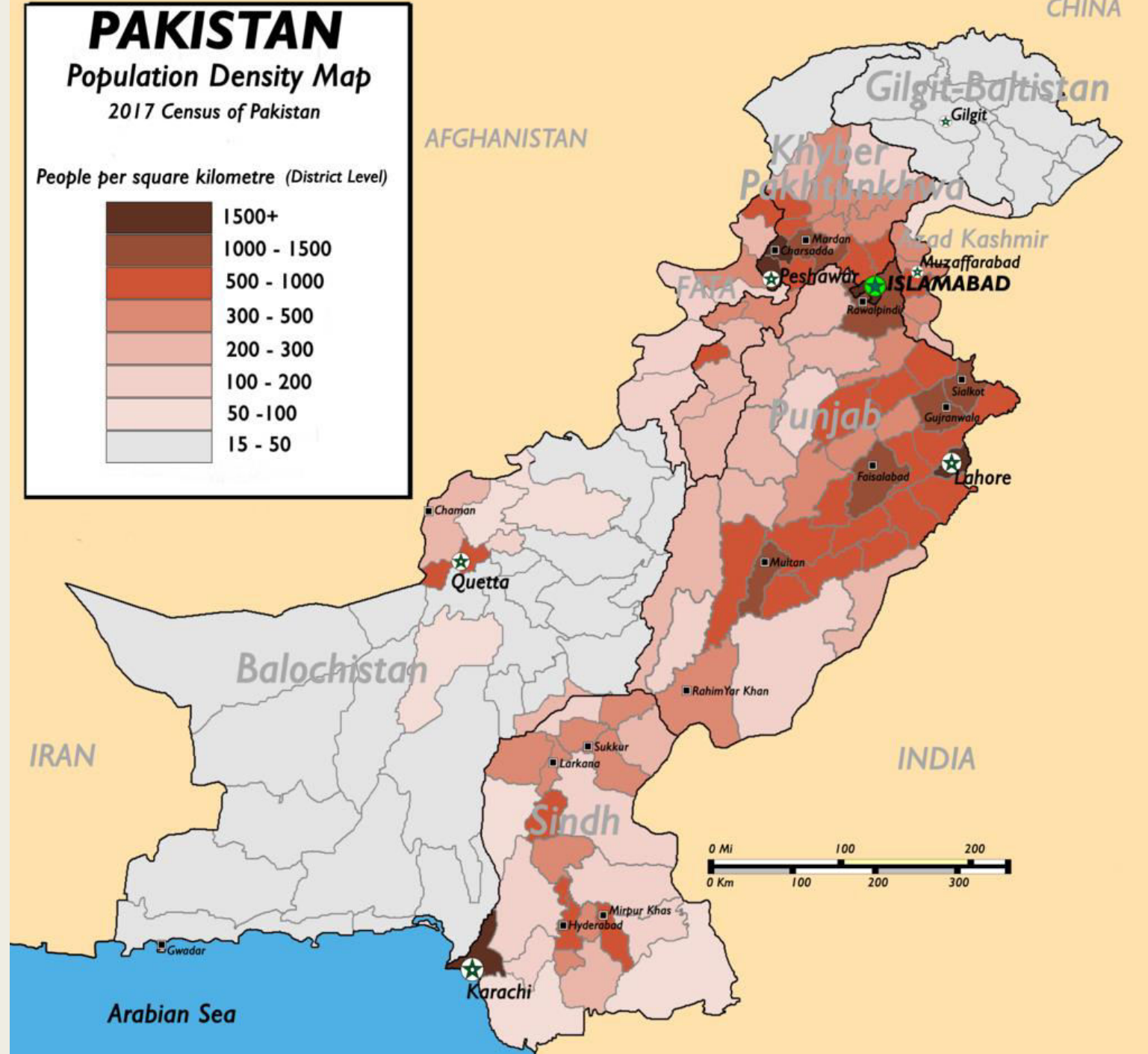
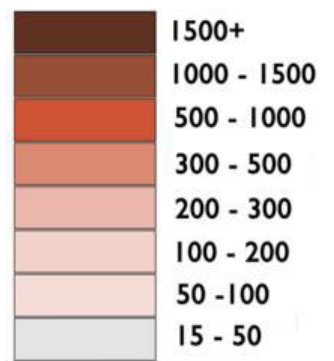


PAKISTAN

Population Density Map

2017 Census of Pakistan

People per square kilometre (District Level)





ETHNIC GROUPS

INDO-ARIAN



Sindhi



Punjabi



Shina

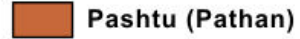


Chitrali (Kowar)

IRANIAN



Baluch



Pashtu (Pathan)

DRAVIDIAN



Brahui

MIXED



Pashtun/Brahui



Baluch/Brahui



Sindhi/Baluch/Brahui

SINO-TIBETAN

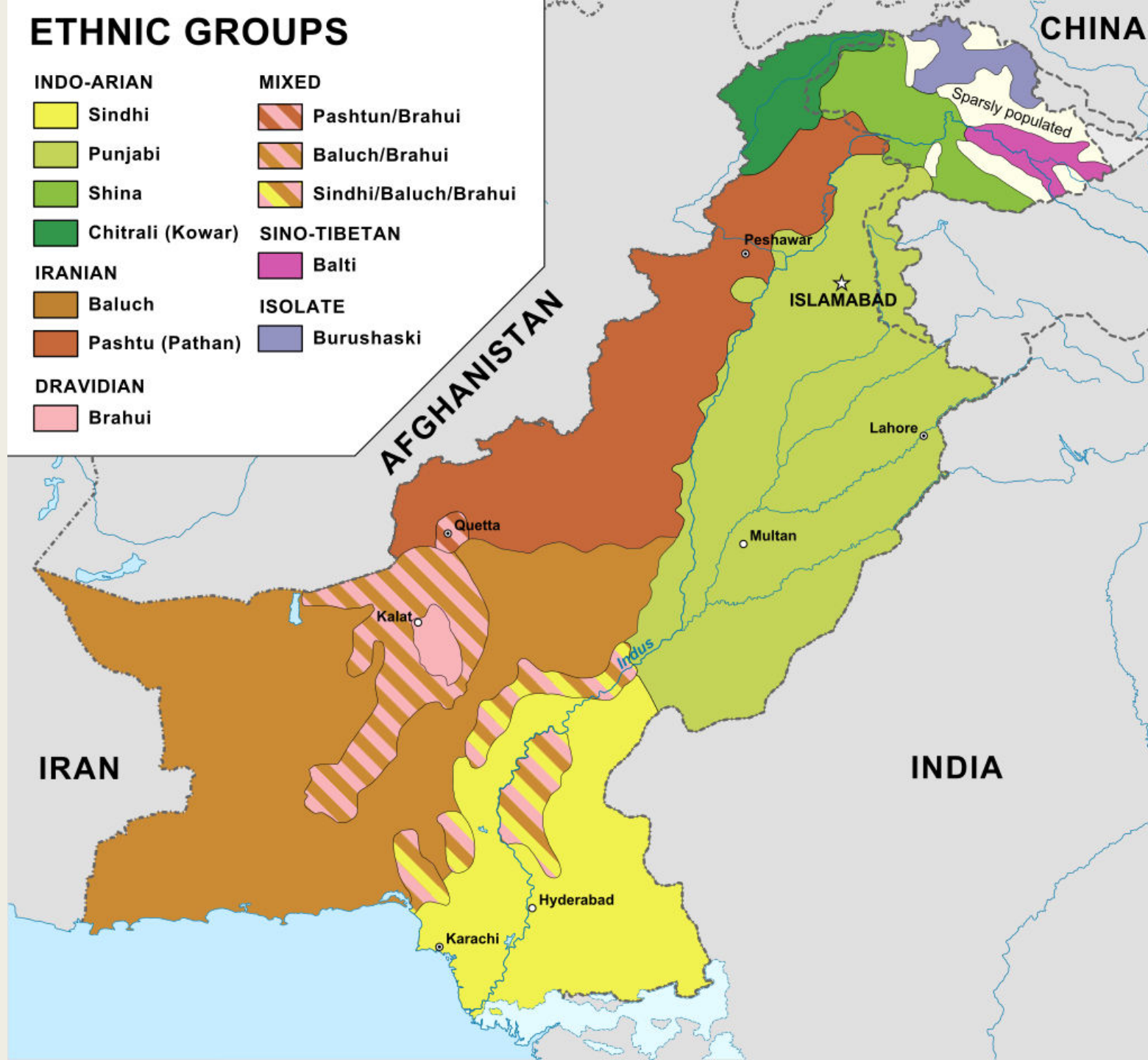


Balti

ISOLATE



Burushaski





Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- Iran and Bangladesh managed to keep happy their most conservative ultra-right religious factions by including them in the process and providing incentives to get the job done.
- In terms of land area Pakistan is 34th and shares 0.6 percent of the world area
- Human Development Index, it has 147th position in the world
- Each family in Pakistan on average has 3.1 children
- Pakistan is facing a challenge of tackling the issues of economic development and poverty reduction



Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- **Population likely to double in next 37 years**
 - *If the population of the country continues to grow with the same rate (1.90 percent), it is likely to double in next 37 years, making Pakistan 3rd most populous country of the world*
- The real factors responsible for high population growth in Pakistan are high fertility, low contraceptive prevalence rate, custom of early marriages, and son preference, and poverty, illiteracy especially of women and lack of recreational activities
- Pakistan will have to reduce its current population growth rate to half in the next 30 years to achieve the status of a high middle-income country.



Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- The current pace of increase in population is a barrier to becoming a prosperous nation, said World Bank Country Director Patchamuthu Illango. Pakistan will remain a low-income country even after 30 years when it turns 100, if it does not control the exploding population bomb,” said Illango while speaking at a seminar, recently.
- 2047 Pakistan’s population will be 400 million people if same growth rate of 1.9%
- Pakistan’s per capita income is \$1,629, which clubs it among low-income nations. Illango said that if Pakistan is able to contain its population growth rate to around 1 percent or below and the economy grows at a higher rate than 8 percent Pakistan’s GDP per capita will be around \$10,000 in 2047.
- At slightly over \$12,000 per capita income, a country is treated as a high income nation

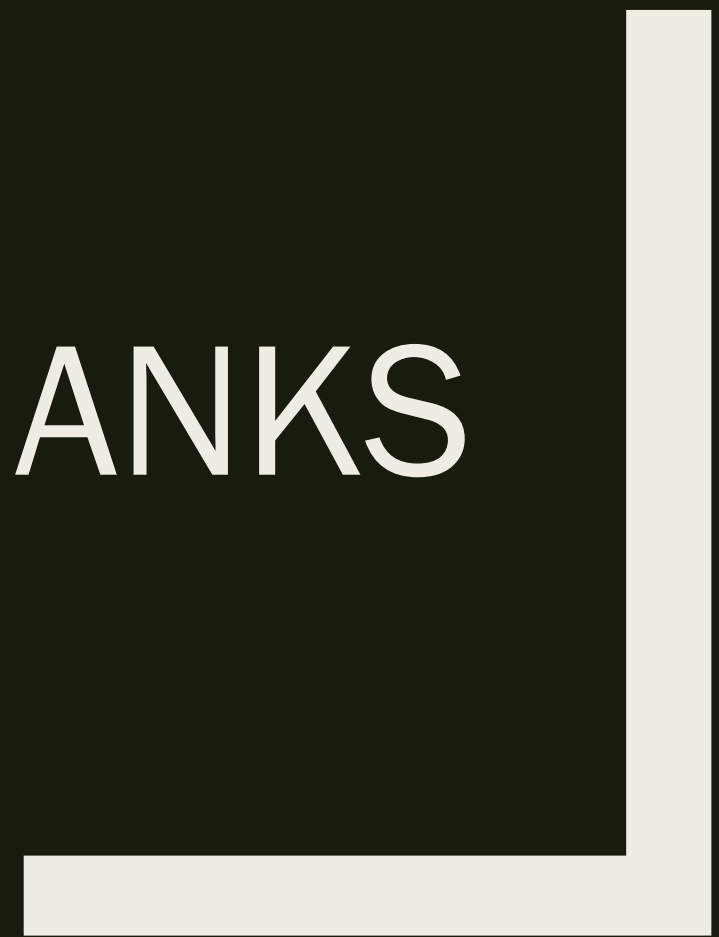


Pakistan Population Trends and Policy

- This year the theme of World Population Day is, “Family Planning is a Human Right.”
- Currently in Pakistan the consumption of food rate is higher than the rate of production which results in a shortage of food supplies in Pakistan.
- In Pakistan nearly one in every four a birth is unplanned. Many women in Pakistan have a high ratio of unmet needs; they don't want to have a child or want to delay next child but cannot.



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4. How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5. Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8. What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |
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PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)

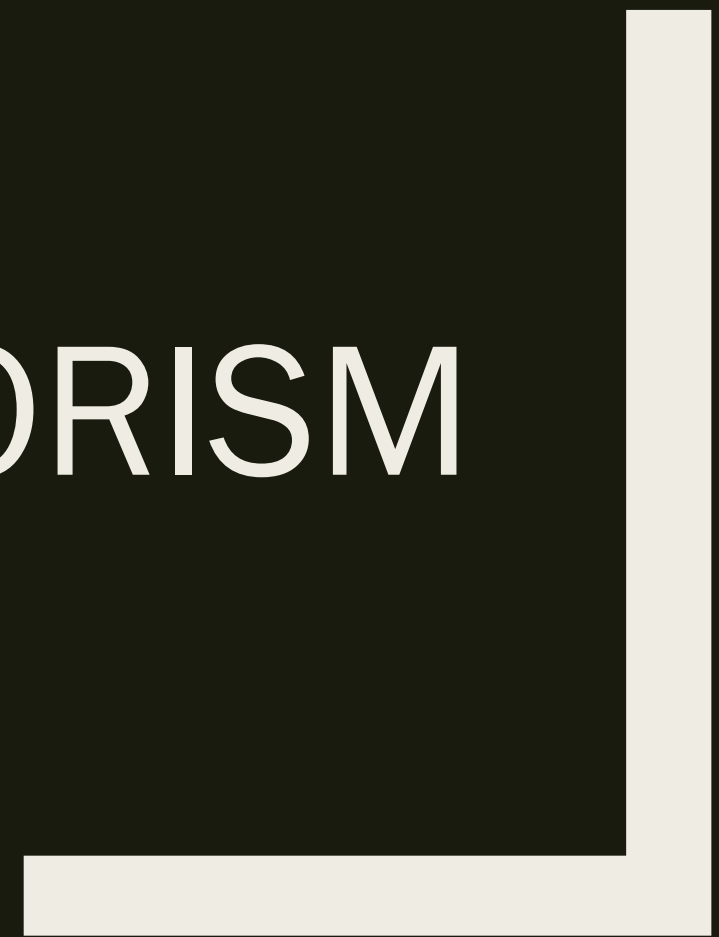


PART III





TERRORISM





hatred army islamism political patriot
bomber illegal gun **chaos** enforcement civilians
riot controversial **target** geopolitics attack
acts **violence** **threat** force
assault lawful **military** **organization** goals
nuclear **Terrorism** rifle revolutionaries criminal
weapons police **shooting** explosion
meath **enemy** **fear** bloodshed security
labeled **bomb** **explosion** labeled
discord **shooting** **explosion** labeled
damage **enemy** **fear** labeled
blood **fear** **explosion** labeled
conflict religious **disregard** **danger** **opponents** **armed**



Terrorism

- The United Nations produced the following definition of terrorism in 1992
 - *"An anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby - in contrast to assassination - the direct targets of violence are not the main targets."*
- The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as
 - *"the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological."*



“...warfare seeks to conquer territories and capture cities;

terrorism seeks to hurt a few people and to scare a lot of people in order to make a point” NYTimes, 1/6/2000



“Putting the horror in the minds of the audience, and not necessarily on the screen”





Terrorism Background

- Terrorism has been described variously as both a tactic and strategy; a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and an inexcusable abomination
- Terrorism has often been an effective tactic for the weaker side in a conflict. Due to the secretive nature and small size of terrorist organizations, they often offer opponents no clear organization to defend against or to deter
- In the early years of the 20th Century nationalism and revolutionary political ideologies were the principal developmental forces acting upon terrorism. When the Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of Europe after World War I by breaking up the Austro-Hungarian Empire and creating new nations, it acknowledged the principle of self-determination for nationalities.



Terrorism Background

- This encouraged minorities and ethnicities not receiving recognition to campaign for independence or autonomy
- Arab nationalists felt that they had been betrayed. Believing they were promised post-war independence, they were doubly disappointed; first when the French and British were given authority over their lands; and then especially when the British allowed Zionist immigration into Palestine in keeping with a promise contained in the Balfour Declaration.



Early History of Terrorism

- Terror has been used to achieve political ends and has a long history
 - *As early as 66 – 72 A.D. Resistance to Roman occupation, terrorists killed Roman soldiers and destroyed Roman property.*
- Terror was used to resist occupation
- Suicidal martyrdom represented being killed by invaders which resulted in rewards in heaven. It dates back thousands of years in most societies and religions
- Terrorism against the enemy is often viewed as a religious act



Modern History of Terrorism

- The term “*terrorism*” was coined in the French Revolution’s *Reign of Terror* (1793 – 1794)..
- *This was the birth of Government-Sponsored Terrorism*
- *The line between terrorism and political violence is often blurred*
- Goal: of State terrorism was to eliminate opposition, consolidate power, e.g., the Vanished in Argentina
- Middle 20th century, terrorism became a tool used by both sides of colonial conflicts.



Modern History of Terrorism

- The last 20 years of of the 20th century religious based terrorism became more and more frequent
- Another format is economic terrorism, which destructs industry and agriculture system
- Terrorism is **Asymmetric Warfare**.
 - *Asymmetric warfare is the use of apparently random/unpredictable violence by an weak military against a stronger military to gain advantage. (Allen, 1997).*
 - *The key of Asymmetric warfare is using unexpected, unconventional tactics in combat (Craig, 1998).*



Terrorism conclusions

- Terrorism is an **ancient** tactic
- Terrorism is a mode of ***communication***
- Terrorism is a special type of violence and ***Asymmetrical warfare***
- Terrorism is ***used in times of peace, conflicts and war***
- Terrorism is designed to make a point, through psychological means, **fear**
- Terrorism is a **political act**



Types of Terrorism

- State Terrorism
- International Terrorism
- Nationalist Terrorism
- Religious Terrorism
- Biological Terrorism
- Narco Terrorism
- Cyber Terrorisms
- Environmental Terrorism
- Nuclear Terrorism
- Etc.



Prevention of Terrorism

■ Primary prevention:

- *Education!!!*
- *Understand the differences in cultures, religions, beliefs and human behaviors*
- *Think of the peace, freedom and equality of all human beings, not just “my group of people”*
- *Eliminate the root of terrorism*



Prevention of Terrorism

- Secondary prevention:
 - *Establish surveillance and monitoring system on terrorism attack*
 - *Improve protective system for citizens*
- Tertiary prevention
 - *Early detection of the sources*
 - *Prevent the extension of impairments*
 - *Rescue the survivors*
 - *Console the rest of the population*



Terrorism: Causes

- Absence of good governance
- Lack of democracy
- Injustices in society
- No relief from global governance
- Religious extremism
- Absence of rule of law
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Illiteracy



Terrorism: Purpose

- Produce widespread fear
- Obtain worldwide, national, or local recognition for their cause by attracting the attention of the media
- Harass, weaken, or embarrass government security forces so that the government overreacts and appears repressive
- Steal or extort money and equipment, especially weapons and ammunition vital to the operation of their group
- Destroy facilities or disrupt lines of communication in order to create doubt that the government can provide for and protect its citizens



Terrorism: Purpose

- Discourage foreign investments, tourism, or assistance programs that can affect the target country's economy and support of the government in power
- Influence government decisions, legislation, or other critical decisions
- Free prisoners
- Satisfy vengeance
- Turn the tide in a guerrilla war by forcing government security forces to concentrate their efforts in urban areas. This allows the terrorist group to establish itself among the local populace in rural areas



Terrorism in Pakistan

- The origins of sectarian violence can be traced back to Afghan Jihad when hard line mullahs and their seminaries got official patronage from Pakistan, USA, Saudi Arabia and other allies during the Afghan war of 1980's to produce indoctrinated fighters against Soviet Union
- Armed struggle against foreign occupation degenerated into a sort of civil war which continued well into the 21st century
- The 9/11 terrorist attacks and subsequent US invasion of Afghanistan provided the Jihadis with an attractive "Cause" When Pakistan joined the US led coalition against "War on Terror"

CAUSES OF TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

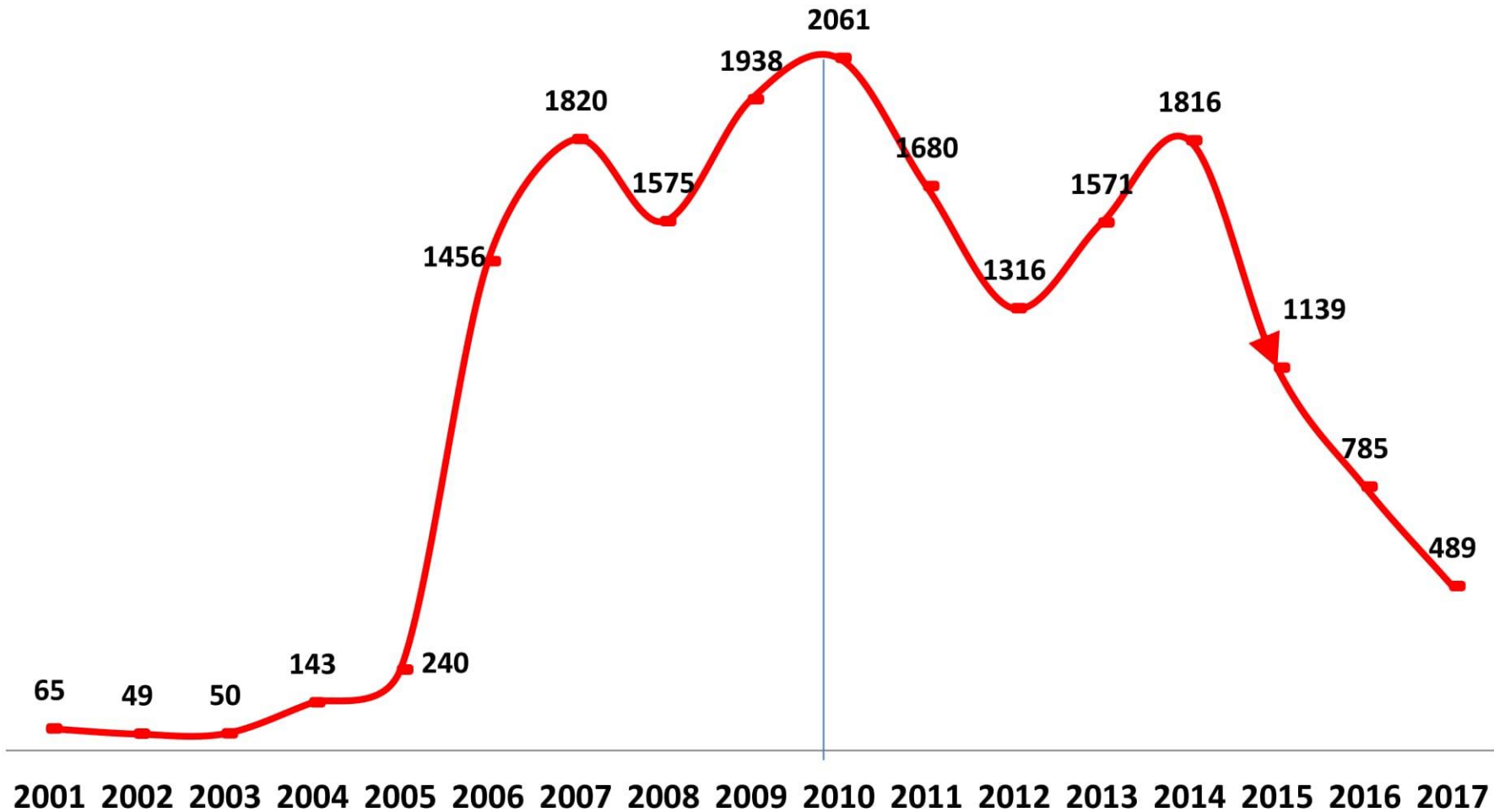






INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM

Incidents : 18,193





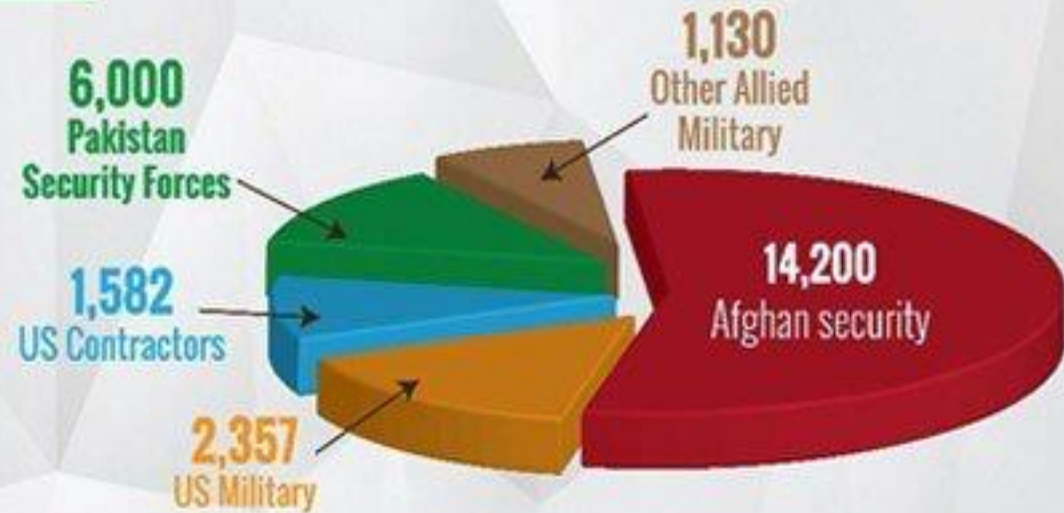
PAKISTAN Suffered loss of **\$123 Billion**,
50,000 Casualties of Civilians due to war
against terrorism

Pakistan LIES AT NUMBER **2** AMONG COUNTRIES
WORST HIT BY TERRORISM (**9.05 SCORE**)

62,421 FATALITIES SINCE **2003 - 2017**



ALLIED COMBAT DEATHS SOURCE (WATSON INSTITUTE)





Terrorism in Pakistan

- American invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, Al-Qaeda and Afghan Taliban sought refuge in Pakistani tribal belt
- Pakistani Taliban emerged and came to lime light in the aftermath of US invasion in Afghanistan
- Banned organizations like Tahreek-e-Taliban and Lashker-e-Jhangvi carry out attacks and on infrastructure, schools, banks, railway tracks, officials, politicians and citizens of Pakistan
- Socio-economic and politico-religious complexion of the tribal region also favored these militants
- These structural flaws created space for Taliban



Terrorism in Pakistan

Agenda of terrorists in Pakistan

- *Proxy war being fought in Afghanistan and Pakistan's Tribal area*
- *Exploitation of confusion in national narrative on type of governance*
- *Promotion of sectarianism in Pakistani society*
- *To destabilize state's security apparatus so that people should look towards the militants for protection*
- *To force the government not to interfere in militant controlled areas so that they can continue their activities unhindered*
- *To force the government to bring a new system according to the militants' agenda*



Terrorism in Pakistan: Steps Taken

- Operations launched by the military to weed out terrorists from Swat and Tribal areas of Pakistan
- Zarb e Azb has been successful in breaking the backbone of terrorists.
- 20 Points National Action Plan 2014
- 64-point National Internal Security Policy (NISP), approved by the federal cabinet in February 2014
- Protection of Pakistan Act (PPA), signed into law in July 2014
- The NISP called for
 - *Modernising all aspects of the criminal justice system*
 - *Better oversight and regulation of mosques and madrasas*
 - *Implementation was to be led by the National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA), established in December 2009 coordinate federal and provincial governments, law enforcement and military and civilian intelligence agencies*



Terrorism in Pakistan: Steps Taken

■ National Action Plan

- *Implementing existing laws and constitutional bars*
- *Preventing banned organisations from operating and/or regrouping under new names*
- *Preventing terrorist funding*
- *Dismantling terrorist communication networks*
- *Prohibiting private militias*
- *Act against sectarian organizations and countering hate speech and the dissemination of hate literature*



Terrorism in Pakistan: Steps Taken

- *Rehabilitating internally displaced persons (IDPs), introducing administrative and development reforms in FATA,*
- *Empowering the Balochistan government to lead in “political reconciliation” with “complete ownership by all stakeholders”*
- Passed on 6 January 2015, the 21st amendment empowers military courts to try, except for members of registered political parties, any person “who claims, or is known, to belong to any terrorist group or organization using the name of religion or a sect”



Terrorism in Pakistan: Way Forward

- Efforts for Peace in Afghanistan
- Active Foreign Policy to get assistance and cooperation from International community
 - *The militancy prevalent in Pakistan has both local as well as global dimension. Many of the local militant groups derive financial, logistic and training support from across the borders. We must obtain irrefutable evidence of external involvement and then use available diplomatic opportunities to force these states to abandon their support of militants*
- Improving Intelligence collection for preventive action and befitting response



Terrorism in Pakistan: Way Forward

- Enhancing Competence of Security Forces
 - *The current militant threats are new to security forces as they are trained to deal with more conventional threats. They need to be equipped with new tools, equipment and training to discharge their duties effectively*
- Economic Recovery and Poverty Alleviation
- Streamlining Madrassa Culture
- Administration of Speedy and Affordable Justice
- Improving Law and Order
- Eradicating Corruption and Nepotism



INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

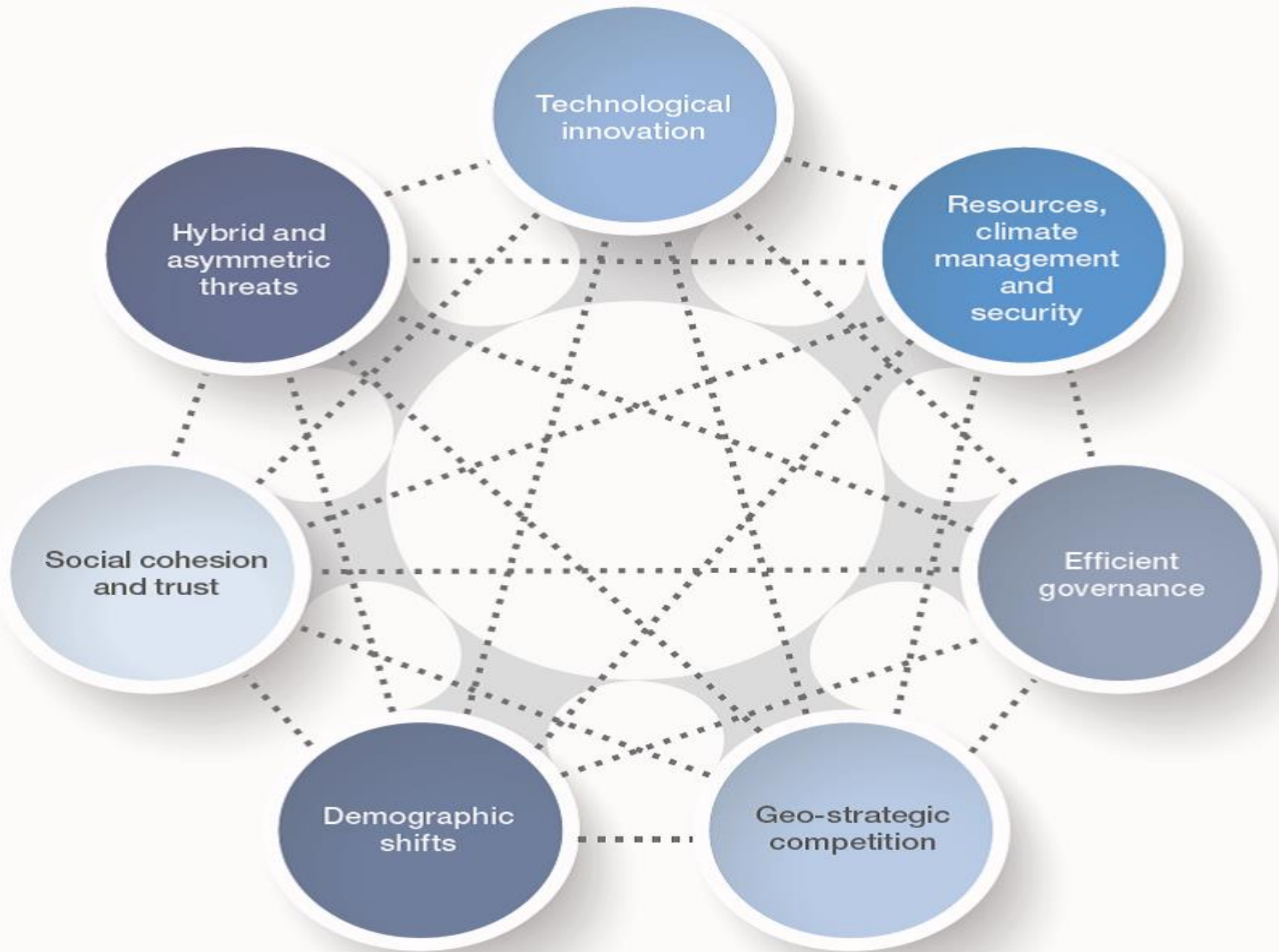




International Security

- International security, also called global security, refers to the amalgamation of measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety
- Importance gained after WW II since the concept of traditional security started to get irrelevant in bigger picture
- International security has taken new forms in the twenty-first century
- Thesis : Threats are no longer primarily coming from states
 - *Threats are coming from ethnic groups obsessed by hyper-nationalism, from criminal gangs, from epidemics, AIDS, terrorism, dangerous food, from poverty, from economic mismanagement, from overpopulation and the effects of pollution, the irrigation and destruction of nature, and the diversification of nature.*







International Security

- Threats are no longer primarily coming from states but
 - *From ethnic groups obsessed by hyper-nationalism*
 - *From criminal gangs*
 - *From epidemics, AIDS, terrorism, dangerous food*
 - *From poverty, from economic mismanagement,*
 - *From overpopulation ,effects of pollution*
 - *From the irrigation and destruction of nature*
 - *etc*



International Security: Targets

- The individual as victim: Threats to physical and economic survival
- Society as a victim: Threats to identity
- The state as victim: Threats to sovereignty
- The region as victim: Threats to stability and coherence
- The international society as the victim: Threats to permanence of the society of nations
- The globe as victim: Threats to sustainability



International Security

- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) expanded definition of security calls for a wide range of security areas:
- Economic: creation of employment and measures against poverty.
- Food: measures against hunger and famine.
- Health: measures against disease, unsafe food, malnutrition and lack of access to basic health care.
- Environmental: measures against environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters and pollution.
- Personal: measures against physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence and child labour.
- Community: measures against inter-ethnic, religious and other identity tensions
- Political: measures against political repression and human rights abuses



International Security

- National security has been described as the ability of a state to cater for the protection and defence of its citizenry
- Samuel Makinda's definition of security as "the preservation of the norms, rules, institutions and values of society" appears to be useful in traditional sense of security
- Global security, on the other hand, evolved from the necessity that nature and many other activities, particularly globalization, have placed on states
- These are demands that no national security apparatus has the capacity to handle on its own and, as such, call for the cooperation of states



International Security Challenges

- U.S.-China relations and Trade war
- Ethnic conflict and internal wars
- Terrorism and insurgency
- Asian, European, and regional security
- U.S. foreign and defense policy
- Nuclear proliferation
- Cybersecurity
- New diseases and Immigration
- Dispute over jurisdiction in International waters
- Middle East crisis
- Right wing politics



Europe

Despite economic uncertainty, Europe remains a common passage for illegal immigration and flow of illicit goods. Increase in movements following the Arab spring putting pressure on border and maritime patrols in the Mediterranean.

Middle East

Volatility of the region, including presence of Al Qaeda affiliate groups and instability of states including North Africa, Iraq and Yemen. Strong investment from governments in the region.

China

Continued growth of population, coupled with strained relationships with neighbors. The North Korean border poses a strong risk, with famine in the country hundreds of thousands of people are looking to better conditions in China.



United States of America

Continued issues with securing borders with Mexico will drive spending on border security.

Brazil

Two comprehensive border and maritime security programmes scheduled for the next few years.

Africa

The whole continent requires urgent attention to border and coastal security. The movement of people across borders is facilitating the spread of disease, movement of illicit goods and growth of militant groups.

Indian Ocean

Well known as a global hotspot for piracy incidents. It has attracted international attention and action, but has still not been resolved. Continued incidents likely over the next ten years.



High Threat Areas



In-depth country analysis in Frost & Sullivan's Border and Maritime Market Assessment



International Security: way forward

- More collaboration, cooperation and synergy between national and global security apparatus and mechanisms need of the hour for providing security
- Bottom line in global security—“what is best for all”.
- The global community stands to benefit from greater intra-states collaboration and cooperation, for greater interaction will help build trust and confidence.
- National and regional security breakdowns are a global security problem. Therefore, it is in the interest of all that no national security challenge be allowed to escalate into a global problem



International Security

- War and international security
 - *Violent conflict and the use of force remain salient issues in contemporary international relations*
 - *some have theorised that the advent of globalisation and spread of liberal democracy would make the use of force and violent conflict less relevant to the world*
- Balance of power and security
 - *The balance of power is one of the oldest and most enduring concepts of international relations.*
 - *In a world of powerful and threatening states, it is often the only dependable strategy*
 - *It is surprising, therefore, that since the end of the Cold War, the dynamics of power balancing have been all but absent*
- Collective security
- The United Nations and the security
- Community security



NATIONAL SECURITY OF PAKISTAN

External and Internal Factors



National Security of Pakistan

- To properly comprehend the security challenges, it would be appropriate to categorize these challenges into three groups; external, domestic, and those challenges that have linkage with both external as well as internal situation such as terrorism. A further grouping could be traditional and nontraditional security threats
- **External Challenges**
 - *Pakistan has been facing external threats to its independence and territorial integrity right from its birth*
 - *Sandwiched between India and Afghanistan, Pakistan's security perceptions have been largely influenced by its state of relationships with India and Afghanistan*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Challenges from India

- *Since partition, India and Pakistan have fought three major wars (1948, 1965, and 1971), witnessed two large border clashes (Rann of Kutch in 1965, and Kargil in 1999) experienced three major crises (Brasstack in 1987, Kashmir in 1990, and troops confrontation in 2001-2), and had innumerable exchanges of fire along the LOC within 72 years of independent existence*
- *India is involved in creating unrest in Pakistan by fuelling insurgency in Balochistan and by carrying out terror activities in Karachi. The arrest of an Indian spy named Kulbushan Jadhav from Balochistan has confirmed the suspicions of Pakistan*
- *Pakistan also doubts the involvement of India in strengthening the TTP in Afghanistan for launching deadly attacks inside Pakistan*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Challenges from Afghanistan

- *The second major source of external threat emanates from the current developments in Afghanistan*
- *The danger of possible fallout from Afghanistan's political instability into the neighboring provinces of Pakistan cannot be overlooked. The provinces of Kyber-Paktoonkhawa, FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas), and Baluchistan are extremely prone to such an eventuality, primarily because of the existence of dissident elements*



National Security of Pakistan

- *There exists sufficient evidence to support the contention that these subversive movements were and continue to be actively encouraged and materially supported by outsiders using the land of Afghanistan. During his confirmation hearings for Secretary of Defense, Senator Chuck Hagel remarked that India has over the years financed problems for Pakistan from Afghanistan*
- *Owing to crackdown of Pakistan's Army against the militants, most of them have shifted to Afghanistan from where they are busy in wreaking havocs in Pakistan*
- *For Pakistan, Afghanistan's peace, stability, and territorial integrity are extremely desirable. Therefore, Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan will continue to make extra efforts with a view to a stable and peaceful next door neighbour*



National Security of Pakistan

■ The Central Asia Factor

- *An Indian analyst, Meena Singh Roy, has observed in one of her articles, “India as an extended neighbour of CARs has major geostrategic and economic interests in this region. It was also concerned about Pakistan’s influence in the Central Asian region*
- *India has completed the refurbishment of a military base at Ayni in Tajikistan: the process began in 2002 and has been accomplished at a cost of US\$10 million.*



National Security of Pakistan

- *Apart from Russia, US, and Germany, India is the fourth country to have a military air base in Central Asia.*
- *Initially, India was planning to deploy MiG-29 fighters at Ayni; however, due to the reservations expressed by Pakistan, Tajikistan has allowed India to deploy only Mi-17V1 helicopters. The base is of strategic importance to India, and existence of fighter attack jet capable infrastructure is a point of concern for Pakistan, because such bases can be activated within 48-72 hours for undertaking full spectrum offensive air operation*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Internal Factors

- *Due to poor governance and inefficient policies in Pakistan, non-state actors have succeeded in establishing their own writ, emerging as alternate power centers*
- *The most notable of these are Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Balochistan and Southern Punjab*
- *The operations launched by Pakistan's army and series of steps taken under the National Action Plan have weakened the non-state actors, but they continue to pose serious risk to the security of Pakistan*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan:

- *TTP is a grouping of individual “leaders”, largely from Mehsud region of Waziristan*
- *These groups have strong links with foreign militants of Al Qaeda and Central Asia, and frequently organize attacks on the Pakistani state*
- *As FATA has been a neglected region in terms of socio-economic development, unemployed youth became susceptible to recruitments in militant outfits after the US invasion of Afghanistan.*
- *A combination of drone strikes and military offensives has weakened the movement, killing successive commanders and forcing factions out of their bases*
- *Still pose a threat as operating from Afghanistan*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Recommendations for countering TTP

- *The response of the Pakistani authorities to the threat posed by the TTP should not be only based on military force. Step should be taken to address the issues of economic and political marginalisation of the frontier zones; the mass of weaponry in those areas and the growth of religious intolerance*
- *Pakistan should engage Afghanistan's government for bringing an end to misuse of Afghan territory for carrying out attacks in Pakistan*
- *The attacks perpetrated by TTP after locating to Afghanistan were facilitated by Pakistani citizens. Pakistan should take effective measures to counter the propaganda of TTP through media and religious scholars*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Baloch non-state actors

- *The four major insurgencies in Balochistan during the post-partition period occurred in 1948, and between 1958-59, 1963-69 and 1973-77. There is a fifth ongoing insurgency that was ignited in August 2006 following the murder of Baloch tribal leader Nawab Akbar Bugti*
- *The United Baloch Army, Baloch Liberation Front, Baloch Republican Army and Balochistan Liberation Army have been responsible for creating unrest in Balochistan*



National Security of Pakistan

- *Baloch non-state actors have carried out attacks on security agencies besides killing civilians belonging to Punjab*
- *Sectarian non-state actors in Balochistan have carried out deadly attacks against the Hazara Shi'as. Sunni extremist groups such as Lashker-e-Jhangvi have claimed responsibility of many incidents targeting Hazara Shi'as.*
- *Pakistan believes that India is responsible for strengthening and arming Baloch nonstate actors for creating unrest in the province*



National Security of Pakistan

- Recommendations for ending Baloch insurgency
 - *Resolution of the Balochistan conflict requires building political consensus among the Baloch people by addressing their grievances and establishing the government's writ across the province.*
 - *The rationale for an economic package makes little sense in the absence of political rights. The economic package is unlikely to solve the crisis, unless the issues of political autonomy control over administrative resources and administrative freedoms are fully addressed.*
 - *Instead of dealing with the insurgency in Balochistan with an iron hand, the Government of Pakistan should take all stake holders in Balochistan on board for returning peace and normalcy to the province*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Non-state actors of South Punjab

- *The case of increasing radicalization in South Punjab, in a province which is the economic heartland of Pakistan, is of paramount importance*
- *Growing radicalization is intricately linked to the pervasive poverty in the area. Estimates show that out of all 34 districts of Punjab, with the exception of Multan, the least-developed ones are in South Punjab*
- *Fanning extremist passions was initiated during the Soviet war in Afghanistan during the 1980s, when cadres of mujahideen were required to fight as proxies against the Soviet Union*
- *Following the Soviet withdrawal, jihadis continued to enter Punjab, training over 25,000 extremists in terror camps. Research shows strong presence of Punjabi Taliban in the southern regions of the province*



National Security of Pakistan

- *Intelligence reports have estimated that about 5,000 recruits from southern and northern Punjab entered South Waziristan in 2005, and about 1,000 newly trained ones returned to the province.*
- *In the past, the establishment has supported many of these militant outfits, in particular the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) and Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT)*
- *As per estimates, about 5,000-9,000 youth from Southern Punjab are said to be fighting in Afghanistan and Waziristan. This number is modest when compared to the seminaries operating in the Punjab. In 2008, an estimated 1400 seminaries and 36,000 enrolled students were operating in Bahawalpur division alone.*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Recommendations

- *Measures to check the proliferation of weapons and growth of private militias by madrassas and extremist groups.*
- *The government should enhance oversight over the madrassa sector, including its finances and enrolments, and conduct regular inquiries*
- *After the deadly attack in Lahore on 27th March 2016, Pakistan Army has launched an operation across South Punjab to target militants, their facilitators and their hideouts. The operation should not come to a halt until South Punjab is purged of terrorists.*



National Security of Pakistan

■ India-focused non-state actors

- *Initial support and training of Jihadi's but situation changed after 9/11*
- *Pakistan banned several organizations which have been actively supporting the Kashmir Jihad – such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (Let), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM), but these banned organizations changed their names and kept on with their activities for several years.*
- *The 2008 Mumbai Attacks – often trumpeted as 26/11 – again stirred up the political environment of the Subcontinent. India again put the whole blame on a Pakistani group Jamat-ud-Dawa – a decedent group of LeT – that they have sent ten militants via sea route to Mumbai.*
- *Hafiz Saeed and Zakiur Rehman Lakhvi were named as masterminds of these attacks. Pakistan acted on Indian allegations by putting Hafiz Saeed under house arrest and detained Lakhvi along with six other people in 2009.*



National Security of Pakistan

- *The Anti-Terrorism Court in Islamabad in December 2014 granted him bail and soon he was detained once again under “Maintenance of Public Order” legislation. Finally Lakhavi was released on April 10, 2015*
- *Attack on Pathankot Air Base was also blamed by India on non-state actors operating from Pakistan.*
- *Attack on convoy of Indian Army killing 40 Troops again blamed on Pakistan and heightened tension between Pakistan and India. Engagement of Airforce of both countries*



National Security of Pakistan

■ Recommendations

- *India-focused non-state actors are very powerful and they can ignite a war in South Asia that may result in a use of nuclear weapons. Due to these reasons, Pakistan should take measures to ensure that India- focused non-state actors are neutralized.*
- *Pakistan should try to resolve its disputes with India through diplomatic means. The use of proxies for attaining strategic goals has done no good to our country.*



NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND NPT

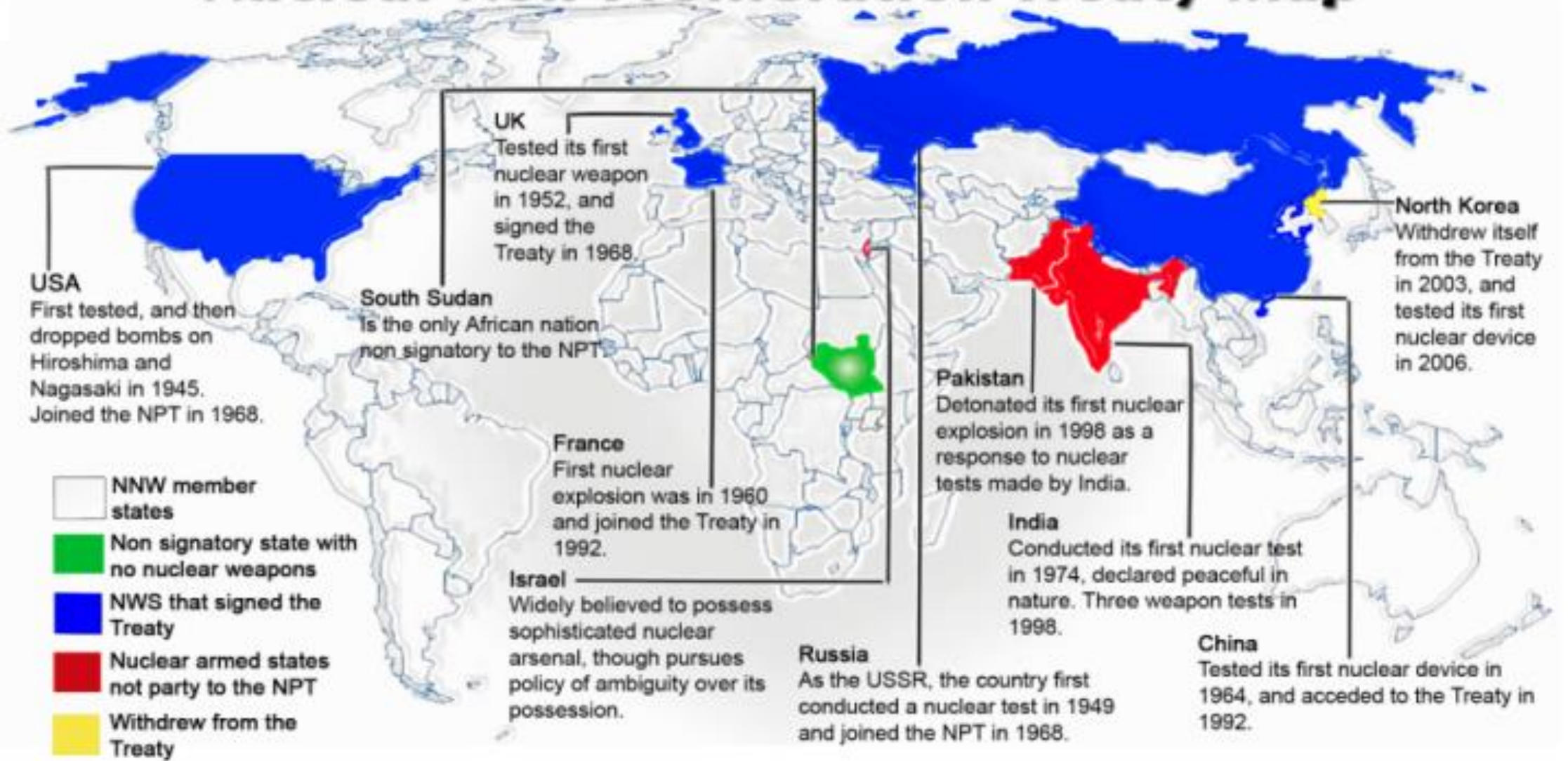


Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- International initiatives to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons leading to their total elimination
- **Established:** March 5, 1970
- **Parties:** 189 States
- **Exceptions:** Pakistan, India, Israel, North Korea and South Sudan
- Until the early 1960s, four nations (the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France) had acquired nuclear weapons
- In 1964, China too detonated a nuclear weapon



Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Map





NUCLEAR TESTS

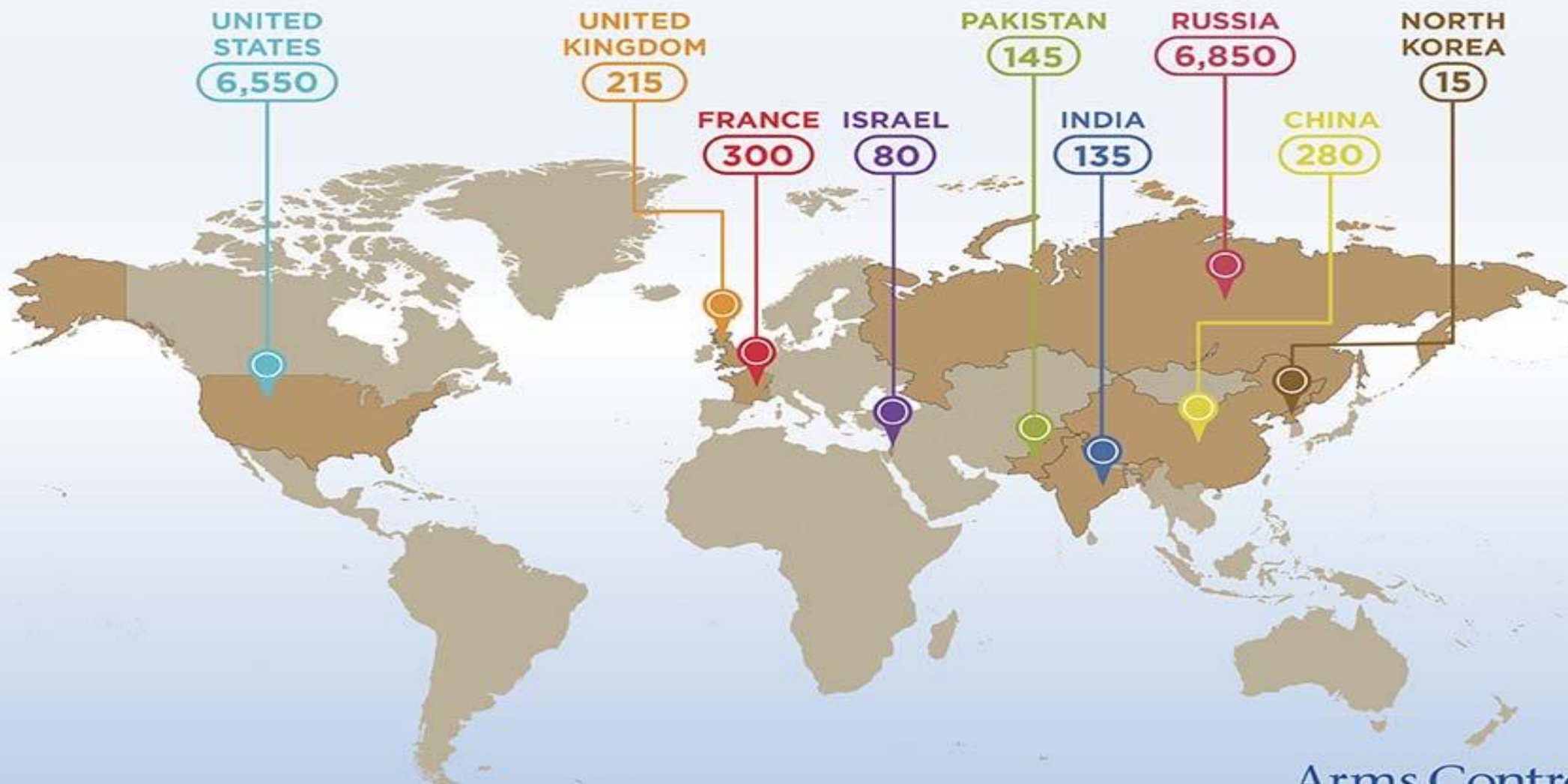
1945-1996





2018 ESTIMATED GLOBAL NUCLEAR WARHEAD INVENTORIES

The world's nuclear-armed states possess a combined total of roughly 15,000 nuclear warheads; more than 90 percent belong to Russia and the United States. Approximately 9,600 warheads are in military service, with the rest awaiting dismantlement.

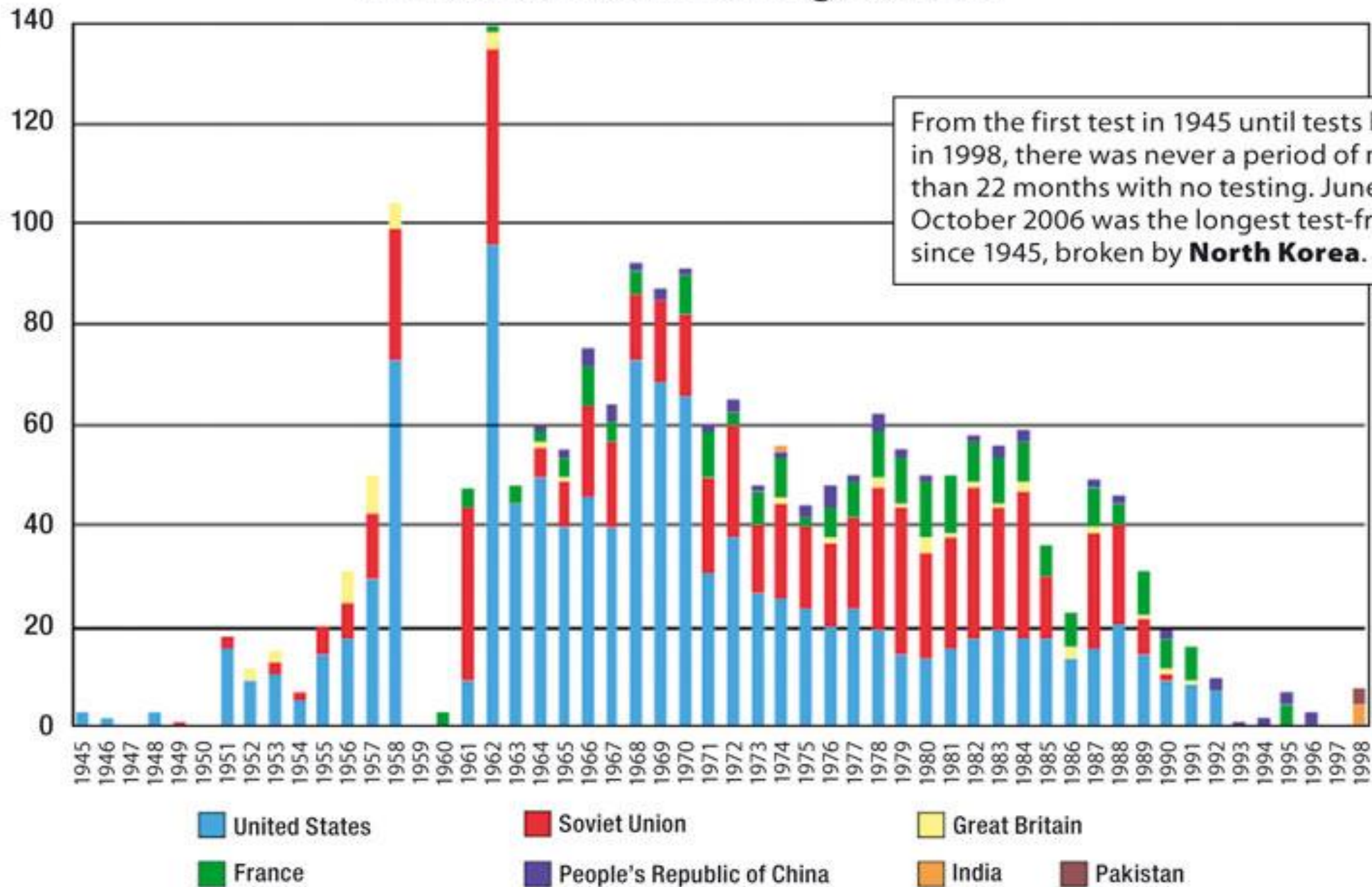


Sources: Hans M. Kristensen, Robert S. Norris, U.S. Department of State, and Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
Updated: June 20, 2018.

Arms Control
Association

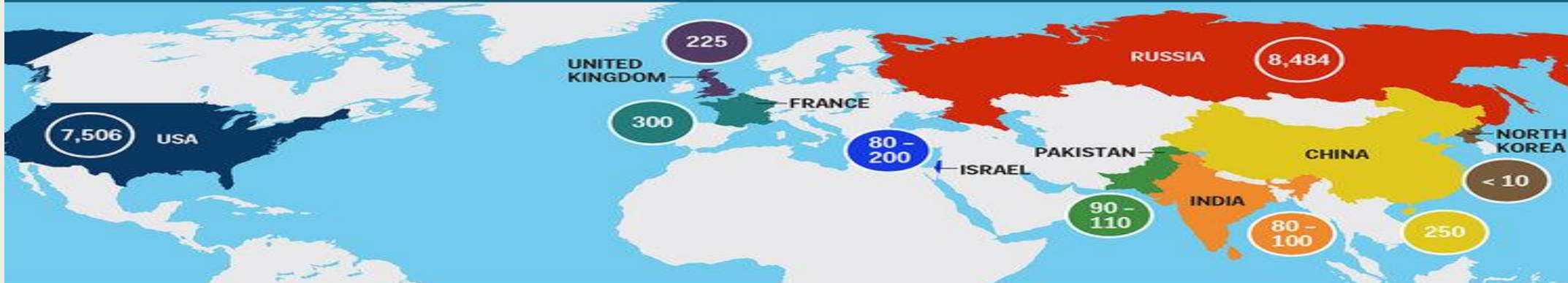


Worldwide nuclear testing, 1945-98



WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

ALL OF THE WORLD'S NUKES



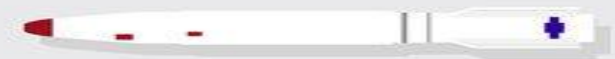
| COUNTRY | DEPLOYED WARHEADS* | TOTAL 2014 | YEAR OF FIRST NUCLEAR TEST |
|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| USA | 1,922 | 7,506 | 1945 |
| RUSSIA | 2,484 | 8,484 | 1949 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 160 | 225 | 1952 |
| FRANCE | 290 | 300 | 1960 |
| CHINA | --- | 250 | 1964 |
| INDIA | 80-100 | 80-100 | 1974 |
| PAKISTAN | --- | 90-110 | 1998 |
| ISRAEL | --- | 80-200 | 1979 |
| NORTH KOREA | --- | < 10 | 2006 |

TOTAL ESTIMATED NUCLEAR WEAPONS: ~17,000

* Deployed: warheads placed on missiles or located on bases with operational forces. All estimates are approximate and are as of April 2014.

HIROSHIMA was the first city in history to be the target of a nuclear weapon. The U.S. dropped an atomic bomb at 8:15 a.m. on Aug. 6, 1945, toward the end of World War II.

NAGASAKI was the second and, to date, last city in the world to experience a nuclear attack. That bomb was dropped on Aug. 9, 1945, instantly killing an estimated 40,000 people.



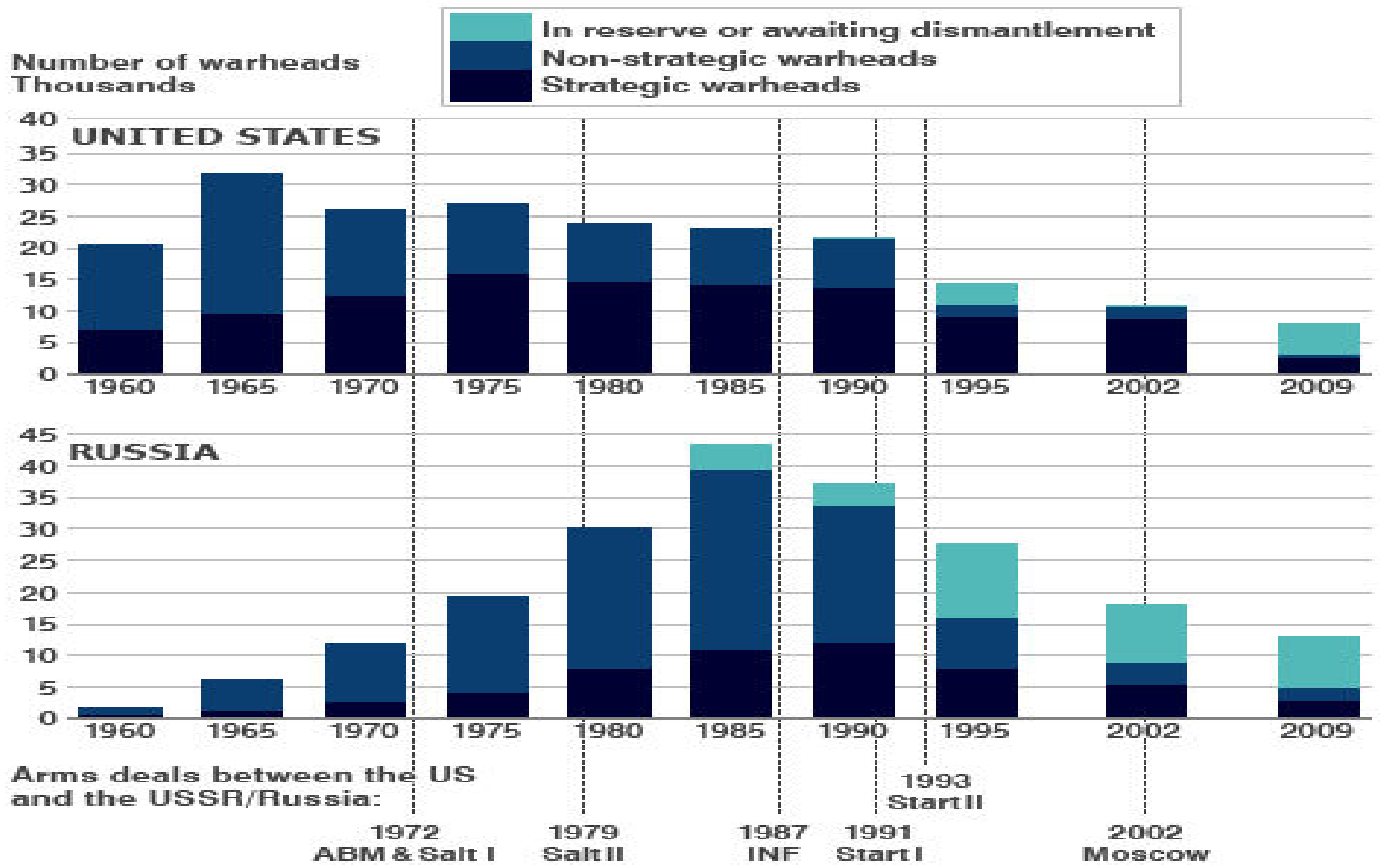
70,000+ nuclear warheads and bombs were built between 1945 and 1990.

11 U.S. nuclear bombs have been lost in accidents and never recovered.

The U.S. has reduced its stockpile by **84%** from a Cold War peak of 31,255 warheads in 1967.



US AND RUSSIA NUCLEAR WEAPONS



SOURCE: Natural Resources Defense Council, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- In June 1968, the U.N. General Assembly endorsed the NPT with General Assembly Resolution 2373 (XXII), and in July 1968, the NPT opened for signature in Washington DC, London and Moscow
- The NPT entered into force in March 1970
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) now safeguards Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
- IAEA acts as a watchdog and makes sure nuclear technology is used only for civil purpose



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- Limiting the nuclear power to 5 by discouraging them to help other states
- Disarmament of nuclear arsenal
 - *Leaving no or least possible nuclear weapons available to use in future*
- Right to peaceful use of nuclear technology
 - *Use of civil nuclear technology for the benefit of mankind*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- Nuclear proliferation is the spread of nuclear weapons, fissionable material, and weapons-applicable nuclear technology and information to nations not recognized as "Nuclear Weapon States" by the NPT
- Proliferation is mostly applicable to nuclear weapons as biological and chemical weapons are banned
- Proliferation is broadly categorized as;
 - *Horizontal Nuclear proliferation*
 - *Vertical Nuclear proliferation*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- Horizontal Nuclear Proliferation
 - *Spread of weapons to states not currently possessing nuclear weapons*
- Vertical Nuclear Proliferation
 - *Increase in number and destructiveness of nuclear weapons within a state already possessing them*
- Controlling the Proliferation
 - *Controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the major challenges the world face as a global society*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- The threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons has 3 major aspects:
 - *The development of the capability for producing or acquiring nuclear weapons by countries that do not currently have nuclear weapons (horizontal proliferation).*
 - *The increase of weapon stockpiles by countries that currently have nuclear weapons, the improvement of technical sophistication or reliability of these weapons, and the development of new weapons, such as “mini-nukes” or battlefield nuclear weapons (vertical proliferation)*
 - *The acquisition of nuclear weapons or the materials and knowledge by individuals or nonstate entities, often termed “terrorists,” to produce nuclear weapons (another form of horizontal proliferation)*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

■ Disarmament

- *It is the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, through the prohibition on development, production and use and destruction of all such weapons.*

■ Three Main Pillars of NPT

- *Non-Proliferation*
- *Disarmament*
- *Peaceful Use*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

■ Success of NPT

- *25-30 nuclear weapon states were predicted within 20 years when NPT was established*
- *It successfully limited the total number nuclear weapon states to 9 while only four new nuclear power could emerge in 43 years after its establishment*
- *Reduction in overall global nuclear arsenal*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

■ NPT Dichotomies

- *Critics argue that ostensibly NPT was drawn up to protect the world against the hazards of nuclear proliferation, but actually it was created as a tool for the big powers to manipulate to safeguard their supremacy in international politics*
- *P5 are not willing to give a framework for disarmament*
- *India and Pakistan are confirmed nuclear powers, and Israel has a long-standing policy of deliberate ambiguity. Neither these states have signed the treaty nor the treaty has recognised them as Nuclear Weapon States*



Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- *Therefore, these states point out that the NPT creates a club of "nuclear haves" and a larger group of "nuclear have-nots" by restricting the legal possession of nuclear weapons to those states that tested them before 1967, but the treaty never explains on what ethical grounds such a distinction is valid*
- *Unless the three nuclear state (Pakistan, India, Israel) are incorporated into the nonproliferation regime, there will remain a gaping hole in the NPT regime*
- *Undue restrictions on the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only serve to strengthen the monopoly of few over nuclear technology that force others to look for ways outside the Treaty*

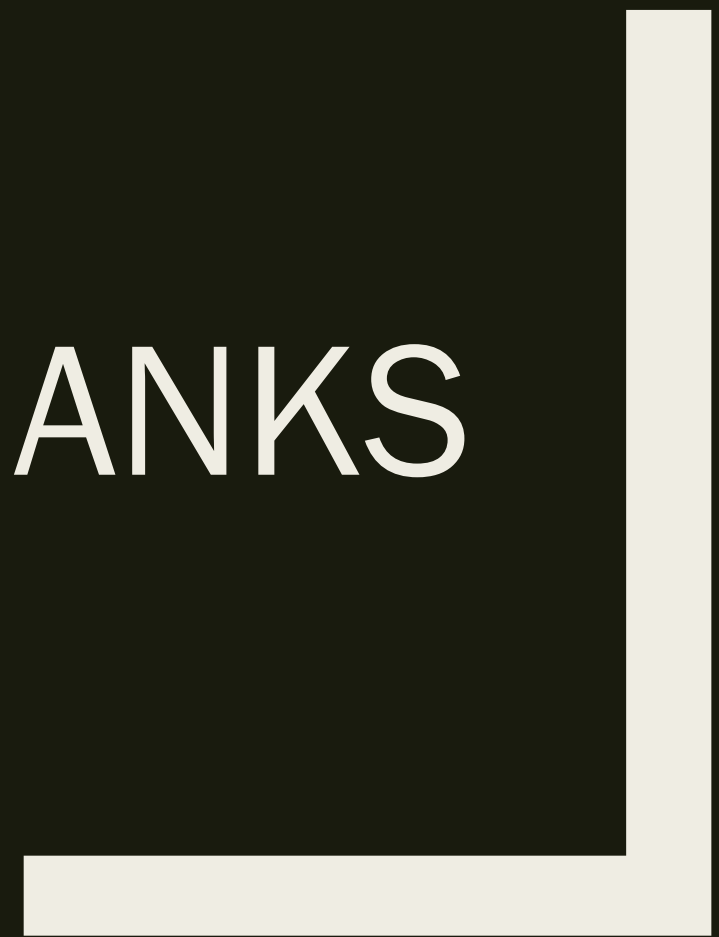


Nuclear Proliferation and NPT

- The current global trends in nuclear security are not very encouraging as the world loses momentum towards 'general and complete disarmament' as envisaged in the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- Beyond rhetoric, there seems to no progress towards a nuclear weapon-free world
- Though the cold war is over, yet the US and Russia together alone possess, mostly on high alert, more than 95 percent of the World's nuclear weapons
- The NPT-5 are virtually saying that they can have their weapons forever, but everyone else should do without them
- The nuclear weapons states are trying to achieve security for themselves at the cost of insecurity for others which is surely not a workable situation



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

■ Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4. How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5. Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8. What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |
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| (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II . ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. | | |
| (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. | | |
| (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. | | |
| (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. | | |
| (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered. | | |

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART II

ORGANIZATIONS



UNITED NATIONS







Founding members of the United Nations, 1945
4/10/2019



United Nations

- League of Nations 1920 after WW I failure to deliver as remained more European organization in nature and its members openly engaged in second world war
- Formed after World War II on 26th Oct 1945
 - *Representatives from 50 countries met in San Francisco*
 - *Currently members 193 countries*
 - *Head Quarter in Manhattan, New York*
 - *Financial support from member countries*
 - *Six official languages Arabic, English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish*



United Nations Organs

- The General Assembly(193, Budget, Annual meeting in Sept, voting on important matters)
- The Security Council(15, 5 Permanent UK, US , Russia, China , France)
- The Economic and Social Council
- The Trusteeship Council (ForTrust territories evaluation and provision of solutions on challenges)
- The International Court of Justice(15 Judges, HQ in Hague in Netherlands)
- The Secretariat(Administrative function ,43000 Employees)



United Nations Objectives

- Maintaining international peace and security
- Promoting human rights
- Fostering social and economic development
- Developing friendly international relations among world nations
- Providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict
- Solving international problems of any nature (economic, cultural, social)



United Nations Principle

- All Member States have sovereign equality
- All Member States must obey the Charter
- Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means
- Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force
- The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations



United Nations Agencies

- There are currently **15** specialized agencies:
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)



United Nations Agencies

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Bank
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)



World Meteorological Organization



International Maritime Organization



World Health Organization



unicef



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



UNIDIR



UNIFEM



UNEP



UNHCHR



United Nations Achievements

- Cuban Missile crises was averted due to efforts of UN
- Sierra Leone : UN peacekeepers between 1999 and 2005 contributed greatly to the end of the decade-long civil war
- It authorized the international coalitions that fought in the Korean War (1950-53) and the Persian Gulf War (1991)
- Over 35 peacekeeping missions providing security and reducing armed conflict around world
- The U.N.'s intense attention to specific human rights abuses helped end apartheid in South Africa.
- More than 30 million refugees fleeing war, persecution, or famine have received aid from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees



United Nations Achievements

- 1987, the U.N. Environment Program sponsored a conference of 24 nations to pledge to take action against the deterioration of the ozone layer at the time
- “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” adopted by the General Assembly in 1948.
- U.N. has peacefully negotiated 172 peace settlements that have ended regional conflicts
- Participation in over 300 international treaties on topics as varied as human rights conventions to agreements on the use of outer space and the oceans



United Nations Achievements

- Small Pox: Almost 13 years of an immunization campaign, the WHO declared smallpox extinct
- Played a significant role in diagnosing and containing the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003
- Programs for polio, tetanus, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis save lives of over 3 million children every year
- UN feeds approximately 104 million people from 80 nations annually due to natural disasters, war, poverty, or health emergencies.
- AIDS: Between 2010 and 2016, the number of new infections in adults and children reduced by 11% and 47% respectively. Also, the number of HIV related deaths since the peak of the epidemic in 2005 had reduced by 48% by 2016



United Nations Failures

- Non resolution of Palestine Issue
- Non resolution of Kashmir Issue
- Thousands of civilian deaths in Iraq , Afghanistan, Syria, Vietnam, Chechnya , Bosnia
- Unprincipled and Unjustified use of Veto Power by Permanent members
- Influence of Super powers on all matters
- Non interference in internal matters use by countries like France maintained that Algeria was a domestic concern of France and therefore out of UN jurisdiction. Similarly nothing could be done to stop bloodshed in Chechnya since it was declared as Russia's internal matter

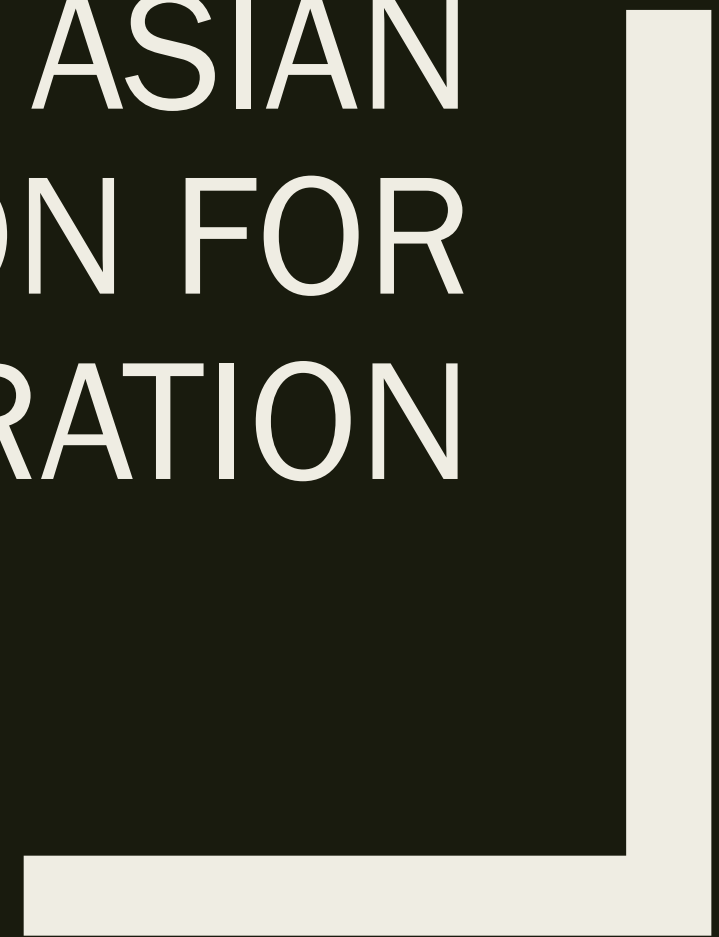


United Nations Failures

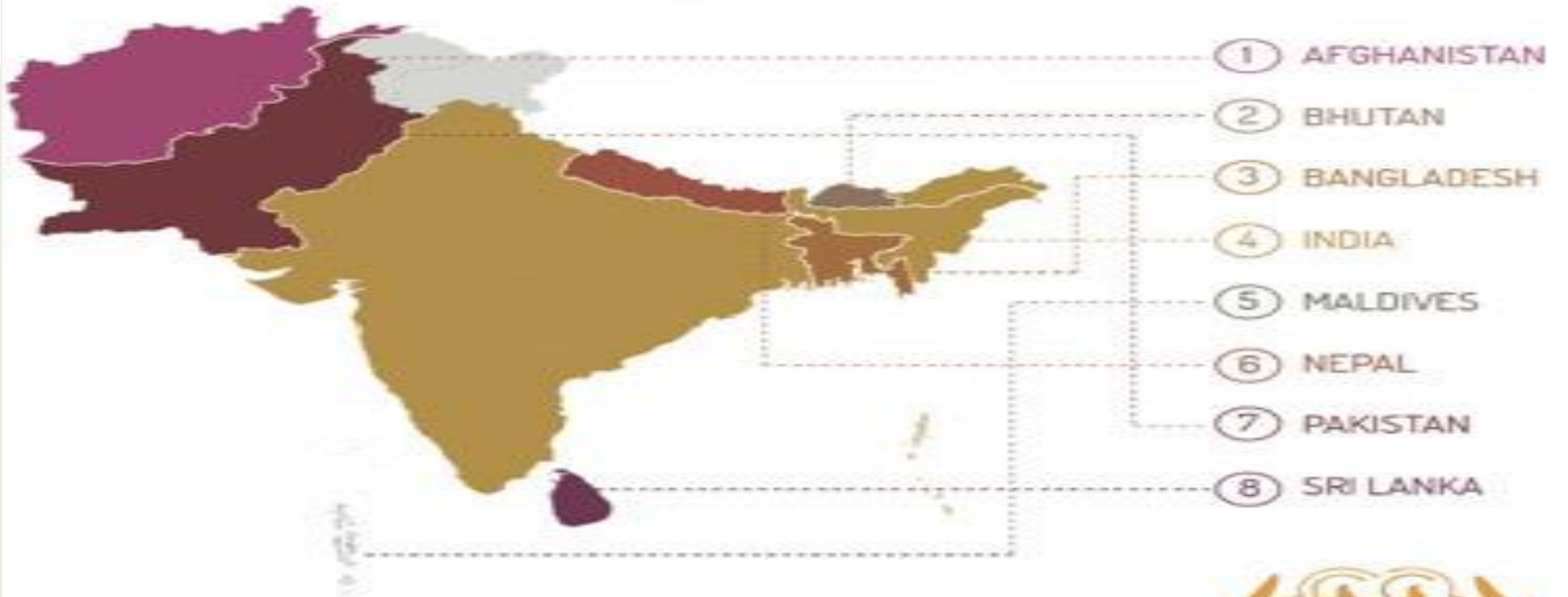
- Failure to define Terrorism and to provide a platform to deal with all of its manifestations
- Spread of Nuclear technology even after Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty in 1970
- Rwanda 1994, Srilanka Insurgency 1983-2009 etc
- Uni-polarity and unilateralism has shaken the relevance of the world body. Unilateral action in Iraq was bereft of UN sanction.



SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION







**SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION
FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION**





SAARC

- SAARC is an eco-political organization of 8 South Asian nations
- Established on 8 December 1985
- Head Quarter in Khatmandu Nepal
- Seven founding members are Sri Lanka, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
- Afghanistan Joined in 2007
- Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Iran, Mauritius, Myanmar, S. Korea, USA



SAARC

- Myanmar has expressed interest in upgrading its status from an observer to a full member of SAARC.
- Russia has expressed interest in becoming an observer of SAARC
- South Africa has participated in meetings
- 11.64 Trillion GDP in 2017
- Population 1.8 Billion approximately



SAARC: Principles

- Respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political equality and independence of all members states.
- Non-interference in the internal matters
- Cooperation for mutual benefit
- All decisions to be taken unanimously
- All bilateral issues to be kept aside and only multilateral issues to be discussed



SAARC: Objectives

- Welfare of the people of south Asia.
- Economic growth, social progress and cultural development
- Strengthen selective self-reliance among the countries of south Asia
- Understanding and appreciation of one another's problems
- Strengthen cooperation among themselves as well as with other developing countries and international and regional organizations
- Maintain peace in the region



Organization Structure

■ Council :

- *Heads of the government of the member countries. The council is the apex policy making body. It meets once in 2 years time.*

■ Council Of Ministers:

- *To assist the council.*
- *Represented by the foreign ministers of the member countries.*
- *Formulation of policies*
- *Review of functioning*
- *Deciding new areas of cooperation*
- *Chalk out additional mechanism*
- *Decide about general issues of common interests of the SAARC members*



Organization Structure

■ Standing Committee:

- *Foreign secretaries of the member government*
- *To monitor and co-ordinate the programmes*
- *To determine inter-sectored priorities*
- *To mobilize cooperation within and outside the region*
- *To deal with the modalities of financing*

■ Program Committee:

- *Senior official of the member governments*
- *Scrutinizing the budget of the secretariat*
- *Finalizing the annual schedule*
- *External activities assigned by the standing Committee*
- *Analyses the reports of the technical committee*



Organization Structure

■ Technical Committee

- *It consist of the representatives of the member nations*
- *To formulate project and programmes*
- *To monitor and execute the projects*
- *To submit reports*
- *Cover Areas like Agriculture, Communication, Environment, Rural Development, Health and Population, Science and Technology, Tourism and Transport*



SAARC: Areas of Cooperation

- Agriculture & Biotechnology
- Trade & Finance
- Education
- Information , Communication & Media
- Science & Technology
- Energy & Environment
- Tourism & Social Development
- Culture
- People-to-People Contacts



SAARC: SAPTA

- SAARC preferential trade agreement was signed on 11th April 1993. It entered into force on December 1995.
- Its salient features are as follows:
 - *Overall reciprocity and mutuality of advantages*
 - *Negotiation of trade reform step by step*
 - *Recognition of special needs of least developed countries and agreement on taking preferential measures in their favor*
 - *Inclusion of all products in their raw processed and semi processed form*



SAARC: SAFTA

- The agreement on SAFTA was reached at the 12th SAARC summit at Islamabad in 2004.
 - *It requires the developing countries in South Asia like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to bring their duties down to 20% in the first phase of 2 year period ending in 2007.*
 - *In the final five years phase ending in 2012, the 20% duty will be reduced to zero in a series of annual cuts*
 - *The least developed countries in South Asia consisting of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Maldives have an additional 3 years to reduce tariffs to zero*



SAARC: Way Forward

- Sincerity among the leaders of the region
- Strict adherence to aims and objectives of the body
- Efforts to resolve the regional disputes
- Implementation of South Asian Free Trade Agreement(SAFTA)
- Plugging the communication gap
- Whole hearted cooperation in the socio-politico and economic fields

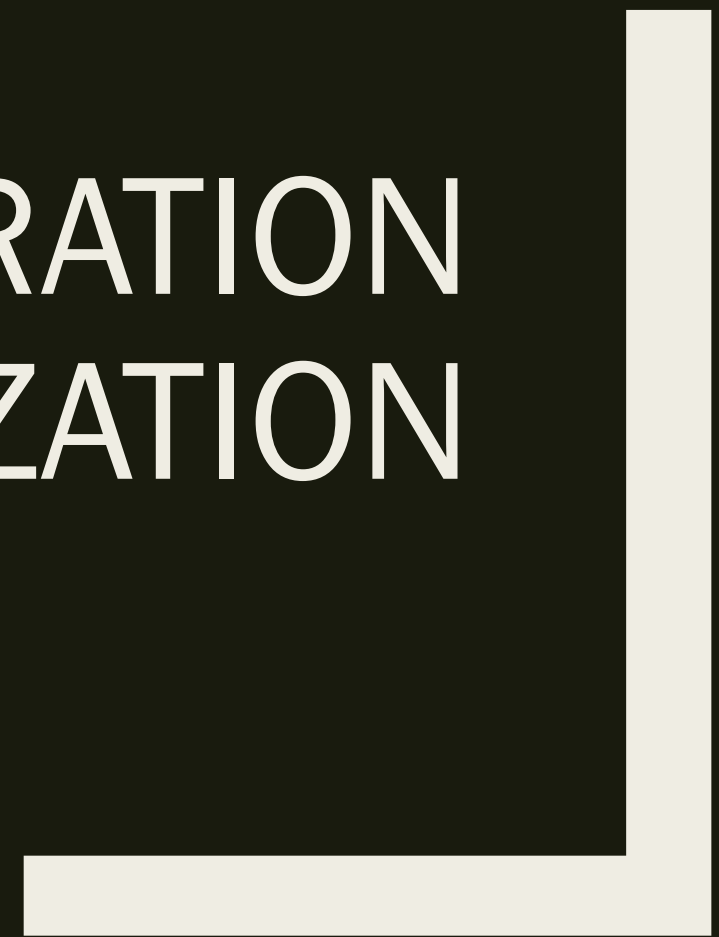


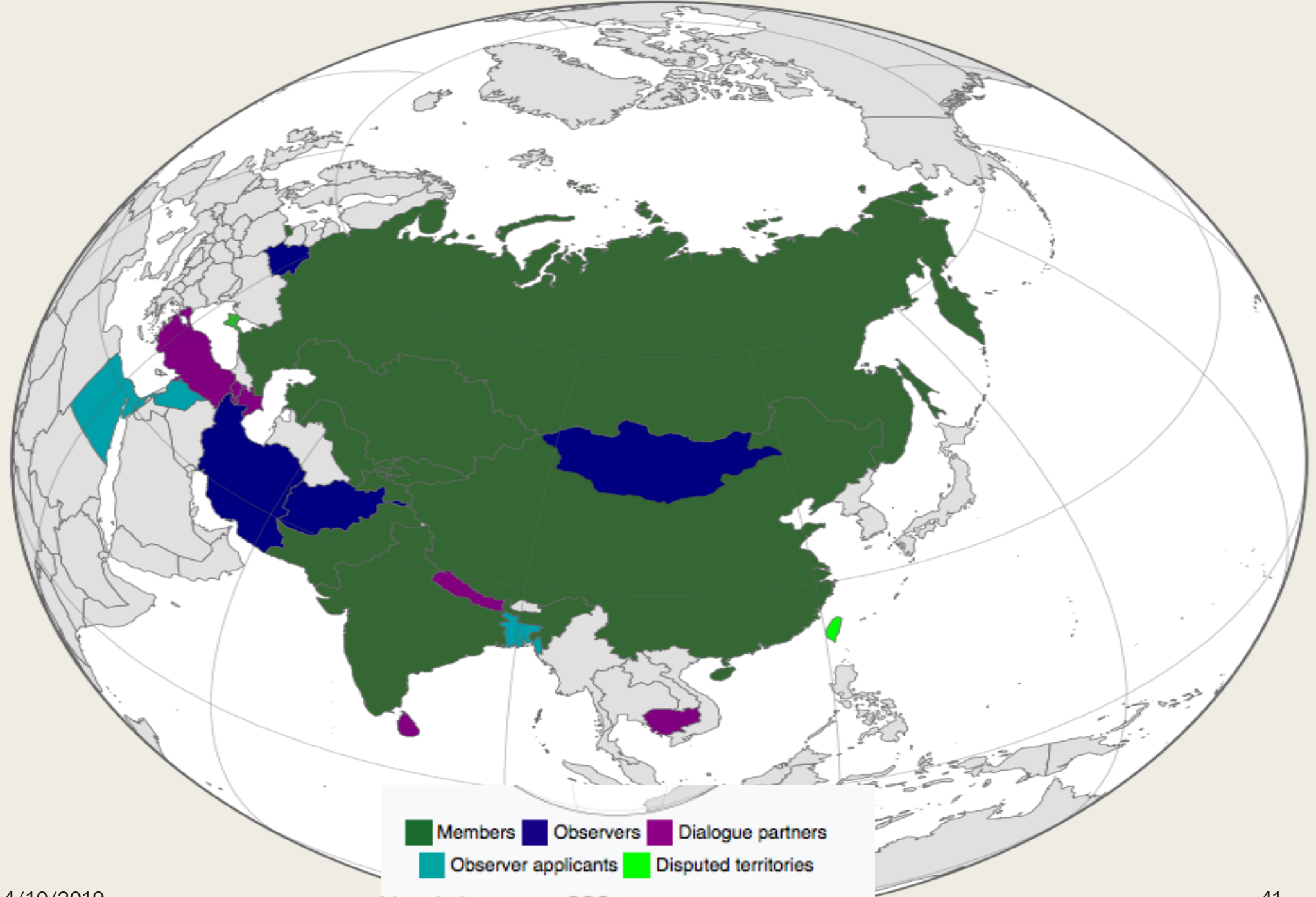
SAARC: Way Forward

- Single currency like EU's Euro
- Encouraging tourism
- Educational and technological progress
- Economic integration
- Peaceful co-existence policy (No ideological difference)



SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION







SCO

- Shanghai Five group, founded on 26 April 1996
- 15 June 2001 Renamed as Shanghai Cooperation Organization with inclusion of Uzbekistan
- 8 Members after inclusion of India and Pakistan on 9th June 2017 in Astana, Kazakhstan
- Mutual security, political, economic organisation
- Afghanistan, Iran, Belarus and Mongolia observers



SCO

- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia and Nepal, Srilanka and Turkey are Dialogue partners
- Un, Turkmenistan, CIS(Common wealth of Independent states) and ASEAN guest attendance
- Head Quarter in Beijing, China
- 43% of world Population , Proven oil resources 19% , Proven Gas resources 37% of the world, 4 Nuclear Powers of the world
- 19th Summit of Heads of State in the capital of Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, on June 14-15th 2019



SCO

- Originally formed as a confidence-building forum to demilitarize borders, the organization's goals and agenda have since broadened to include increased military and counter terrorism cooperation and intelligence sharing
- The SCO has also intensified its focus on regional economic initiatives like the recently announced integration of the China-led Silk Road Economic Belt and the Russia-led Eurasian Economic Union
- While some experts say the organization has emerged as an anti-U.S. bulwark in Central Asia, others believe frictions among its members effectively preclude a strong, unified SCO



HISTORY

- 1996: Treaty on Deepening Military Trust in Border Regions, so-called „Shanghai Five“ (RF, PRC, Kaz., Kyr., Taj.)
- 1997: Treaty on Reduction of Military Forces in Border Regions
- 2001: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (with Uzb.), Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation (RF, PRC)
- 2002: Shanghai Cooperation Organization Charter
- 2003: proposal of free-trade area (by PRC)
- 2004: Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure
- 2005: USA urged to set a timetable for withdrawing their forces from SCO members, observer status refused
- 2007: agreement with CSTO(Collective security treaty Organization) to broaden cooperation

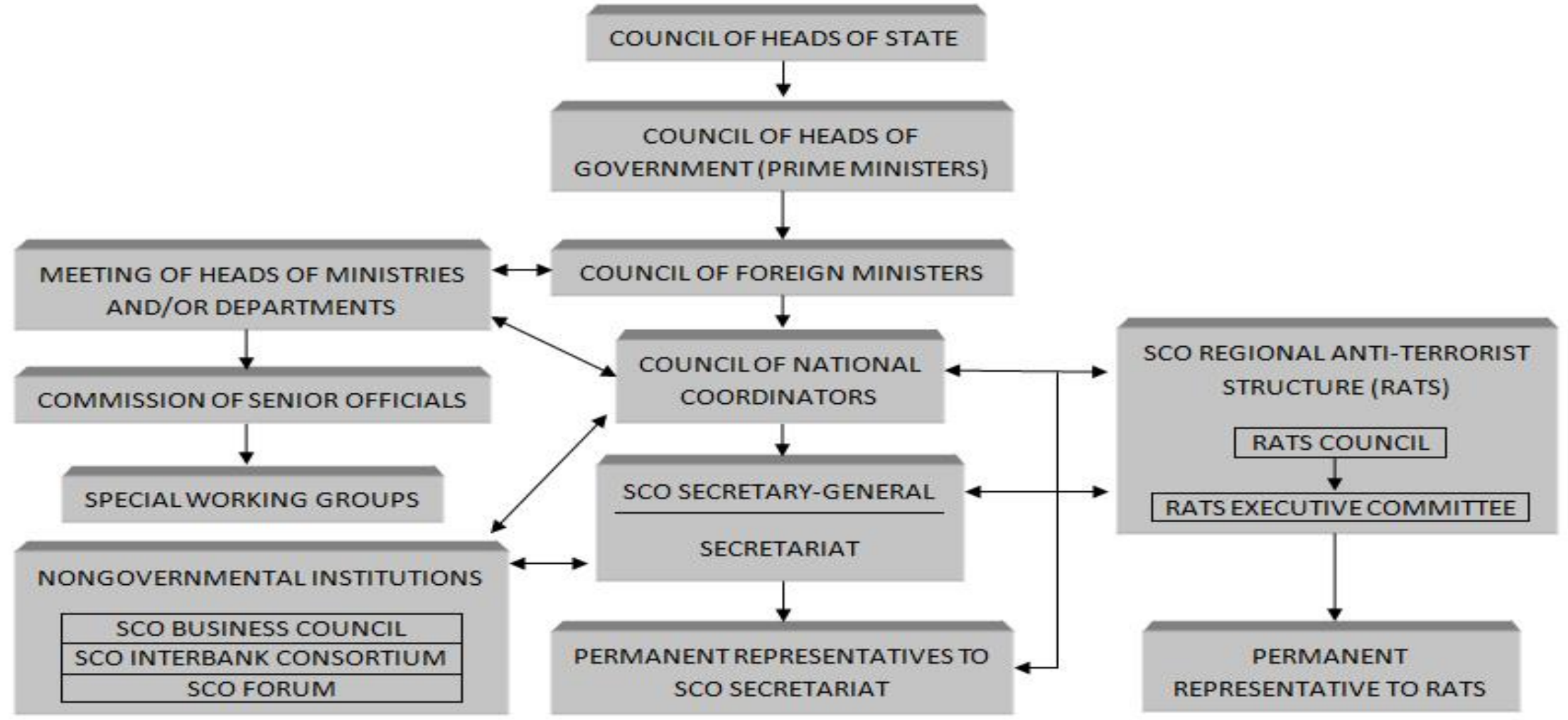


Structure

- The Council of Heads of State (Annual summits in capitals)
- The Council of Heads of Government (Annual summits)
- The Council of Foreign Ministers (Regular meetings)
- The Council of National Coordinators (Multilateral cooperation)
- The Secretariat of the SCO (Primary executive organ)
- The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (Permanent organ)
- Non-governmental institutions: SCO Business Council, SCO Interbank Consortium, SCO Forum



THE STRUCTURE OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION





SCO Mandate

■ SECURITY COOPERATION:

- *Shift from border security issues to broader cooperation in stabilizing the Central Asia*
- *The official goal is to counter „three evils“ of terrorism, separatism and extremism*
- *Although the SCO declares no intentions to become a military bloc, full-scale involvement of military forces is seen as a necessary tool*
- *Joint military exercises; however, the Russian-Chinese Peace Mission exercises are held outside of the SCO*



SCO Mandate

■ ECONOMIC COOPERATION:

- *Trade: Chinese proposal of free-trade area*
- *Finances: Interbank Consortium, actions against global financial crisis (Chinese loans)*
- *Energy: joint resources projects (oil, gas, water)*

■ CULTURAL COOPERATION:

- *Arts, festivals, exhibitions... (mainly symbolic)*



SCO Challenges

- Balancing power and role between powerful members and weak members
- Conflicting interests between China and Russia in Central Asian states economic activity
- Tensions between Pakistan and India and cooperation at SCO level
- Terrorism and extremism in member states and effective strategy formulation to counter it
- To create an environment of trust and mutual understanding in presence of border issues between member states
- Effective engagement to address all bilateral issue at multilateral forum



SCO and Pakistan

- SCO help to address issue of regional anti-terrorism, anti-drug trafficking efforts(RATS)
- Benefit from the huge economic potential and One Belt One Road initiative
- Pakistan may greatly benefit from regional connectivity getting competitiveness in the world market, having huge resources of oil and gas on central Asia and a big manufacturing base of China especially
- Potential platform to bridge difference between Pakistan and India
- Economic integration from platform of SCO between Pakistan and India

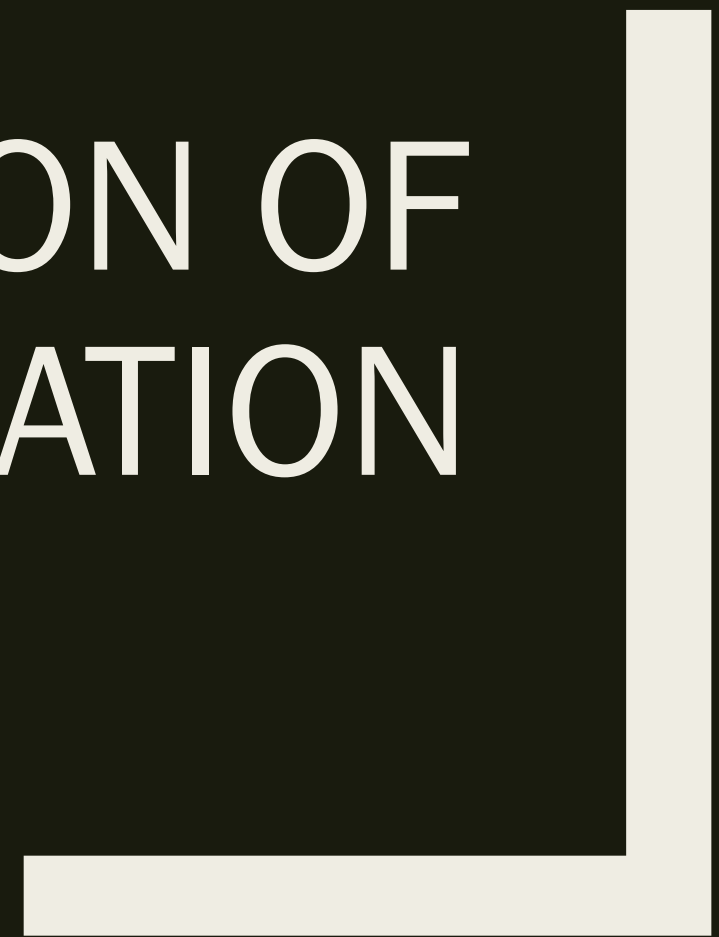


SCO and Pakistan

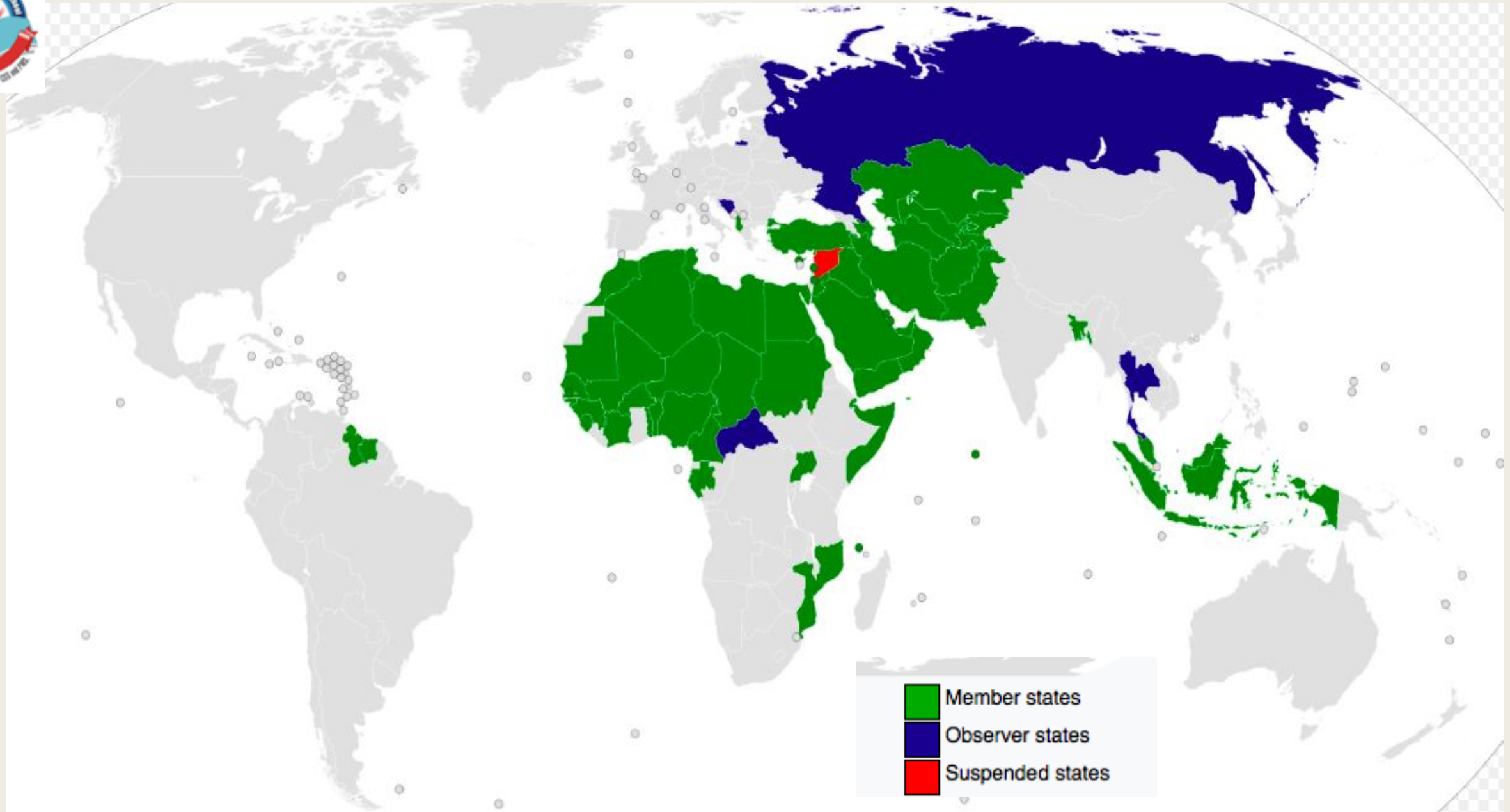
- Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure (RCTS) under SCO will greatly help Pakistan to get cooperation in large scale and in a comprehensive manner through an institutional arrangement
- SCO forum could provide a neutral arena for Pakistan and India to discuss their border disputes and other issues of mutual interest



ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION









OIC

- The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an intergovernmental organisation consisting of 57 Muslim or predominantly Muslim member states.
- The organization seeks to be the collective voice of the Muslim world (al-Umma). Among its top priorities are tackling Islam phobia, promoting the interests of Muslim communities across the world and consolidating Islamic states' coordination / collaboration in international forum and organizations.
- OIC is considered the second-largest international inter-governmental organisation after the United Nations.
- Its headquarters are situated in Jeddah, Saudi-Arabia



OIC

- The formation of the OIC happened shortly after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War and fire in Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem
- Leaders of Muslim nations met in Rabat, Morocco to establish the OIC on September 25, 1969
- Official language English, Arabic and French
- More than 1.81 Billion Population
- Total GDP 27.94 Trillion as per 2019



OIC Objective

“The collective voice of the Muslim world”
and works to “safeguard and protect the
interests of the Muslim world in the spirit
of promoting international peace and
harmony”



OIC Structure

■ Islamic Summit

- *The Islamic Summit composed of heads of state and government of member states*
- *Islamic Summit convenes once every three years to deliberate, take policy decisions and provide guidance*

■ Council of Foreign Ministers

- *The Council of Foreign Ministers meets once a year*
- *The Council considers means to implement the OIC's general policy*
- *To adopt decisions and resolutions on matters of common interest*
- *To reviews progress in implementing decisions and resolutions adopted by the Council and the Islamic Summit*



OIC Objectives

- Promoting tolerance and moderation
- Modernising and pursuing extensive reforms in all spheres of activities including
 - *science and technology*
 - *education*
 - *trade promotion*
- Achieving political harmony
- Socio-economic uplift
- Cultural integration



OIC Structure

■ Executive Committee

- *The Executive Committee holds decision-making powers between the ministerial meetings*
- *The Executive Committee is composed of the chairs of the current, proceeding and succeeding Islamic Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers, the Saudi Foreign Minister and the Secretary General*

■ Committee of permanent representatives

- *Ambassadors of the member states accredited to the OIC.*

■ General Secretariat

- *The General Secretariat is the executive organ of the OIC and implements the decisions of the two political decision-making bodies*



OIC Performance

- OIC lacks the means to implement its resolutions, which often remain as unheeded declarations
 - *Thus, despite a 1981 call to redouble efforts "for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories" and to institute an economic boycott of Israel, several members, including Indonesia, Egypt, Jordan and Arab Gulf states, maintain economic ties with Israel*
- Pledges for financial aid to member states or to Muslim communities suffering from civil war or natural disasters are often at best met only in part
- Wars between member states like Iran , Iran and Kuwait
- Iran vs Saudi Arabia rivalry in Middle East
- Syria Crisis and dispute among members



OIC Performance

- 1970 resolution of dispute between Jordan and Palestinian Liberation organization
- 1974 Successful Arbitration between Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Qatar Crisis between Qatar and other Middle East countries



OIC Challenges

- Geographically dispersed (Africa, Asia, Middle East, Southeast Asia).
- Politically diverse. (Islamic Republics, Monarchies, Democracy, Military Dictatorships)
- National Income differences (Richest like Saudi Arabia and poorest Afghanistan)
- Palestinian-Israeli crisis, Arab-Israeli crisis, the Bosnian Crisis, Kashmir, Iraq and Afghanistan crisis
- Saudi Arabia vs Iran rivalry
- Attack on Muslim countries by Western Powers



OIC Way Forward

- Islamic Military Alliance established but must be representative of all member states
- Promote economic cooperation and coordination among member countries to enable them to plan and sustainably manage their environment and natural resources efficiently
- Necessary institutions such as conflict prevention institution between members should be created
- Must put forward a united front against rest of the world on ideological and common religious issues

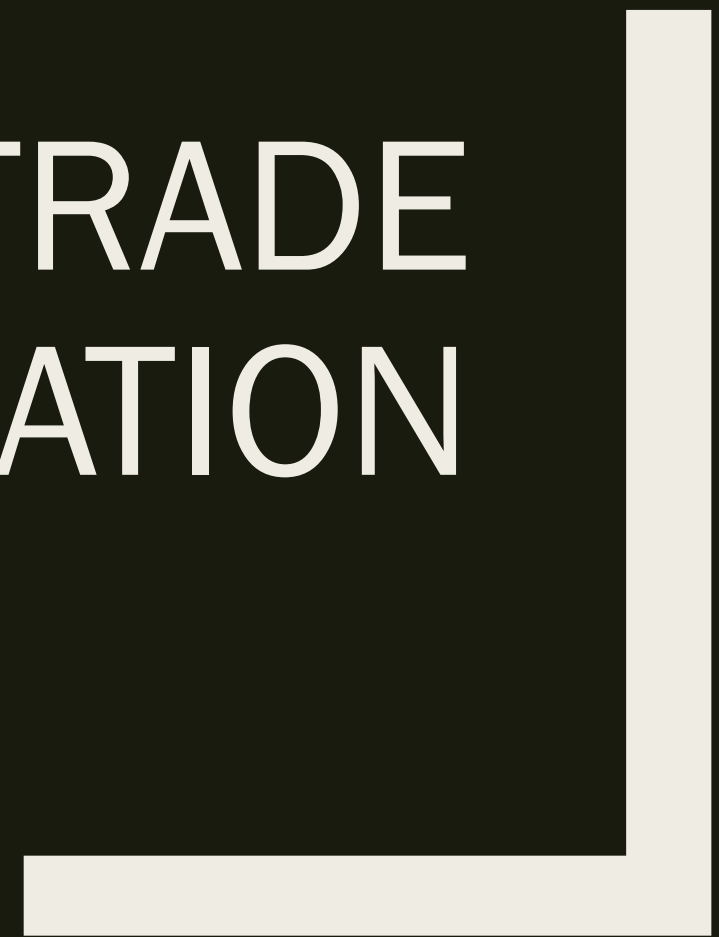


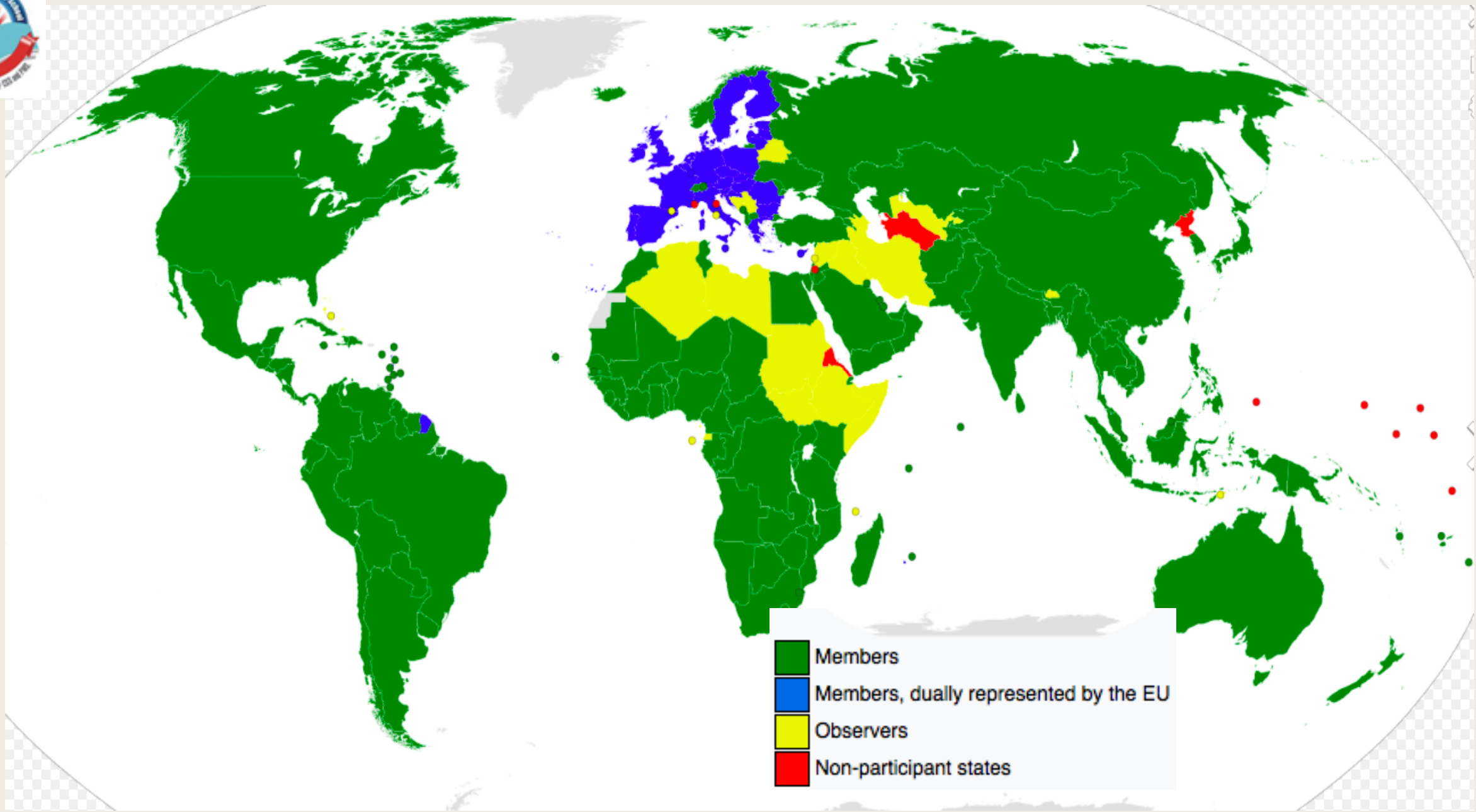
OIC Way Forward

- OIC must evolve mechanisms to follow up the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Ministerial meetings
- People to people contact and exchange of scholars, media persons and cultural troupes could strengthen the sentiments of Islamic solidarity and unity
- Joint research and innovation facilities to develop knowledge base
- Free trade agreements in member states for mutual growth



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION





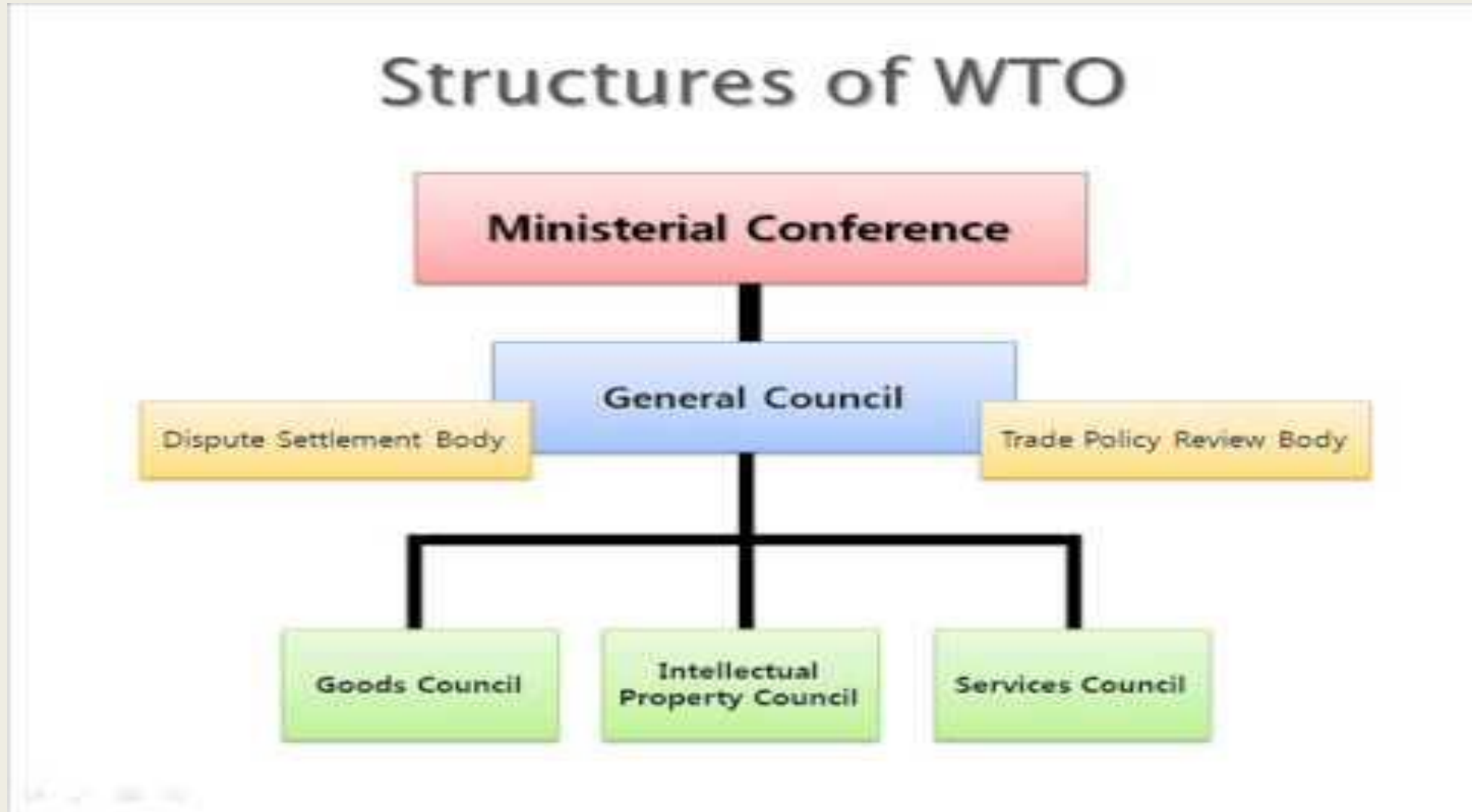


WTO

- WTO was born out of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was established in 1947.
- GATT rounds began at the end of World War II aimed at reducing tariffs for the facilitation of global trade on goods
- WTO replaced GATT as the world's global trading body on 1st Jan 1995, and the current set of governing rules stems from the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, which took place throughout 1986-1994.
- 164 Members
- Head Quarter in Geneva , Switzerland



WTO Structure





WTO Objectives

- To set and enforce rules for international trade
- To provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization
- To resolve trade disputes
- To increase the transparency of decision-making processes
- To cooperate with other major international economic institutions involved in global economic management
- To help developing countries benefit fully from the global trading system



WTO Objectives

- To ensure that global trade commences smoothly, freely and predictably
- To create legal ground rules for global trade among member nations in order to offers a system for international commerce
- To create economic peace and stability in the world through a multilateral system based on consenting member states that have ratified the rules of the WTO in their individual countries as well
- This means that WTO rules become a part of a country's domestic legal system
 - *Apply to local companies and nationals in the conduct of business in the international arena*
 - *local laws cannot contradict WTO rules and regulations, which currently govern approximately 97% of all world trade*



WTO Evaluation

- WTO policies are undemocratic because of the lack of transparency during negotiations as per few critics
- WTO functions as a global authority on trade and reserve the right to review a country's domestic trade policies, national sovereignty is compromised
 - *For example, regulations that a country may wish to establish to protect its industry, workers or environment could be considered barriers to the WTO's aim to facilitate free trade*
- Brutal regimes that are pernicious to their own countries may inadvertently be receiving concealed support from foreign governments who continue, in the name of free trade, to do business with these regimes. Unfavourable governments in favour of big business therefore remain in power at the cost of a representative government



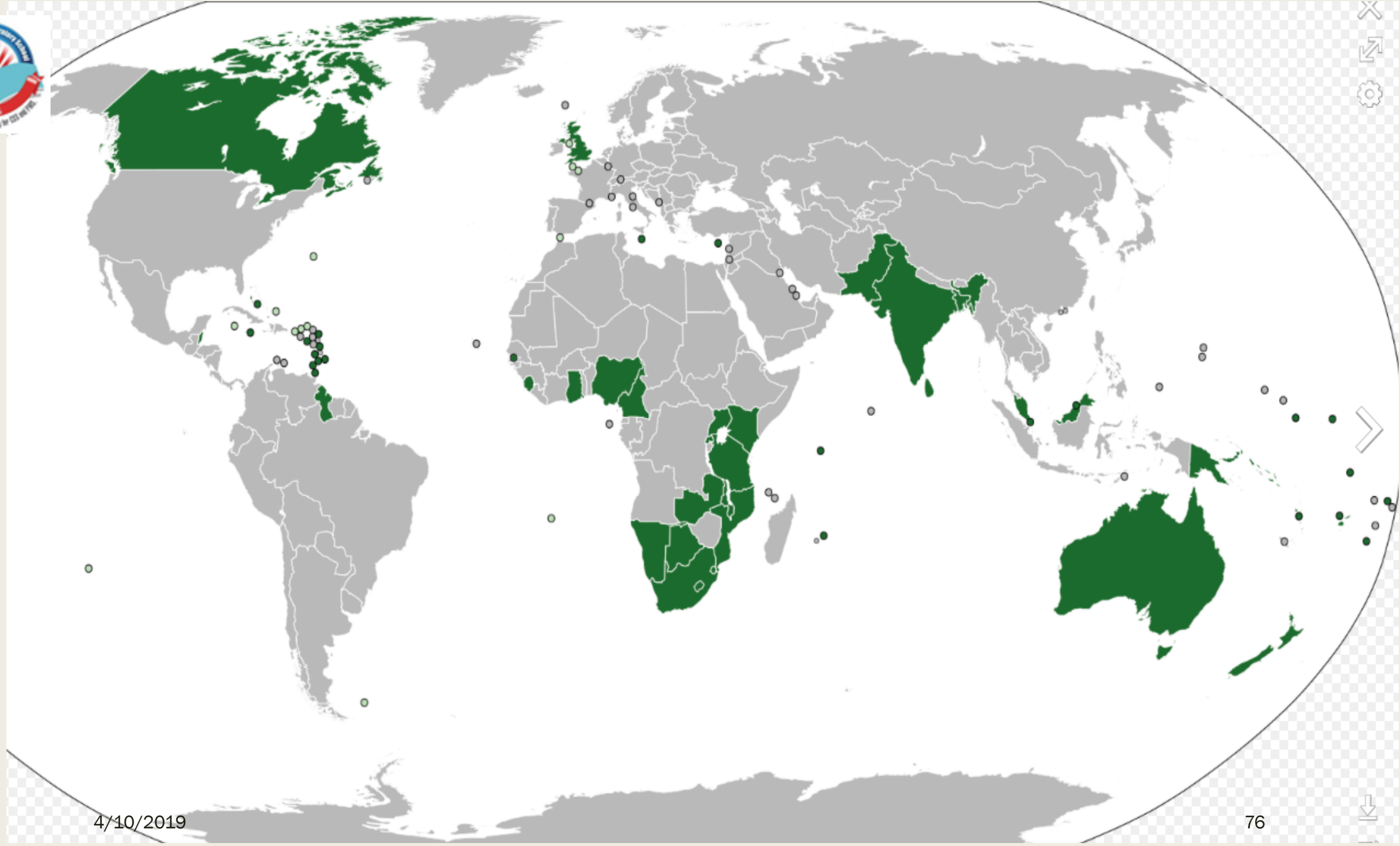
WTO Evaluation

- One high profile WTO controversy has to do with intellectual property rights and a government's duty to its citizens versus a global authority.
 - *One well known example is HIV/AIDS treatments and the cost of patented medicines. Poor, very needy countries, such as those in South America and sub-Saharan Africa, simply cannot afford to buy these patented drugs. If they were to buy or manufacture these same drugs under an affordable generic label, which would save thousands of lives, these countries would, as members of the WTO, be in violation of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) agreements and subject to possible trade sanctions.*



COMMONWEALTH

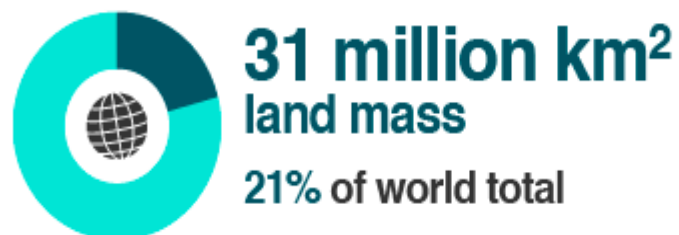




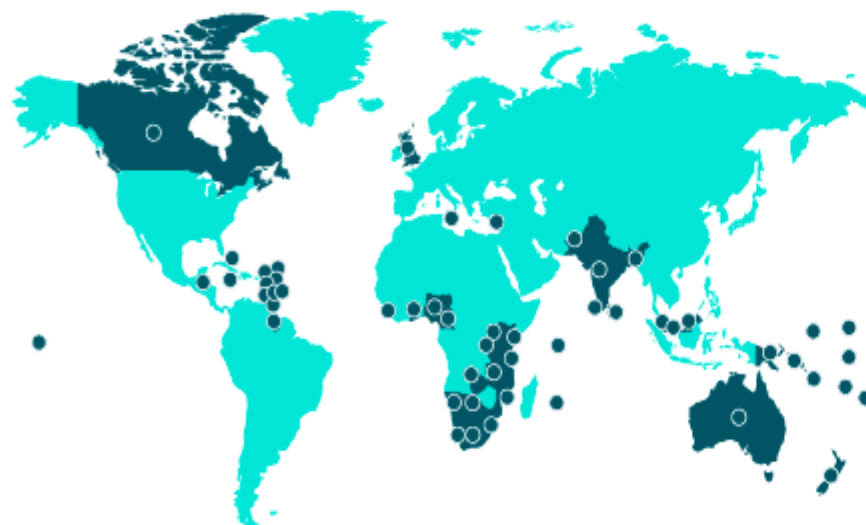


The Commonwealth in numbers

Global presence



The 53 member countries



Republics



Queen as monarch



Own monarch



Big and small

India

Population
1.2 billion

The world's largest democracy, 554 million people voted at the general election in 2014



Nauru

Population
10,000

Per capita it is the most successful nation in the Commonwealth Games¹





Commonwealth

- A voluntary association
- Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the Commonwealth
- Some members of the Commonwealth recognise the Queen as their head of state
 - *Commonwealth Realms (16)*
 - *The majority of the Commonwealth are the republics (32)*
 - *The remaining members are realms with their own monarchs (5)*



Commonwealth

- Founded in 1931 as British Common , Commonwealth of Nations in 1949
- 53 developing and developed countries nearly all former territories of British Empire
- Its membership reflects many religions, races, languages and cultures
- 2 billion people account for approximately 30 per cent of the world's population
- As a general rule applicant countries should have had an historic constitutional association with an existing Commonwealth member
- Membership also entails acceptance of Commonwealth practices and conventions, including the use of the English language as the medium of inter-Commonwealth relations



Commonwealth Objectives

- Organisation in which countries with diverse economic backgrounds have an opportunity for close and equal interaction
- The primary activities:
 - *create an economic co-operation between member nations*
 - *Promote democracy, human rights and good governance in those nations*
 - *Training experts in developing countries and assisting with elections*



Commonwealth Structure

- **The British Crown** which is a symbol of commonwealth unity
- **Commonwealth Premiers Conference** which meets annually to hold friendly consultations
- **Inter-commonwealth Relations office:** The secretary of state for commonwealth Relations, who is a member of the U.K. cabinet, looks after this office. This office work, as the secretariat of the organization and its main duty is to carry out and implement the decisions taken at the annual conference of the premiers
- In addition, there are **four subsidiary** organs of the Commonwealth of Nations as indicated below:
 - ***The parliamentary Association of the Commonwealth of Nations:** consists of delegates sent by different member countries.*
 - ***The commonwealth Economic Bureau:** These help the member nations in the field of agriculture and provide them technical assistance*
 - ***The economic Advisory Council:** which provides up-to-date technical knowledge of the economic affairs to the members*
 - *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings :Every two years Commonwealth leaders meet at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) to discuss global and Commonwealth issues, and to agree on collective policies and initiatives.*

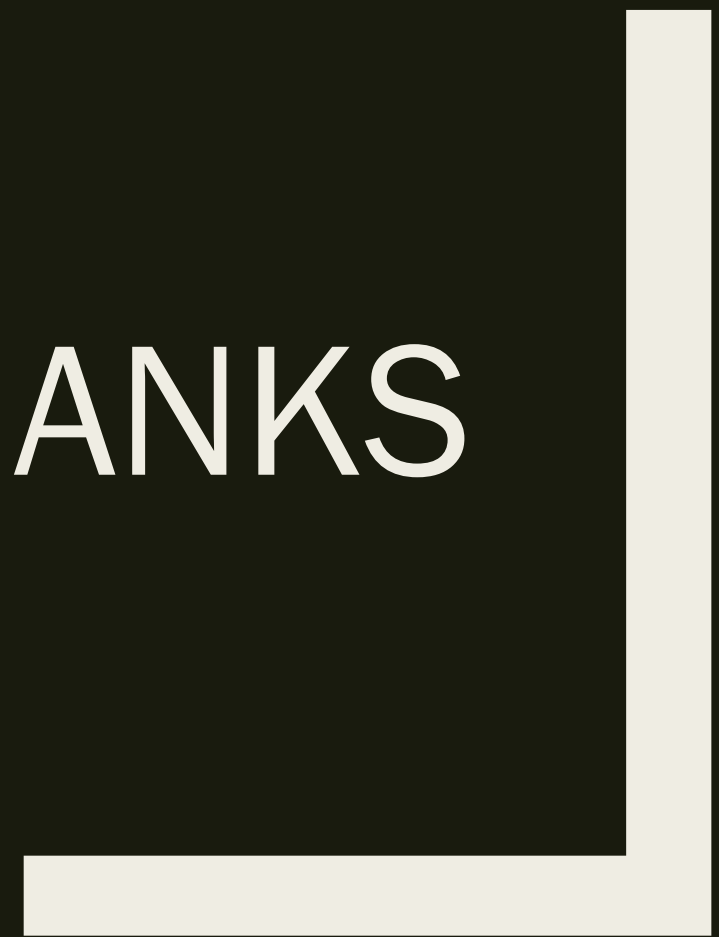


Commonwealth Criticism

- Not acting in line with its guiding principles, letting human rights abuses and anti-democratic activities run rampant within its member-states without taking action
- Considering that it confers no trade privileges, has no influence on defence or economic policy, no executive authority and no sensible budget to play a global role it remains a talking shop at best and at worst a costly junket
- No charter like that of the United Nations Organization (UNO) and organization of Africa unity (Africa Union). Therefore there are no standard rules to regulate the governing or operations of the organizations
- The commonwealth had no power and machinery to compel member states to comply with its decisions and resolutions



THANKS





CURRENT AFFAIRS

ASP RANA ABDUL WAHAB



Introduction

- Rana Abdul Wahab
- Electrical Engineering from UET Lahore
- Served in Private Sector for 5 years (Mobilink, Telenor , Huawei Nigeria)
- Qualified CSS twice CE-2011(ML&CG) and CE-2014(PSP)
- Served as Adl.CEO Wah Cantonment Board, Dy. CEO Rawalpindi Cantonment Board, CEO Cherat Cantonment Board
- SDPO Industrial Area, SDPO Sihala in Islamabad Capital Territory Police
- ADFOC in Frontier Constabulary Islamabad
- Teaching is my passion , Already have given lectures to CSS aspirants on EDS not General Science and Ability, Geography, Criminology and Current Affairs



Current Affairs Course Outline

Total Marks 100

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret Current Affairs

- **Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)**
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social



Current Affairs Course Outline

- **Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)**
 - Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
 - Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
 - Pakistan's relations with the United States
 - Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)



Current Affairs Course Outline

■ Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics



Current Affairs Course Outline

- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and what is the China's response to it? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future implications for the Muslim World? (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for Pakistan and the region. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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| (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. | | |
| (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered. | | |

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it? (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the security situation of Middle East. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of the region and Indian Ocean Region. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** (a). Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia. (10) (20)
- (b). US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment. (10)



PART II

Pakistan's External Affairs



What is Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy, General objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states.
- The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs.
- Earlier writers discussed Primacy of geography and external threats in shaping foreign policy, but later writers emphasized domestic factors.
- Diplomacy is the tool of foreign policy, and war, alliances, and international trade may all be manifestations of it.



Foreing Policy Of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, outlined the following goals of Pakistan's foreign policy in 1948:

“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.”



Foreing Policy Of Pakistan

- Article 40 of the constitution of Pakistan provides that:

“The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”



PAKISTAN AND INDIA





Pakistan-India Relations

- Since independence most of the time strained because of mutual mistrust, conflicts and wars
 - *Division of Sub-continent on Two nation theory*
 - *1947-1948 War , NWFP Tribesmen , Maharaja requested India*
 - *Water dispute and Indus water treaty*
 - *1965 war and Tashkent agreement 1966 between Lal Bahadur Shashtri and President Ayub Khan*
 - *1971 war and creation of Bangladesh , Simla Agreement*



Pakistan-India Relations

- *1974 India's Nuclear Test*
- *1989 Armed resistance to Indian Rule in Kashmir Begins*
- *1998 India and Pakistan conduct Nuclear Explosions*
- *1999 Atal Bihari Vajpayee meets Nawaz Sharif in Lahore and Kargil War*
- *2001 Attack on Kashmiri Assembly killing 38 People*
- *2001 Agra Summit between President Perwaiz Musharaf and Atal Bihari Wajpayee*



Pakistan-India Relations

- *2003 Ceasefire announcement by Pakistan at UN*
 - *2007 Samjhauta Express attack leaving 68 dead*
 - *2008 Mumbai Attack leaving more than 166 dead*
 - *2016 Surgical Strikes on terrorist units by India Claimed*
 - *2019 Pak-India Airforce attack in each other's territory*
- (2017)Pakistan exports to India \$334 Million while Imports \$1.7 Billion

<https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/tradestats>



Major Issues between Pak-Ind

■ Territorial Disputes

- *The state of Jammu and Kashmir*
- *Siachin India occupied in 1984 undemarcated area*
- *Sir Creek*
- *Raan of Kuch*

■ Water Dispute

- *Baghliar Project*
- *Kishanganga*
- *Pakal Dul Dam*





PAKISTAN



Sindh

Kajhar Creek

Sir Creek

Green Line

International Border

Kutch

INDIA

Kori Creek

ARABIAN SEA



Major Issues between Pak-Ind

- Issue of Cross Border Terrorism
- Hawkish elements on both side of the border
- Involvement of India in Baluchistan
- Presence of India in Afghanistan
- Pakistan-China Vs US-India alliance



Key statistics

| Gouvernement | Pakistan | | India | | China | | USA | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Annual GDP [+] | 2017 | 304,952M.\$ | 2018 | 2,689,992M.\$ | 2017 | 12,014,610M.\$ | 2018 | 20,494,100M.\$ |
| GDP per capita [+] | 2017 | 1,548\$ | 2018 | 2,009\$ | 2017 | 8,643\$ | 2018 | 62,907\$ |
| Debt (%GDP) [+] | 2017 | 66.96% | 2018 | 69.55% | 2017 | 46.96% | 2017 | 105.20% |
| Debt Per Capita [+] | 2017 | 1,037\$ | 2018 | 1,397\$ | 2017 | 4,061\$ | 2017 | 62,901\$ |
| Deficit (%GDP) [+] | 2017 | -5.67% | 2018 | -6.62% | 2017 | -3.95% | 2017 | -3.85% |
| Expenditure (M.\$) [+] | 2017 | 64,914.60 | 2018 | 738,554.80 | 2017 | 3,887,088.70 | 2017 | 6,778,052.00 |
| Education Expenditure (%Bud.) [+] | 2017 | 13.85% | 2013 | 14.05% | 1999 | 12.63% | 2014 | 13.45% |
| Gov. Health Exp. (%Bud.) [+] | 2016 | 3.86% | 2016 | 3.14% | 2016 | 9.05% | 2016 | 39.46% |
| Defence Expenditure (%Bud.) [+] | 2017 | 16.65% | 2017 | 9.07% | 2017 | 6.10% | 2017 | 8.81% |
| Education Expenditure P.C [+] | 2017 | 43\$ | 2013 | 57\$ | 1999 | 16\$ | 2014 | 2,742\$ |
| Gov. Health Exp. P.C. [+] | 2016 | 11\$ | 2016 | 16\$ | 2016 | 231\$ | 2016 | 8,047\$ |
| Defence Expenditure P.C. [+] | 2017 | 54\$ | 2017 | 48\$ | 2017 | 165\$ | 2017 | 1,883\$ |



Key statistics

| Gouvernement | Pakistan | | India | | China | | USA | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| Corruption Index [+] | 2018 | 33 | 2018 | 41 | 2018 | 39 | 2018 | 71 |
| Exports [+] | 2017 | 21,724.7 M.\$ | 2017 | 299,163.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 2,263,370.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 1,546,270.0 M.\$ |
| Exports % GDP [+] | 2017 | 7.12% | 2017 | 11.61% | 2017 | 18.48% | 2017 | 7.94% |
| Imports [+] | 2017 | 57,746.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 447,003.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 1,843,790.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 2,408,480.0 M.\$ |
| Imports % GDP [+] | 2017 | 18.94% | 2017 | 17.35% | 2017 | 15.05% | 2017 | 12.36% |
| Trade balance [+] | 2017 | -36,021.3 M.\$ | 2017 | -147,840.0 M.\$ | 2017 | 419,580.0 M.\$ | 2017 | -862,210.0 M.\$ |
| Trade balance % GDP [+] | 2017 | -11.81% | 2017 | -5.74% | 2017 | 3.43% | 2017 | -4.42% |
| Fertility Rate [+] | 2016 | 3.48 | 2016 | 2.33 | 2016 | 1.62 | 2016 | 1.8 |
| Population [+] | 2017 | 197,015,955 | 2017 | 1,339,180,127 | 2017 | 1,390,080,000 | 2017 | 325,886,000 |
| HDI [+] | 2017 | 0.562 | 2017 | 0.64 | 2017 | 0.752 | 2017 | 0.924 |
| Gender Gap Ranking [+] | 2018 | 148 ^o | 2018 | 108 ^o | 2018 | 103 ^o | 2018 | 51 ^o |
| Life expectancy [+] | 2016 | 66.48 | 2016 | 68.56 | 2016 | 76.25 | 2016 | 78.69 |



PAKISTAN AND CHINA





Pakistan China Relations

- Brotherly relations between Pakistan and China
 - *Pakistan among first countries to recognise china in UN*
- Cold diplomatic relations in start due to Pakistan's alignment with USA and communist ideology
- Improvement in relations after Pakistan's support for china in UN and then in Sino-India war 1962
- Time tested friend since improvement of relationships



Pakistan China Relations

- Joint production of military equipment like JF-17 Thunder Aircraft
- Karakorum-8 single-engine advance jet trainer joint production
- Al Khalid Tank joint production
- Top supplier of weapons to Pakistan 51% of total defense imports of Pakistan between 2010-2014 as per Stockholm International Research Institute
- April 19, 2015, Pakistan agreed to buy 8 conventional submarines worth \$5 Bn



Pakistan China Relations

- Development of Gawadar port and its allied infrastructure like industrial plants, Power generation and distribution units
- Exports to China \$1.51 Billion while Imports \$15.4 Billion
- Free Trade Agreement between Pakistan and China
- \$46 Bn projects under CPEC projects like roads, railway networks, power plants, special economic zone etc
- Support of china for Pakistan at UN and UNSC
- Support to Pakistan stance at different forums



CPEC

■ China

- *Promote West China's economic and social development*
- *Speed up "One Belt and One Road" Initiative, CPEC is flagship project*
- *Give greater play to China's advantage of capital, technology and project operating capacity, and form new open economic system*



CPEC

■ Pakistan

- *Form a new driving force for economic growth*
- *Remove key bottle necks in infrastructure*
- *Shape new industry clusters*
- *Balance regional economic growth*
- *Enhance domestic stability*



CPEC - Regional Connectivity

- New International logistics network and better industrial distribution
- Improve status of South Asia and their division of labour within the global economy of industrial investment
- Promote regional economic integration through stable trade growth, international economic and technological cooperation and people exchanges



CPEC Portfolio-Projects

| Projects | Estimated Cost: US\$ Millions |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Energy (21690 MW) | 34,413 |
| Transport and Infrastructure | |
| Roads (2700Km aprox) | 6,100 |
| Rail Network | 3,690 |
| Gwadar Port | 793 |
| Others | 44 |
| Total | 45,040 |



CPEC-Energy Priority Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | MW | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|--------|---|------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Port Qasim Electric Company Coal Fired, 2X660, Sindh | 1320 | 1,980 |
| 2 | Sahiwal 2x660MW Coal-fired Power Plant, Punjab | 1320 | 1,600 |
| 3 | Engro thar 4x330MW Coal-fired, Thar, Sindh | 1320 | 2,000 |
| | Surface mine in Block II of Thar Coal field, 6.5 mtpa, Thar Sindh | | 1470 |
| 4 | Gawadar Coal Power Project, Gwadar | 300 | 360 |
| 5 | HUBCO coal power plant 1X660 MW, Hub Balochistan | 660 | 970 |
| 6 | Rahimyar Khan Coal Power Project, Punjab | 1320 | 1,600 |
| 7 | SSRL Thar Coal Block 1-6.5mtpa Thar, Sindh | | 1,300 |
| | SSRL 2x660 MW Mine Mouth Power Plant, | 1320 | 2,000 |
| 8 | Quaid-e-Azam 1000MW Solar Park, Bahawalpur, Punjab | 1000 | 1,350 |



CPEC-Energy Priority Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | MW | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| 9 | Dawood 50MW wind Farm, Bhambore, Sindh | 50 | 125 |
| 10 | UEP 100MW wind Farm, Jhimpir, Sindh | 100 | 250 |
| 11 | Sachal 50MW Wind Farm, Jhimpir, Sindh | 50 | 134 |
| 12 | Sunnec 50MW wind Farm, Jhimpir, Sindh | 50 | 125 |
| 13 | Suki Kinari Hydropower Station, KPK | 870 | 1,802 |
| 14 | Karot Hydropower Station, AJK & Punjab | 720 | 1,420 |
| 15 | Matiari to Lahore Transmission line | | 1,500 |
| 16 | Matiari to Faisalabad Transmission line | | 1,500 |
| Total (Priority) | | 10400 | 21,486 |



CPEC-Energy Actively Promoted Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | MW | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|--------|--|------|-------------------------|
| 17 | Gaddani Power Park Project | | |
| | (i) 2×660MW | 1320 | 3,960 |
| | (ii) Jetty + Infrastructure | | 1,200 |
| 18 | HUBCO coal power plant 1X660 MW, Hub Balochistan | 660 | 970 |



CPEC-Energy Actively Promoted Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | MW | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|
| 19 | Salt Range Mine Mouth Power Project including mining, Punjab | 300 | 800 |
| 20 | Kohala Hydel Project, AJK | 1100 | 2,397 |
| 21 | Pakistan Wind Farm II 2X50 MW(Jhampir, Thatta, Sindh) | 100 | 150 |
| 22 | Thar mine mouth oracle, Thar Sindh | 1320 | 1,300 |
| 23 | Muzaffargarh Coal Power Project, Punjab | 1320 | 1,600 |
| 24 | Gas Power Plant 525 MW | 525 | 550 |
| Total (Actively Promoted) | | 6645 | 12,927 |
| TOTAL Energy Projects | | 17045 | 34,413 |



CPEC-Transport Infrastructure Sector Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | Length (km) | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| Roads | | | |
| 1 | KKH Phase II (Raikot – Islamabad Section) | 440 | 3,500 |
| 2 | Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section) | 392 | 2,600 |
| Rail Sector Projects | | | |
| 1 | Expansion and reconstruction of existing Line ML-1 | 1736 | 3,650 |
| 2 | Havelian Dry port (450 M. Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) | | 40 |
| TOTAL | | | 9,790 |



CPEC-Gwadar Port Related Projects

| Sr. No | Projects | Estimated Cost (US\$ M) |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Eastbay Expressway | 140.60 |
| 2 | Gwadar International Airport | 230.00 |
| 3 | Construction of Breakwaters | 123.00 |
| 4 | Dredging of berthing areas & channels | 27.00 |
| 5 | Infrastructure for Free Zone & EPZs port related industries | 32.00 |
| 6 | Necessary Facilities of Fresh Water Treatment and Supply | 130.00 |
| 7 | Hospital at Gwadar | 100.00 |
| 8 | Technical and Vocational Institute at Gwadar | 10.00 |
| Total Gwadar Port Projects | | 793.00 |

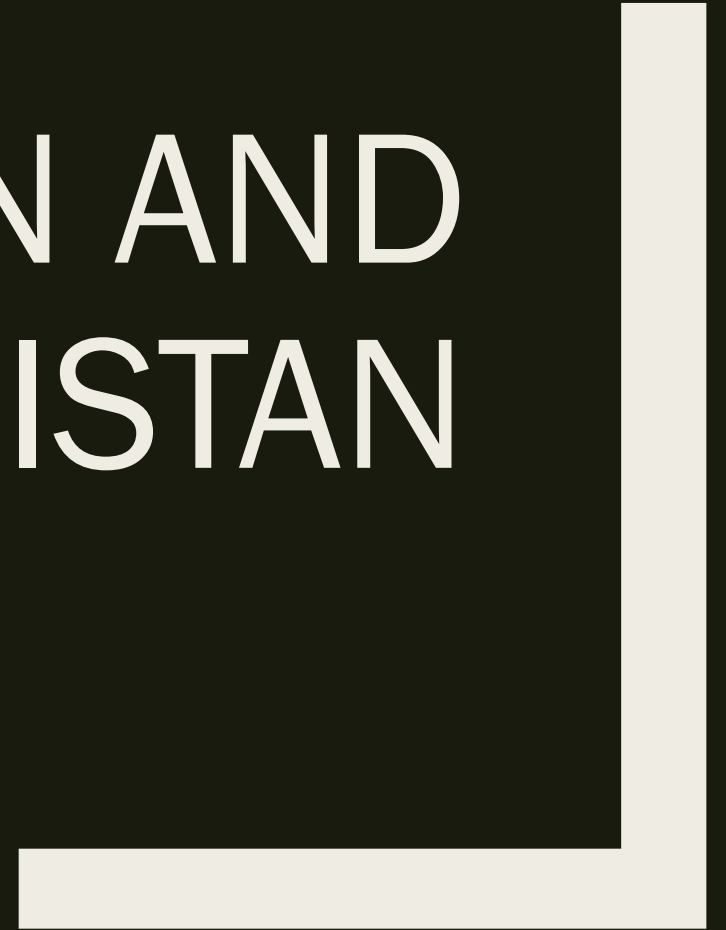


Long Term Perspective

- Highways/Railways networks
- Energy
- Gwadar
- industrial Parks
- Telecommunications
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Maritime
- Water Resources
- Finance



PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN





Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Afghanistan is an important neighbour with long porous border approximately 2430 Km
- Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations can be divided into two phases for analysis
 - *Pre-9-11 (1947-2001)*
 - *Post-9/11 (2001 Till date)*
- Durand Line was drawn in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand but at creation of Pakistan Afghanistan refused to accept it and demanded some parts of NWFP and Baluchistan



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Afghanistan opposed Pakistan membership in UNO
- 1950-1951 Afghanistan moved its forces on borders to give impression of Pakhtoon uprising which strained relationships
- Opposition of One Unit(1955) by Afghanistan
- Improvement in relationship(1956-1959)
 - *1956 and 1957 visits of Afghanistan by President Iskandar Mirza and Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy*



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- *King Zahir Shah and Prime Minister Sardar Daud Khan visits in 1958 and 1959*
- 1960 U-2 Incident and support to Afghanistan by USSR subsequently at every forum
- Continuous Tussle led to closure of Afghanistan consulates and trade office in Peshawar and Quetta by Pakistan
- Afghanistan broke diplomatic relations and closed border and transit trade with Pakistan



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Tehran Accord 1963 with help of Iran : Reinstatement of diplomatic relations, trade and commercial activities
- 1965 war and Afghanistan support for Pakistan
- 1971 war , Afghanistan refrained from taking any advantage of Pakistan engagement because of 1968 very warm welcome extended to King zahir Shah in Pakistan



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- 1973 Deposition of King Zahir Shah by Sardar Daud an ardent supporter of Pakhtoonistan
- Support to Murree and Bughti insurgents by providing sancturies in mid 70's
- Pakistan support to anti Sardar Daud forces
- 1976 : Sardar Daud realisation of Increasing Soviet Influence in Afghanistan, Warm welcome reciprocated by Pakistan and Afghanistan to Sardar Daud and Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- 1978: Saur Revolution deposed Sardar Daud and rise of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA)
- Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA)
- Another Coup against his own party by Hafizullah Amin and killing of Tarrakai
- 27th Dec, 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- American assistance to Pakistan: Arms, ammunition and equipment to Mujahideen through ISI



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Geneva Pact 1988 between Pakistan and Afghanistan with US and USSR as gaurantors
- Peshawar accord: agreement between afghan leaders for future of Afghanistan
- 1994 Tehreek I Taliban Afghanistan emergence and within 3 years got hold of 28 out of 32 provinces
- Pakistan support to Afghan Taliban both economically and diplomatically



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- 9/11 and global scenario changes : Pakistan between devil and deep sea
- Pakistan chose to align with International coalition
- Reestablishment of Afghan interim government under leadership of Hamid Karzai as a result of Bonn Conference arranged by UN for Afghan Tribal Leaders
- 2002 : Hamid Karzai visit to Pakistan and Pakistan assurance for moral , political and economic support for interim setup in Afghanistan



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Afghanistan aligned more closely with India and India using Afghan Soil to destabilise Pakistan through supporting dissidents in Balochistan and TTP in FATA
- 2009 Visit of President Asif Ali Zardari to Afghanistan and 2010 visit by Hamid Karzai to Pakistan
- 2010 : Pakistan Afghanistan Transit Trade agreement
- Agreement to establish joint chamber of Commerce
- Strengthen trade ties and double annual bilateral trade by 2015



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- 17 years war and efforts underway for political settlement
- Pakistan assisting in US-Afghan Taliban Talks
- India backed afghan government losing ground
- Pakistan's narrative of peaceful settlement being accepted
- More than 100 billion dollar economic loss and more than 80000 human loss suffered by Pakistan in War on Terror



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- Immediate withdrawal by US may lead to Civil War leading to refugees crisis 1.4 Million already in Pakistan and security crisis for Pakistan
- In case of settlement, Taliban will have to share power with other factions
- Taliban have established relationship with China, Uzbekistan, Iran and Russia. Today they are more politically connected than they have ever been in the past
- Less dependency of Taliban in the future on Pakistan if the issue is resolved



Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations

- 2017 Trilateral dialogue between Pakistan , china and Afghanistan to stabilise the region needed for CPEC success
- India access to Afghanistan through Chahbhar Port by Passing Pakistan
- Qatar Taliban office and Afghan government reservations
- Pakistan exports to Afghanistan \$1.4 Billion while Imports \$415 Million
- Concerns for success of CPEC if Afghanistan still remains unstable
- Russia may play a positive role to bridge difference between Pakistan and India as have good relations with both countries



PAKISTAN AND RUSSIA





Pakistan-Russia Relations

- 1947 : Bipolar World : USSR and US both invited Pakistan
- Pakistan visited US and refused USSR invitation
- 1950: USSR Support to India on Kashmir and Economic and technical support
- 1955 Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO , Joint Defence offer in return for economic cooperation
- 1956 USSR offered Pakistan aid to move away from USA



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- 1960: U2-Spy plane incident which flew from Peshawar
- 1961 strained relation with USA and USSR agreed to start oil exploration in Pakistan
- 1962: US support to India in China-India war and Pakistan moved closer to USSR
- 1963: China's aid to Pakistan which was doubled by USSR to 11 million pound and took neutral stance on Kashmir



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- 1965 President Ayub visit to USSR to make an agreement on trade and oil exploration
- 1966: USSR Role in Tashkent Declaration in January 1966
- 1968 : USA closure of Peshawar base, USSR Supply of arms
- Pakistan military support from China , USSR and US at the same time; USA annoyed
- 1971: Pakistan help to arrange China USA agreement : USSR annoyed and entered in peace and cooperation agreement to help if India went to War with Pakistan



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- 1972: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's visit to USSR to improve relations and USSR agreed to build Pakistan Steel Mill
- 1979 : USSR occupation of Afghanistan : Pakistan supported anti-USSR forces with help of USA
- 1988 USSR withdrawal from Afghanistan and opposition to Pakistan's Nuclear Program
- 2003 Visit of Pakistan to Russia gave new impetus to Pak-USSR relationship which continue to improve



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- Close cooperation and unanimous opinion on most the world's issues
- 2013 Pakistan Russia first ever strategic dialogue in Moscow
- Pakistan looking to Russia for FDI and special cooperation in field of Energy
- Pakistan can benefit from Russia's expertise in technology and military hardware
- Pakistan can benefit from trade with Russia
- Exports to Russia \$130 Million and Imports \$310 Million



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- Regional cooperation on security can help in building peaceful settlement of Afghanistan issue
- Help in eradication of organized crimes
- CPEC and purpose to contain US role in world brought China and Russia closer and Pakistan benefitting from this alliance
- First Joint exercises between Pakistan and Russia between 24th sep to 10th Oct 2018



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- AMAN 2017 multilateral exercises participation by Russia held by Pakistan. China and Japan also participated
- US presence in Pakistan a threat to both Pakistan and Russia's interest to benefit from central Asian states natural resource
- Pakistan and Central Asian Muslims countries which were part of USSR can provide a common ground of cooperation
- Pakistan in search of new friends because of uncertainty always surrounding Pak-US relations



Pakistan-Russia Relations

- Mi-35M advanced attack helicopter provision by Russia
- Pakistan has interest in buying SU-35 and T-90 Tanks as shared by Minister of Defence Khurram Dastagir Khan in April 2018



PAKISTAN AND IRAN





Pakistan-Iran Relations

- Relations between Pakistan and Iran has seen many ups and downs
- Iran was first country to recognise Pakistan
- Pakistan and Iran both were close allies of US and Joined CENTO in early 1950's
- Iran support to Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 both diplomatically and morally
- Regional Cooperation for development formation by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey to promote socio-economic development in 1964



Pakistan-Iran Relations

- 1979 : Islamic revolution in Iran and start of Saudi-Iran rivalry
- Sectarian bloodbath in Pakistan as result of support by Iran and Saudi Arabia to respective ideology
- Post USSR occupation Afghanistan , Pakistan support to Sunni militants vs Iran Support for Northern Alliance
- Iran-Iraq war 1980-1988 and Pakistan neutral role and efforts to resolve the dispute



Pakistan-Iran Relations

- 1999 Iran support for Pakistan on Nuclear test
- Improvement in relations between Pakistan and Iran after fall of Taliban regime post 9/11 US attack
- 2002 Visit of President Khatami to Pakistan and signing of multiple trade agreements
- 2008-2013 Improvement in relationship due to PPP government
- Iran-Pakistan-India gas Pipeline but couldn't be executed due to US backed sanctions



Pakistan-Iran Relations

- 2013-2018 : Cold relations between Pakistan and Iran because of Nawaz Sharif tilt towards Saudi Arabia
- Cross border attacks along border of Baluchistan by Sunni militants a source of tension in relations
- Gawadar VS Chahbahar ports competition
- Pakistan Exports \$26 Million and Imports from Iran \$327 Million

<https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/tradestats> 2017

- Contradictory interests in Afghanistan as peace process underway
- Need for improvement and balance between Saudi Arabia and Iran relations



Pakistan-Iran Relations

- Nuclear deal (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action)with world powers provided an opportunity for engagement with Iran to Pakistan but under pressure because Trump administration pulled out of the deal
- 2018 visit of foreign minister of Iran Javed Zarif to Pakistan in August
- Pakistan can help in brokering deal between KSA and Iran
- Iran Pakistan gas project cheaper than TAPI (\$11 per MMBTU vs \$13 MMBTU)



PAKISTAN AND USA





Pakistan-USA Relations

- USA one of the first countries to have established diplomatic relations with Pakistan Oct 20 1947
- “Fair weather Friend”
- Relations more in nature limited to military and economic support
- Pakistan joined SEATO(South East Asian Treaty Organization and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)
- 1954 Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with USA
- 1956: PM Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy acceded to President Eisenhower’s request to lease Peshawar station to American Army to keep on eye on USSR (Badaber near Peshawar)



Pakistan-USA Relations

- 1965 War and placement of Economic and Military sanctions both India and Pakistan by US leading to collapse of economy
- 1971 speculated to provided support to discourage India not to attack on other cities of Pakistan as Pakistan an important ally against USSR
- Supported but Pakistan was not happy with the level of Support
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto though socialist but special relations with President Nixon
- President Jimmy Carter won elections and announced to seek a ban on Nuclear weapons
- Tightening of further sanctions on Pakistan by Jimmy Carter



Pakistan-USA Relations

- Prime Minister Bhutto efforts to secure nuclear technology for atomic bomb led to deterioration of further relations with USA
- 1979-1988 close and warm relation and counter operation against USSR expansion by CIA and ISI (\$3.2 Billion for 5 years)
- Pressler Amendment 1985 , ban on major military and economic assistance to stop Pakistan from getting nuclear bomb as Pakistan strategic importance was on decline
- 1998 Nuclear tests and Glenn amendment to place sanctions on both India and Pakistan
- 9/11 and Pakistan assuming role of Major Non NATO ally



Pakistan-USA Relations

- 2001 Introduction of bill to lift all sanction on Pakistan under Pressler Amendment and Glenn Amendment
- 2003 US waived \$1 Billion loan it had extended to Pakistan
- 2004 : Drone Strikes leading to eradication of militants but also causing large number of civilian casualties in Pakistan
- 2008 : US Air strike Killing 11 FC soldiers along with 8 Talibans. Strong reaction from Pakistan
- 2011 Raymond Davis incident killing two Pakistani citizens : Row on diplomatic immunity



Pakistan-USA Relations

- May 2011 , Osama Bin Laden Killing in Abbottabad . US stance that it was solo operation while ISI claimed it was joint operation
- 26 Nov 2011 : Killing of 24 Pakistani soldiers by US Air Strike along the border on Pakistani side(Salala Check post). New low in relations
- Stoppage of NATO supplies and asked to leave Salala Air Base as a reaction
- July 2012 : Reopening of supply routes after Secretary of State of USA Hillary Clinton said she was sorry for the loss of life



Pakistan-USA Relations

- Pakistan operation against Taliban in FATA
- Pakistan efforts to bring Taliban to negotiating table in 2015 in Murree Pakistan and now in 2018 under President Trump's renewed efforts to end 17 years old war
- US refusal to sell F-16 to Pakistan
- Stoppage of Military and economic assistance to Pakistan
- Concern against Pakistan selective operation against Militants and Haqqani network



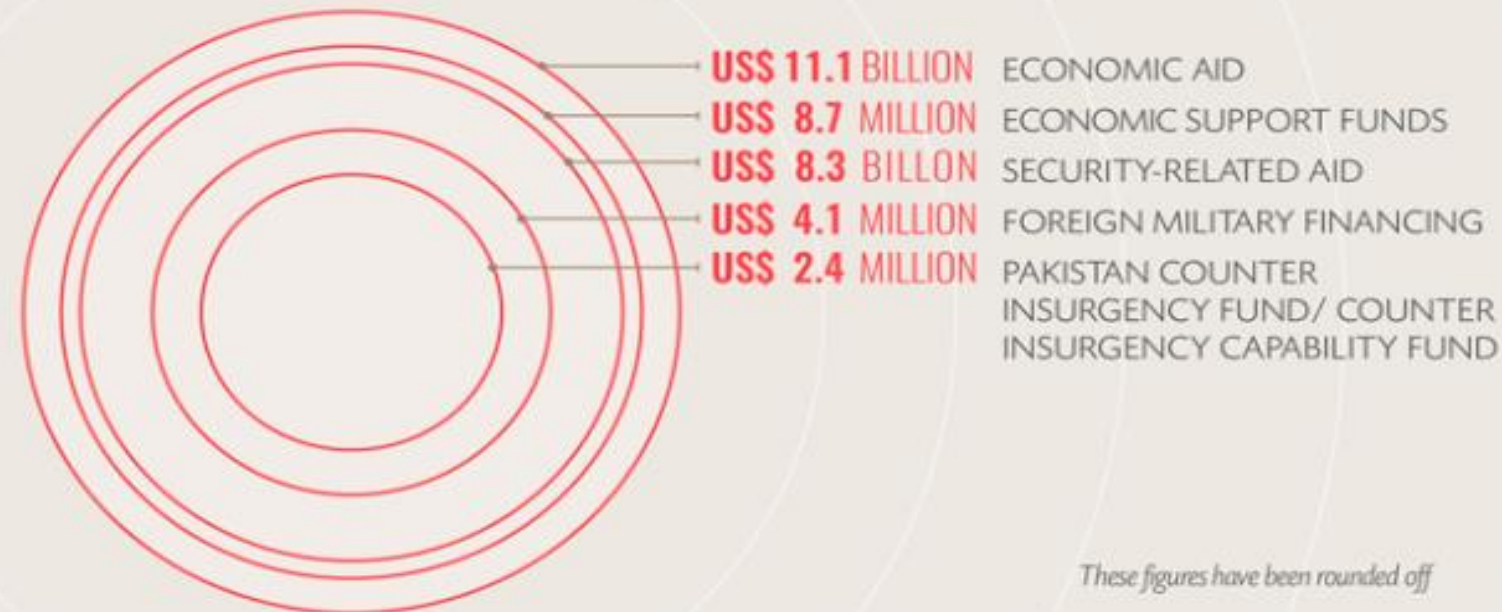
Pakistan-USA Relations

- \$ 3.8 Billion exports to USA . Biggest trading partner in terms of exports in 2018
- Trade Surplus of \$844.3 Million with USA
- <http://www.worldstopexports.com/pakistans-top-import-partners/>



Pakistan-USA Relations

BREAKDOWN OF US AID TO PAKISTAN (IN DOLLARS)



These figures have been rounded off



Pakistan-USA Relations

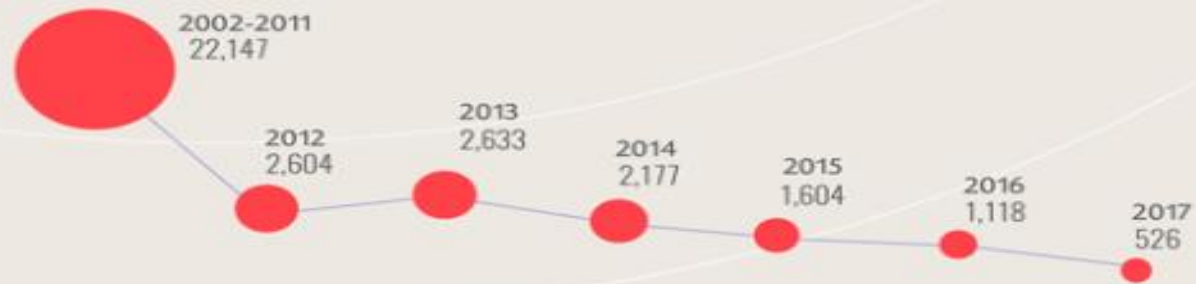
According to F S Aijazuddin:

“The economic-related aid and the security-related aid are dwarfed by the Coalition Support Fund Reimbursements (CSF). These reimbursements are against claims prepared by the Pakistan Armed Forces for supplies, services and logistics provided to the US-led coalition in its war in Afghanistan. These claims are verified by the US government auditors and then (depending on the whim of the administration) approved for reimbursement to the Pakistan government, usually with a six-month time lag. Since 2002, these have ballooned to **US\$ 14.5 billion**, of which **US\$ 8.8 billion** was disbursed before 2011, seven years ago. The Pakistani public sees only the economic-related aid of **US\$ 11 billion**, which is less than one third of US\$33 billion. The other **US\$ 22 billion** is the cost of toys for the boys. It is obvious who will need to take Trump’s threats to cut off security aid seriously.”



Pakistan-USA Relations

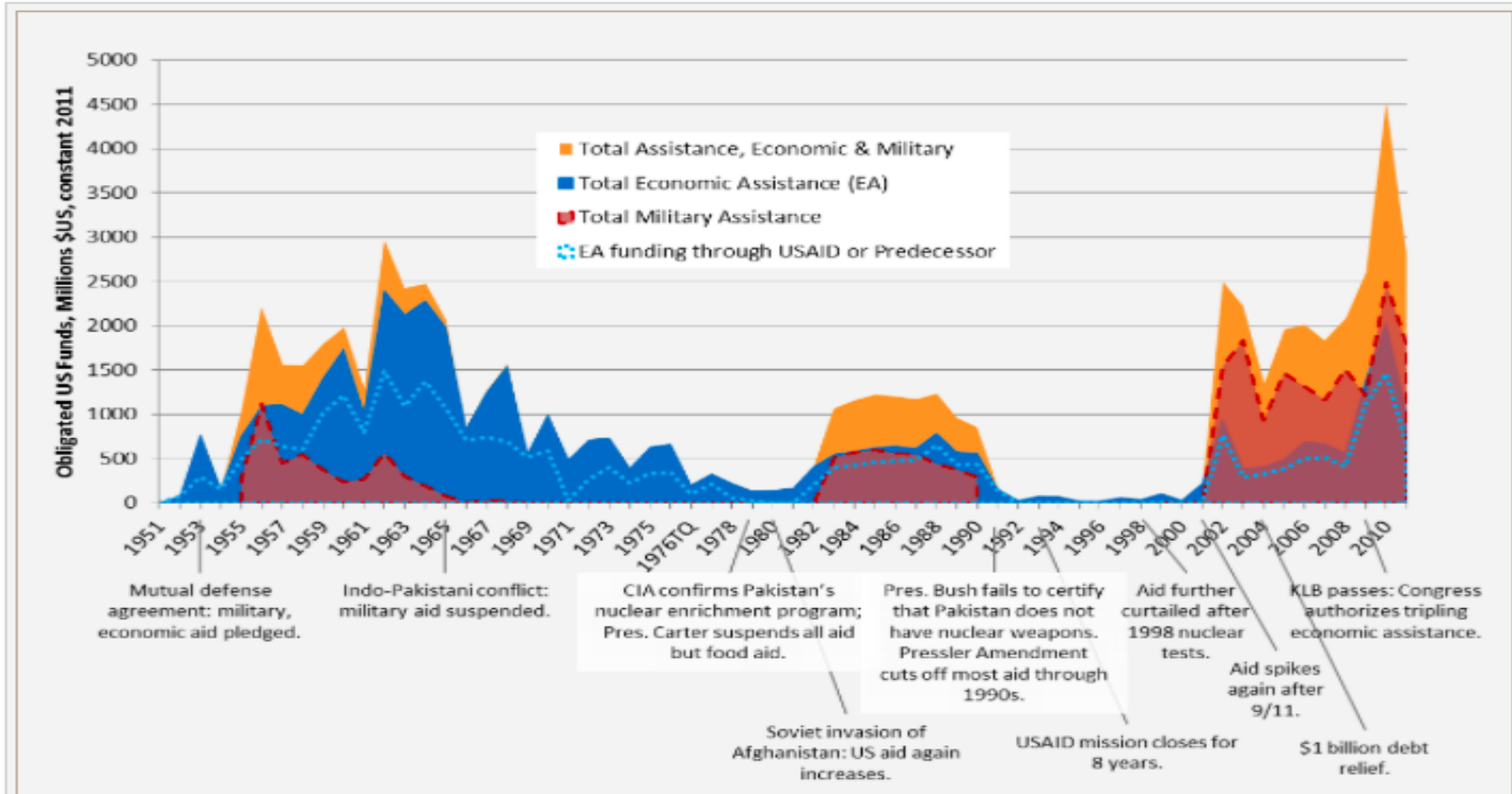
ACCORDING TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, A US SOURCE,
**THE GRAND TOTAL OF US MONEY GIVEN
TO PAKISTAN BETWEEN FISCAL YEAR
2002 AND FISCAL YEAR 2017**
WAS AS FOLLOWS:



Rounded off to the nearest millions of dollars.



Pakistan-USA Relations



Total \$67 Billion aid from 1947 till 2011



Pakistan-USA Relations

- US Accuses Pakistan of harboring terrorists of Taliban and Haqqani network
- Pakistan alleged that the United States had done little to control security in eastern Afghanistan
- Pakistan's most-wanted terrorist Mullah Fazlullah was believed to be hiding
- Increased role of India in Afghanistan in reconstruction and economic activity
- Donald Trump syndrome has created an entirely new situation by openly declaring Islam and Muslims as enemies



Pakistan-USA Relations

- Strategic bilateral pacts with India to include Defence Technology and Trade Initiative, designated India as 'major defence partner' to facilitate:
 - *defence technology, combat exercises and wargames, joint projects were designed to include aircraft carrier technologies and jet engines, futuristic helicopters, infantry combat vehicles, F-16/ F-18 fighter production line and billions of dollars arms deals including C-17 Globemaster, Poseidon-8, C-130 Super Hercules, Apache attack helicopters and Chinook heavy lift helicopters while denying the same to Pakistan*



Pakistan-USA Relations

- President Trump declared nuclear Pakistan as the most dangerous country next to Iran
- US administration ceased military training for defense personnel and the Coalition Support Fund (CSF) for Pakistan
- Use of diplomatically harsh language and exercised its influence in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) against Pakistan
- US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's statement to warn the International Monetary Fund (IMF) saying the Trump administration will not allow it to lend US dollars to Pakistan for repaying China.



PAKISTAN AND TURKEY





Pakistan-Turkey Relations





Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- Fall of Ottoman Empire: Moral and Material support by Muslims of Subcontinent
- Binding factors : Common Faith, Historical events and cultural similarities
- Part of Central Treaty organization (Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and UK)
- Technical and Financial support for Infrastructural development projects by Turkey Like Metro Bus Service etc.



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- Economic, diplomatic, strategic and military agreements between two governments
- Political and military support to each other at International forums
- Cyprus Issue: Pakistan Military provided Military logistics supplies
- A large number of Pakistani citizens visit Turkey for tourism



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- Treaty of Eternal Friendship in 1951
- Turkey- Pakistan Friendship and cooperation agreement signed in 1954
- \$100 Million aid to Pakistan at Donor's Conference in Tokyo in April 2009
- Container Train service launched on 14th Aug 2009 between Pakistan and Turkey by Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani
- 2005 Earthquake : \$150 Million aid to victims



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- October 24, 2009 : Turkish Aerospace would upgrade F-16 fighter jets of Pakistan
- Efforts underway for Free Trade Agreement
- Support for Pakistan stance on kashmir
- Primary nature of relationship had been on security matters due to instability in neighboring countries
- Improvement in defense production of Turkey leading to more cooperation on defense



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- 2007 Pakistan-Afghanistan-Turkey Summit based on Turkey links in both Afghanistan and Pakistan
- Pakistan can learn from Turkey reforms in Health and education system
- 2 Million low cost houses construction by Turkey . Pakistan can learn from them
- Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan Ihsan Mustafa Yurdakul Tuesday expressed his strong resolve for enhancing bilateral annual trade between the two countries to \$ 10 billion.



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

TURKEY-PAKISTAN TIES CROWNED BY DEFENSE SALES

Defense contracts Turkey and Pakistan had recently signed have added new momentum to trade relations between the two nations



Turkey's defense exports to Pakistan amounted to some \$400 million over the past 11 months as future sales of Turkish-made helicopters and warships are expected to bring that figure up to billions

TURKEY-PAKISTAN TRADE VOLUME

| | Turkey's exports | Imports |
|-------------------|------------------|---------|
| 2008 | \$155M | \$586M |
| 2017 | \$352M | \$323M |
| 2018 (Ocak-Kasım) | \$415M | \$305M |



PAKISTAN BIGGEST PARTNER IN TURKISH DEFENSE EXPORTS



July 2018: Contract for 30 units of **T129 Atak helicopters**



T129 Atak helicopter contract was the largest-ever single defense contract Turkey has ever made



4 **MILGEM warships**. Two of them to be built in Turkey, two in Pakistan



Turkish defense contractor **STM** has been awarded a contract for the **modernization of Pakistan's submarines**



In October, Turkish defense contractor STM delivered a **naval fleet tanker (PNFT)** for the **Pakistani navy**



Pakistan-Turkey Relations

- Pakistan offer to Turkey to join in CPEC Project
- Foreign Direct Investment by Turkey in Pakistan worth \$234 Million in last five years (2013-2018)
- Pakistan can learn from experience of Turkey to promote tourism in Pakistan
- Pakistan exports \$ 327 Million and Imports \$268 Million

[https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/trade stats](https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/trade_stats) 2017 statistics



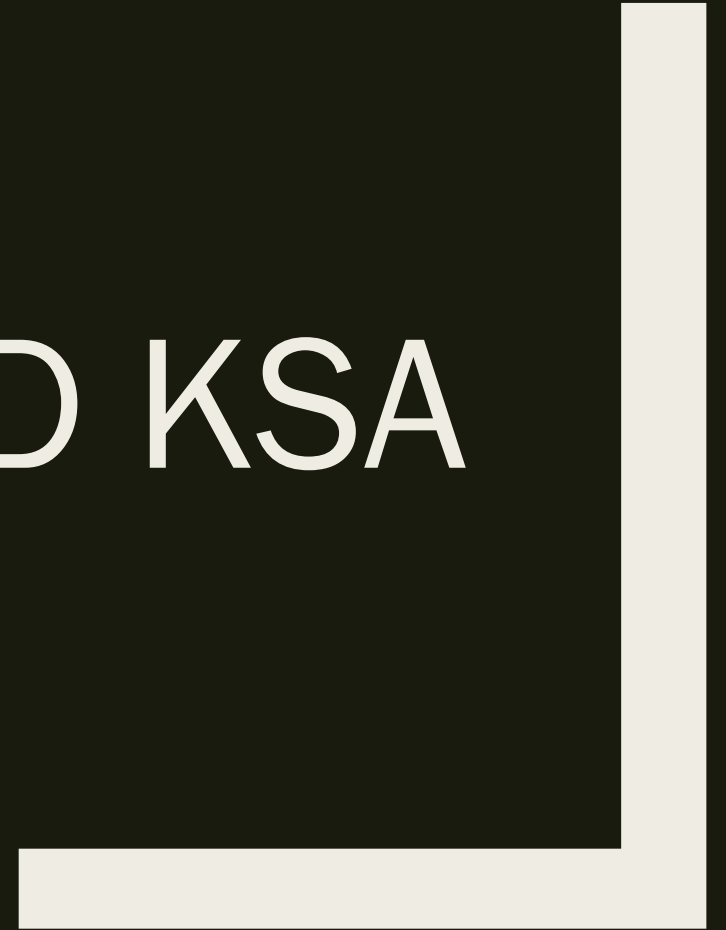
Pakistan-Turkey Relations

■ Differences :

- *Afghan Civil War , Turkey support for Northern Alliance as Uzbek and Turkmen members of it*
- *East Turkestan Islamic Movement in China : Uyghurs which have strong cultural and linguistic ties with Turkey*



PAKISTAN AND KSA





Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- Strategic partner of Pakistan
- Saudi delegation was welcomed by AIML in 1940 in Karachi
- Supported Muslims in famine hit Bengal with 10000 pound on request of Mohammad Ali Jinnah in 1943
- Saudi Arabia mostly provided financial support while Pakistan helps in security matters
- More than 2.5 Million Pakistanis working in KSA which send remittances worth 5-6 Billion dollar



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- Strong ties on diplomatic , economic , political and security fronts
- Support for Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 wars against India
- Support for Pakistan’s stance on Kashmir issue to be resolved as per UN resolutions
- Pakistan-Saudi Arabia cooperation with USA in Soviet-Afghan war
- Former Saudi intelligence chief Prince Turki bin Faisal once described relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as “probably one of the closest relationships in the world between any two countries



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- 1969, Pakistani pilots repulsed incursions by Yemeni forces. Pakistani engineers reportedly built Saudi fortifications along its border with Yemen.
- Saudi Arabia provided 50,000 barrels a day of free crude oil worth \$2 billion to Pakistan on deferred payments in 1998 and 1999 at the request of the then prime minister Nawaz
- A major portion of this amount was converted to grant



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- \$1.5 Billion assistance to Pakistan in 2014 to address issue of circular debt
- Defense and Military to Military ties since 1960 including training of Saudi forces
- Execution of Shia Cleric Nimr by Saudi Government and increase in tension between Iran and Saudi Arabia
- Pakistani leadership visited both countries and helped in diffusing the increasing tensions



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- 1982: Organization of Saudi-Pakistan Armed Forces founded : Since then Pakistani troops stationed at Tabuk and Khamis Mushahid (1 Brigade at each)
- 1990: Another battalion was sent when Kuwait was invaded by Iraqi President Saddam Hussain
- “Al-Samsam” meaning sharp Sword : First Joint military exercises were held in 2004



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- North Thunder Military exercises jointly by 20 Muslim countries armed forces to sharpen counter terrorism skills
- 2008-2013 : Politically not very cordial relationship due to PPP leadership tilt towards Iran and signing of Iran Pakistan Gas Pipeline 31st Jan 2013
- Military and Defence links remained strong even in this period



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- Yemen crisis (Iran backed Houthis takeover on Yemen government) and Pakistan's refusal to send army troops as decided by joint sitting of Parliament in April 2015
- Pakistan still supports diplomatically Saudi Arabia on this issue and also has pledged to defend the territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia
- Saudi Arabia efforts to counter the influence of Iran in region and Pakistan



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- During visit of Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman, KSA announced to invest \$20 Billion in Pakistan including an Oil Refinery
- Pakistan export to Saudi Arabia \$334 Million and imports \$2.73 Billion
- 2017 statistics

<https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/tradestats>



Pakistan-Saudi Arabia Relations

- In 2018 , another 1000 troops deployed in KSA for internal security
- 2019 Incumbent government chose KSA as first foreign country to be visited by PM Khan
- \$3 Billion loan and \$3 Billion oil on deferred payments to support Pakistan's ailing economy in 2019



PAKISTAN AND INDONESIA





Pakistan-Indonesia Relations

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah encouragement to Muslim soldiers in British Indian Army to help Indonesians in their fight against Dutch Imperial Colonization of Indonesia
- 600 soldiers joined the Indonesian struggle
- August 1995, Indonesia, during its golden jubilee celebrations freedom fighters were awarded highest medal of Indonesia including from subcontinent



Pakistan-Indonesia Relations

- Indonesia presented Father of nation Mohammad Ali Jinnah with 'Adipura' medal for his love for Indonesian brothers
- Strong relationship development under General Ayub Khan
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between two countries on defense cooperation



Pakistan-Indonesia Relations

- Huge potential of Bilateral trade
- More than 100 Indonesian students studying in Pakistani universities
- Military training exchange program between both countries
- 2004 Earthquake and Tsunami
 - *Provision of medicine and relief items to Indonesia by Pakistan*



Pakistan-Indonesia Relations

- 2010 flood in Pakistan
 - *15 tons of medicine and relief items, medical teams provision*
- 2003 and 2005 visits by President's of Indonesia to Pakistan
- 2007 Visit of President Musharraf to Indonesia
- 2018: Mr Widodo became the second President from Indonesia and overall 17th to address the joint sessions of the Parliament after President Dr Ahmed Soekarno, who had addressed the highest institution in 1963.



Pakistan-Indonesia Relations

- Trade and economic ties improving
- Pakistan exports \$165 Million and Imports \$2.56 Billion
- 2017 statistics

<https://globaledge.msu.edu/countries/pakistan/tradestats>

- Huge potential as both very populous Muslim countries to cooperate and further build economic and cultural ties to promote peace and stability
- Indonesia supports Pakistan's bid to have more role in ASEAN



PAKISTAN AND CHANGING REGIONAL APPARATUS





Geostrategic location of Pakistan





Geostrategic location of Pakistan

- Geo- Strategic means importance of a country or a region as by virtue of its geographical location
- Pakistan is located in southern Asia. It is located between 24 and 36.5 Northern latitude and between 61 and 75.5 eastern latitude.
- Stephen Cohn describes importance “While history has been unkind to Pakistan, its geography has been its greatest benefit.



Geostrategic location of Pakistan

- Pakistan is a junction of South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia, a way from resource efficient countries to resource deficient countries.
- A narrow strip of Afghan territory called the Wakhan Corridor extends between Pakistan and Tajikistan. This strip is about 16 to 25 kilometers long.
- Pakistan significance is enhanced as it located near the Persian Gulf from where 65% oil of the world is produced.
-



Geostrategic location of Pakistan

- Pakistan's total land border is 6,774 kilometers long and it borders four countries.
 - *The border between Pakistan and China is nearly 523Km*
 - The border between Pakistan and India is 2912Km
 - *The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called as the Durand Line and is 2,430 Km*
 - The border between Pakistan and Iran is also called the Pakistan-Iran Barrier and is 909 Km



Geostrategic location of Pakistan

- Pakistan borders India in the east, Afghanistan and Iran in the west and China is situated at the northeast.
- surrounded by land from three sides, the Arabian Sea lies in the south.
- Coastal Line 1046 Km, 770 Km



Geostrategic location of Pakistan





Changing Regional Dynamics

- Political rivalry in Afghanistan
- US withdrawal from Afghanistan currently 14000 troops and Concerns for Pakistan, India, Iran, China and US
- Afghan government loosing control on areas and plan to reduce 7000 troops by Trump administration
- Construction of fence with sureveillance equipment by Pakistan along Afghanistan border 900 Km completed on most sensitive area. 70 Billion PKR project



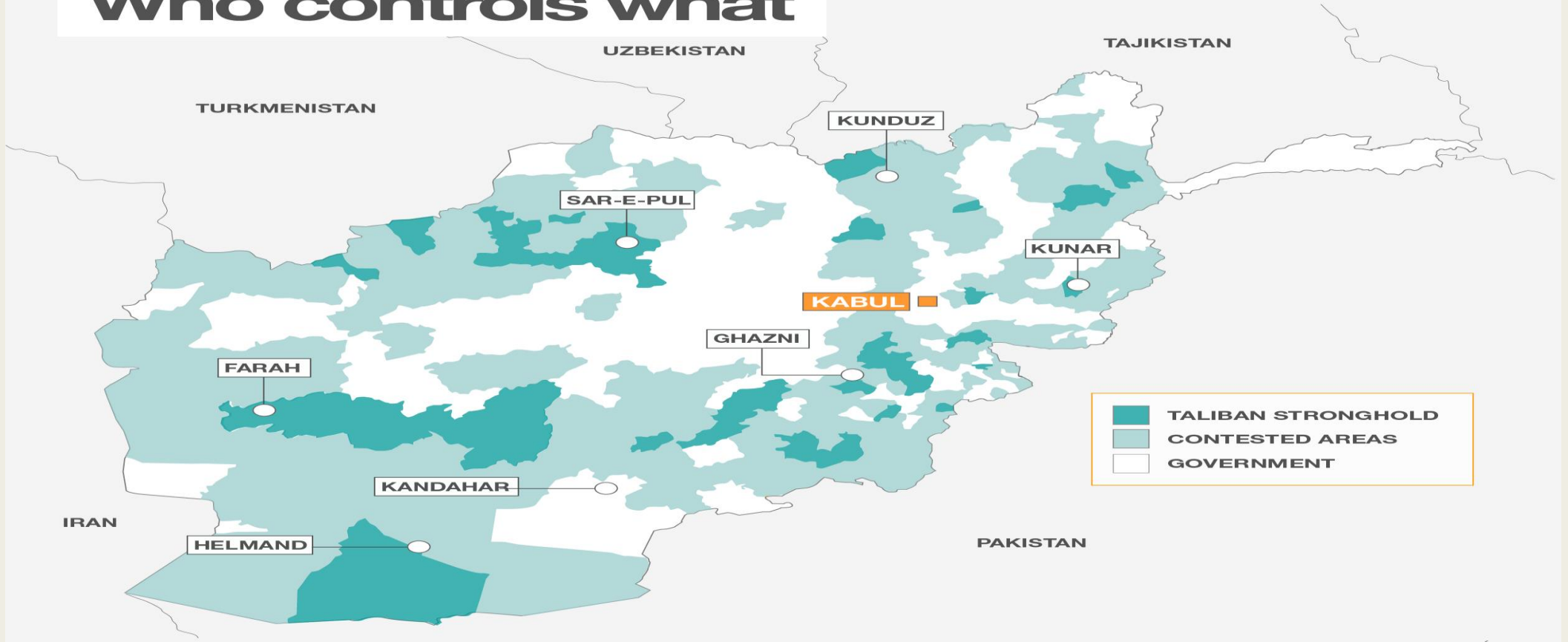
Changing Regional Dynamics

- the Afghan government lost control of seven more districts during the last quarter, meaning that only 53.8 percent of districts were “controlled or influenced” by the government, while 12.3 percent of the districts were under insurgent control or influence and 33.9 percent of districts were contested. Afghanistan’s 407 districts are the basic unit of local governance.
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/31/world/asia/afghanistan-taliban-territory-control.html>



Changing Regional Dynamics

AFGHANISTAN Who controls what

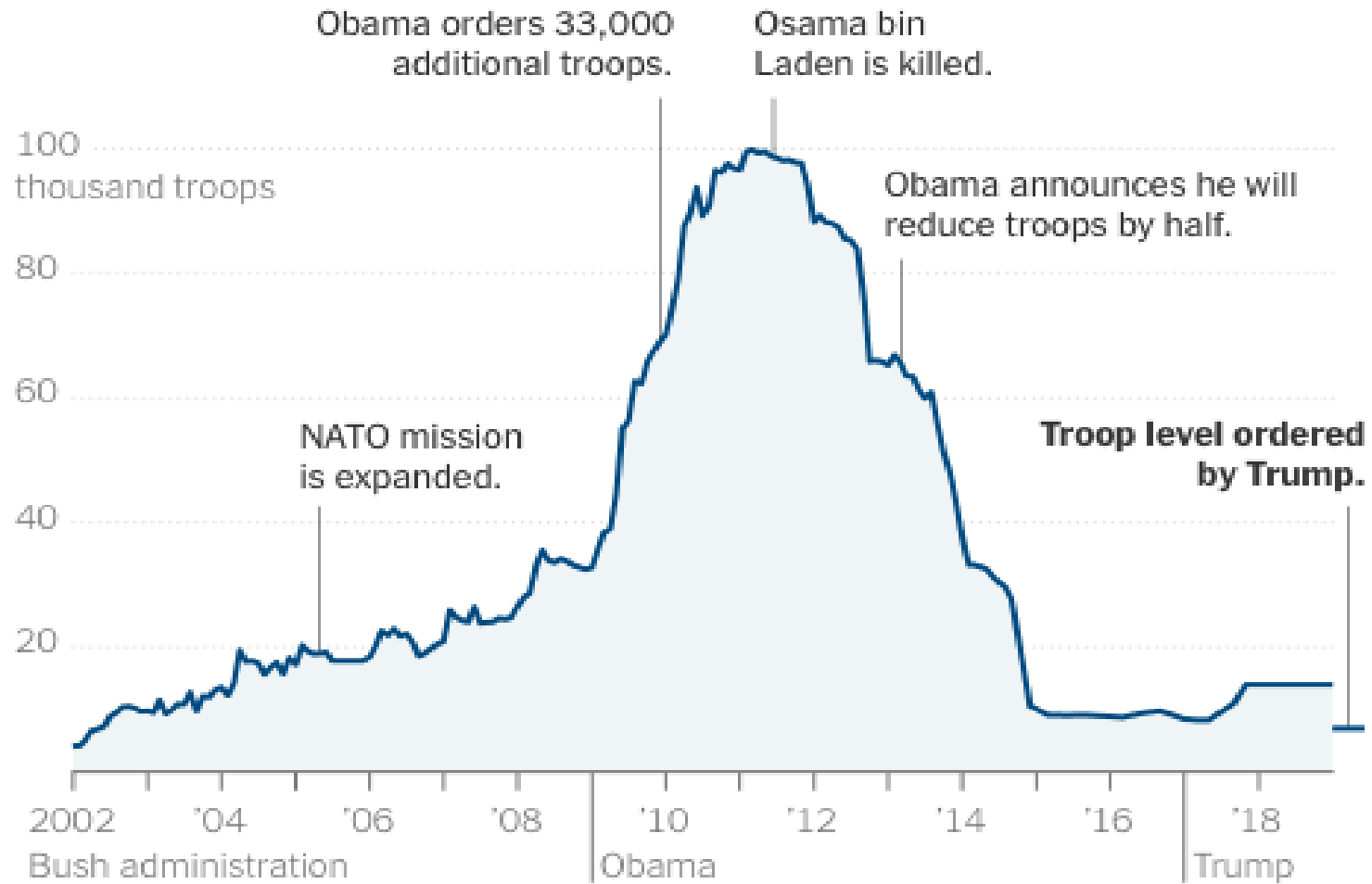


Source: Longwar Journal | Updated: October 18, 2018





Changing Regional Dynamics



By Jin Wu and Karen Yourish | Sources: Congressional Research Service, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction



Changing Regional Dynamics

- US- India alignment after 1991 USSR disintegration
 - *Civil Nuclear deal with India* July 18, 2005,
 - Lifts a three-decade U.S. moratorium on nuclear trade with India while same is refused to Pakistan
 - Bilateral Trade 2017 was \$126 Billion and aspiration to take it to \$500 Billion
 - US made "landmark" progress in 2018 :signed the long-pending Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) that would open the way for sales of more sensitive US military equipment to India.



Changing Regional Dynamics

- U.S. President Donald Trump's unilateral withdrawal from the JCPOA on May 8, 2018 because of
 - *Missile program*
 - *Iran's involvement/support in other Gulf wars against US*
 - *Deal does not completely rule out the possibility of Nuclear weapons*
- Trump administration's maximum pressure strategy
 - *It is seeking the regime's collapse or forcing it to change its behavior through an aggressive containment policy to limit its offensive capabilities, ultimately bringing it closer to bowing to U.S. demands*



Changing Regional Dynamics

- The European Union says it's sticking to the 2015 nuclear deal with Iran, despite the US' withdrawal.
 - *To maintain stability in the Persian Gulf region, which continues to be vitally important for global oil supplies and prices*
 - *To resolve the conflicts in the Middle East, not least in order to prevent further refugee movements toward Europe in the wake of instability and failing states*
 - *To diversify its energy supplies by increasing Iranian imports and reducing Europe's significant energy dependence on Russia*
 - *To boost exports of its industrial goods by expanding economic relations with Iran at a time of weak European growth rates over the past decade.*



Changing Regional Dynamics

- Chahbahar and Gwadar port and Indian tensions
- Iran's Chabahar port is located at a distance of mere 70 km from Pakistan's Gwadar Port.
- Inaugurated by Iran's president Hassan Ruhani on 3rd December 2018
- New Delhi recently got operational control of the strategic port
- India will realize its decade-old ambition of getting access to both Afghanistan and Central Asia



Changing Regional Dynamics

- The Chabahar port offers strategic land access to Afghanistan via Iran
- Access to the north-south economic corridor to increase its share with the five central Asian countries
- India, the building of port is a means of survival in competing for the world and especially against China.
- China is keen on retaining its presence and power in the Arabian Sea



Changing Regional Dynamics

- Stability in Afghanistan, US-Iran tensions, China's better international connectivity are some factors that might pose problem for achieving better results from Chahbahar port to India





C





Changing Regional Dynamics





Changing Regional Dynamics

PAKISTAN RAILWAY | Gwadar to Kashgar

Shipping Distance to Western China through Shanghai Port

SAVING Cost | Time | Distance





Changing Regional Dynamics



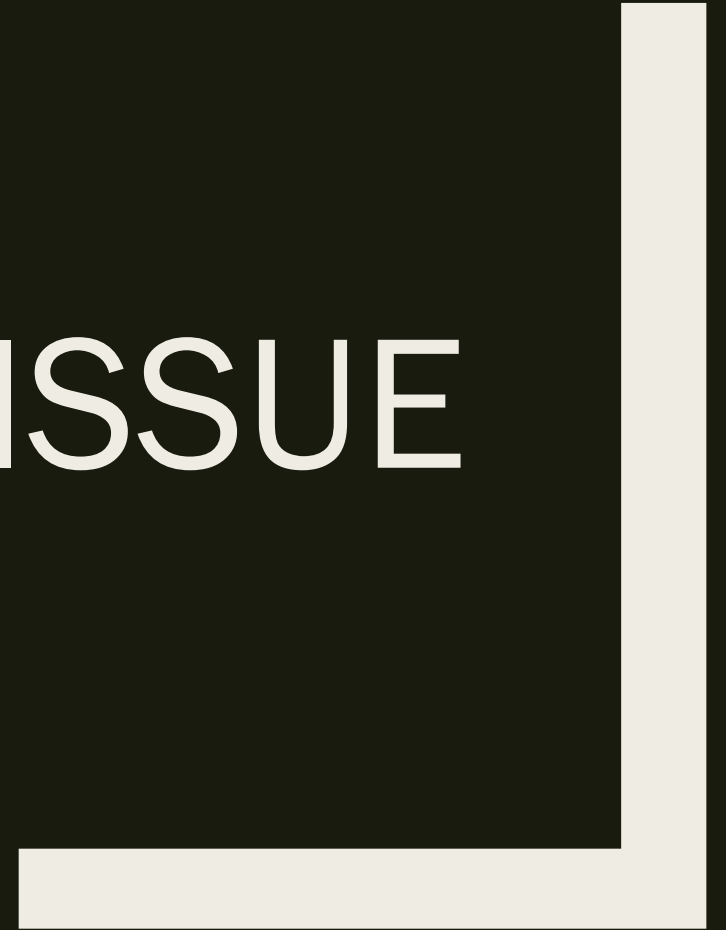


Changing Regional Dynamics

- TAPI and addressing the challenges of energy in region
- Russia-China Détente and China's neutrality on Ukraine issue
- China Pakistan Economic corridor
- Terrorism in region and role of Pakistan
- Arab-Iran proxy wars in middle east and impacts on Pakistan



KASHMIR ISSUE





Kashmir Issue





Kashmir Issue





Kashmir Issue

- Territorial Conflict between Pakistan and India since partition 1947
- Kashmir is an 86,000-square mile region in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent
- More than 47000 people have lost life in separatist movement
- LOC is 700 Km long
- India controls 45%, Pakistan 35% and China 20%



Kashmir Issue

- Territorial Conflict between Pakistan and India since partition 1947
- 1947, 1965 and 1999 wars over the issue
- (1845-1846) First Anglo Sikh War : Kashmir ceded to East India Company under Treaty of Lahore
- Transferred to Gulab Singh through Treaty of Amritsar in return for the payment indemnity owed by Sikh Empire
- Maharaja's ruled Kashmir till 1947



Kashmir Issue

- 1941 Census
 - *Muslims 77%*
 - *Hindus 20%*
 - *Others 03% mainly sikhs and Buddhists*
- 1947: British rule ended over 562 princely states
- Kashmir was largest Princely state at that time
- Indian Independence Act 1947 : States to choose to Join India or Pakistan or to remain Independent .
Suzerainty of British ends and all agreements with it



Kashmir Issue

- **2013** February - Kashmiri Jaish-e-Mohammed member Mohammad Afzal Guru hanged over role in 2001 Indian parliament terror attack, prompting protests
- **2014** August - India cancels talks with Pakistan after accusing it of interfering in India's internal affairs. Pakistan's High Commissioner in Delhi consulted Kashmiri separatist leaders in advance of the talks.
- **2016** July - killing of popular militant Burhan Wani, a popular militant and top commander of the Hizbul Mujahideen group, sparks violent protests



Kashmir Issue

- At least 68 civilians and two security officials died and more than 9,000 people injured in over 50 days of violence according to official tallies.
- 2016 September – 18 Indian soldiers are killed in a raid by gunmen on an army base in Indian-administered Kashmir.
- 2016 September - India claims "surgical strikes" against suspected militants along the de-facto border but Pakistan rejects
- 2017 July - Violent clashes on death anniversary of Burhan Wani



Kashmir Issue

- February 14, 2019 - At least 40 are killed when a bomb explodes near a convoy of Indian paramilitary personnel
- February 27, 2019 - Pakistan says its air force shot down two Indian fighter jets over Kashmir. India confirms the loss of just one plane and says it shot down a Pakistani jet as it responded to the incident
- March 1, 2019 - The Indian pilot who has been in Pakistani custody since his plane was shot down is released



Kashmir Issue

- Maharaja Hari Singh ruler of Kashmir at the time of Independence
- Pakistan's stance
 - *Two nation theory and Muslim Majority*
 - *India's refusal to hold plebisite as per UN Security counsel resolution*
 - *Maharaja was an appointee of British and not a hereditary rules as Ranjit Singh was defeated by British , so had no right to call in Indian forces*



Kashmir Issue

- *Freedom movement in Kashmir and Indian Human rights violation indicative of occupation*
- **India's Stance**
 - *Instrument of Accession signed on 25th Oct 1947 and executed on 27th Oct 1947 a legal act and Valid as per GOI Act 1935, Indian Independence Act 1947 and International Law*
 - *Constituent Assembly of J&K ratified the accession to India which was representative of the people's views*



Kashmir Issue

- *Adoption of constitution by this Assembly which called for a perpetual merger of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union of India after 1953*
- *1957 Constitution of J&K defines it as part of India*
- *UN Security council Resolution No 1172 tacitly approves India's stance regarding all outstanding issues and urges mutual dialogue so no need for a plebiscite in the framework of UN Charter*
- *UN Security council Resolution 47 failed to be implemented as first step was to withdraw the forces which Pakistan didn't , while india Had to minimise its military presence*



Kashmir Issue

- Demography and geography has changed over time and UN resolution 47 is obsolete now*
- UN Chapter VI under which resolution 47 passed is non binding in nature*
- Two nation theory was not basis of Partition as per India*
- State of Jammu and Kashmir has been given significant autonomy under Article 370 of the constitution of India*



Kashmir Issue

- *2nd July 1972, Simla Agreement provides for settlement of all issues bilaterally including Kashmir*
- **Plebiscite:**
 - *Under UN in whole of Jammu and Kashmir*
 - *Under UN only in Kashmir Valley and partition rest*
 - *Limited or comprehensive plebiscite under International neutral observers*
 - *Limited or comprehensive plebiscite under joint supervision of Pakistan and India*



Kashmir Issue

■ Partition

- *Muslim majority areas to Pakistan and Hindu majority areas to India*
- *Partition along the UN Cease fire line*
- *Partition along LOC with minor adjustments to straighten the border*
- *AJK and GB to Pakistan, Jammu and Laddakh to India and Plebiscite in Kashmir only under UN*
- *AJK and GB to Pakistan, Jammu and Laddakh to India and Make Kashmir Independent under joint gaurantee by both and gaurantee by world powers*



Kashmir Issue

■ Independence

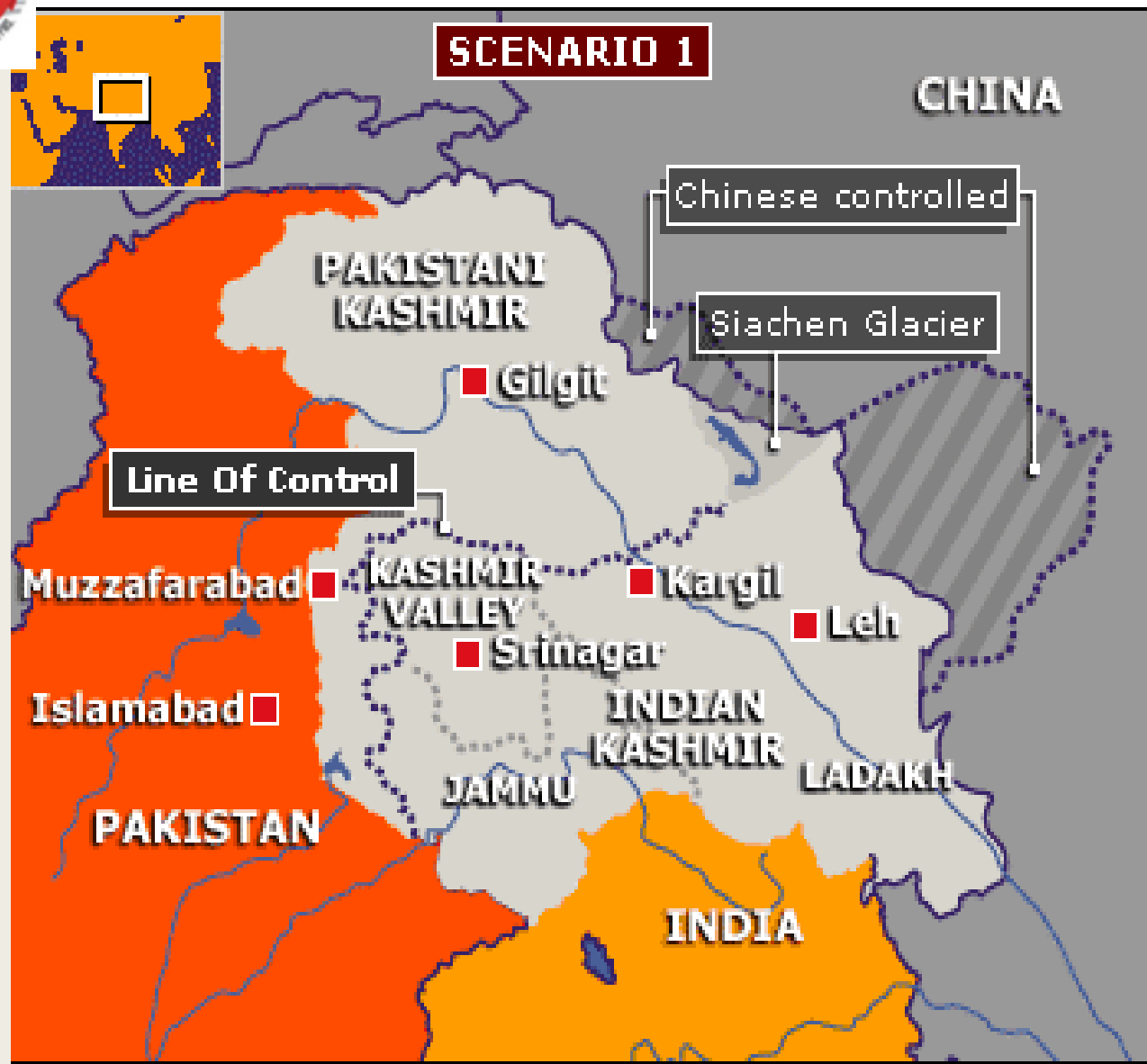
- *Complete Independence to entire state and gauranteed by regional and world powers*
- *Make Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir UN trust territories and grant independence after a decade of UN supervised rule*
- *Make only Kashmir valley a UN Trust territory and rest to be merged to respective countries having control*



Kashmir Issue

■ Condominium/Confederation

- *Condominium of both India and Pakistan with maximum autonomy to the state. Defense and external affair management jointly by India and Pak*
- *Condominium only to Kashmir Valley and rest to be partitioned between India and Pakistan*
- *Condominium of SAARC over complete state or only on Kashmir Valley*
- *A Confederation of Pakistan , India and Kashmir with maximum powers with unit*



Scenario one: The status quo

Kashmir has been a flashpoint between India and Pakistan for more than 50 years. Currently a boundary - the Line of Control - divides the region in two, with one part administered by India and one by Pakistan. India would like to formalise this status quo and make it the accepted international boundary. But Pakistan and Kashmiri activists reject this plan because they both want greater control over the region.

In 1947-8 India and Pakistan fought their first war over Jammu and Kashmir. Under United Nations' supervision, they agreed to a ceasefire along a line which left one-third of the state - comprising what Pakistan



Scenario two: Kashmir joins Pakistan

Pakistan has consistently favoured this as the best solution to the dispute. In view of the state's majority Muslim population, it believes that it would vote to become part of Pakistan. However a single plebiscite held in a region which comprises peoples that are culturally, religiously and ethnically diverse, would create disaffected minorities. The Hindus of Jammu, and the Buddhists of Ladakh have never shown any desire to join Pakistan and would protest at the outcome.

In 1947 India and Pakistan agreed that the allegiance of the state of Jammu and Kashmir would be decided by a plebiscite. Had the majority voted in favour of



Scenario three: Kashmir joins India

Such a solution would be unlikely to bring stability to the region as the Muslim inhabitants of Pakistani-administered Jammu and Kashmir, including the Northern Areas, have never shown any desire to become part of India.

In 1947, the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir agreed to the state becoming part of India. India and Pakistan then agreed to hold a plebiscite to confirm which country Kashmir's citizens wanted to join. The Indian Government believed that the majority population, under the charismatic leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, would vote to join India, with its secular constitution, rather than Muslim Pakistan.



Scenario four: Independent Kashmir

The difficulty of adopting this as a potential solution is that it requires India and Pakistan to give up territory, which they are not willing to do. Any plebiscite or referendum likely to result in a majority vote for independence would therefore probably be opposed by both India and Pakistan. It would also be rejected by the inhabitants of the state who are content with their status as part of the countries to which they already owe allegiance.

An independent Jammu and Kashmir might also set in motion the demand for independence by other states in both India and Pakistan and lead to a "Balkanisation" of the region.



Scenario five: A smaller independent Kashmir

An independent Kashmir could be created from the Kashmir Valley - currently under Indian administration - and the narrow strip of land which Pakistan calls Azad Jammu and Kashmir. This would leave the strategically important regions of the Northern Areas and Ladakh, bordering China, under the control of Pakistan and India respectively. However both India and Pakistan would be unlikely to enter into discussions which would have this scenario as a possible outcome.

If, as the result of a regional plebiscite, which offered the option of independence, the majority of the inhabitants of the



Scenario six: Independent Kashmir Valley

An independent Kashmir Valley has been considered by some as the best solution because it would address the grievances of those who have been fighting against the Indian Government since the insurgency began in 1989. But critics say that, without external assistance, the region would not be economically viable.

The movement for independence in the Kashmir Valley gained momentum in the late 1980s when Kashmiris protested against their continuing allegiance to the Indian Union. In the present day, if a regional plebiscite offered independence as an option, it is possible that the majority of



Scenario seven: The Chenab formula

This plan, first suggested in the 1960s, would see Kashmir divided along the line of the River Chenab. This would give the vast majority of land to Pakistan and, as such, a clear victory in its longstanding dispute with India. The entire valley with its Muslim majority population would be brought within Pakistan's borders, as well as the majority Muslim areas of Jammu.

With the inclusion of Ladakh, which also lies north of the Chenab river, India would be left with approximately 3,000 square miles of territory out of 84,000 square miles.

This solution would require the voluntary agreement of India to give up territory



Religious groups: Indian-administered Kashmir

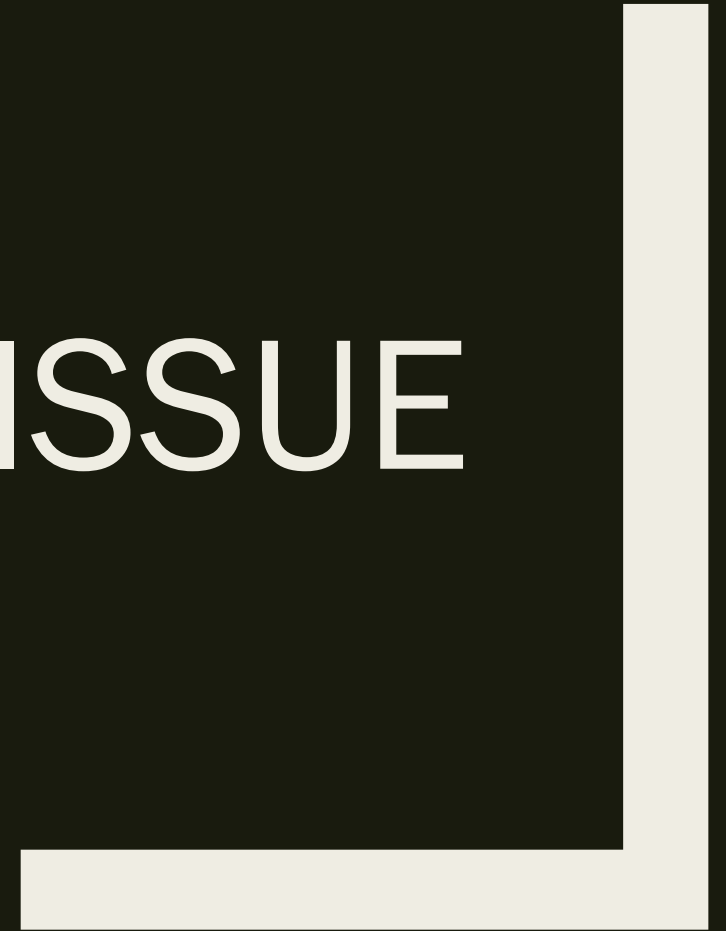
| REGION | Buddhist | Hindu | Muslim | Other |
|----------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| Kashmir Valley | - | 4% | 95% | - |
| Jammu | - | 66% | 30% | 4% |
| Ladakh | 50% | - | 46% | 3% |

Religious groups: Pakistani-administered Kashmir

| REGION | Buddhist | Hindu | Muslim | Other |
|------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| Northern Areas | - | - | 99% | - |
| Azad Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | 99% | - |



PALESTINE ISSUE





Palestinian Loss of Land 1947 to Present





-  Israel pre-war 1967 boundaries
-  2012 Israeli controlled
-  2012 Palestinian controlled



GAZA STRIP

Captured:

1967 from Egypt

Status: In 2005, Israel pulled out its troops and settlers. Under control of Palestinians.

SINAI

SINAI
(EGYPT)

Captured:

1967 from Egypt

Status: Returned to Egypt after 1979 peace accord.

GOLAN HEIGHTS

Captured:

1967 from Syria

Status: Israel's 1981 annexation not internationally recognized.

WEST BANK AND EAST JERUSALEM

Captured:

1967 from Jordan

Status: Israel continues to control most of the West Bank, but its support of settlements on occupied land has complicated peace negotiations. Israel and Jordan signed peace pact in 1994.





ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES TODAY



Introduction

At the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a dispute over land and borders. The geography of the conflict revolves around the three territorial units of Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, defined by armistice lines drawn after a war in the region in 1948. Since then, military action, settlement and population growth have also shaped the situation on the ground.

BBC News Online explores the conflict by comparing maps of the region over time



British control: Sykes-Picot

The Sykes-Picot agreement was a secret understanding concluded in 1916 between Great Britain and France, with the assent of Russia, for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The agreement was not implemented, but it established the principles for the division a few years later of the Turkish-held region into the French and British-administered areas of Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Palestine.



British control: Mandate Palestine

Palestine - comprising what are now Israel, the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jordan - was among several former Ottoman Arab territories placed under the administration of Great Britain by the League of Nations. The mandate lasted from 1920 to 1948. In 1923 Britain granted limited autonomy to Transjordan, now known as Jordan.



Israel founded: UN partition plan
The United Nations General Assembly decided in 1947 on the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem to be an international city. The plan, which was rejected by the native Arabs, was never implemented.



Israel founded: Armistice
War broke out in 1948 when Britain withdrew, the Jews declared the state of Israel and troops from neighbouring Arab nations moved in. After eight months of fighting an armistice line was agreed, establishing the West Bank and Gaza Strip as distinct geographical units.



Six-Day War: Before the war

From 1948 to 1967, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was ruled by Jordan. During this period, the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian military administration. Israeli troops captured Egypt's Sinai peninsula during the 1956 British, French and Israeli military campaign in response to the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. The Israelis subsequently withdrew and were replaced with a UN force. In 1967, Egypt ordered the UN troops out and blocked Israeli shipping routes - adding to already high levels of tension between Israel and its neighbours.



Six-Day War: After the war

In a pre-emptive attack on Egypt that drew Syria and Jordan into a regional war in 1967, Israel made massive territorial gains capturing the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula up to the Suez Canal. The principle of land-for-peace that has formed the basis of Arab-Israeli negotiations is based on Israel giving up land won in the 1967 war in return for peace deals recognising Israeli borders and its right to security. The Sinai Peninsula was returned to Egypt as part of the 1979 peace deal with Israel.



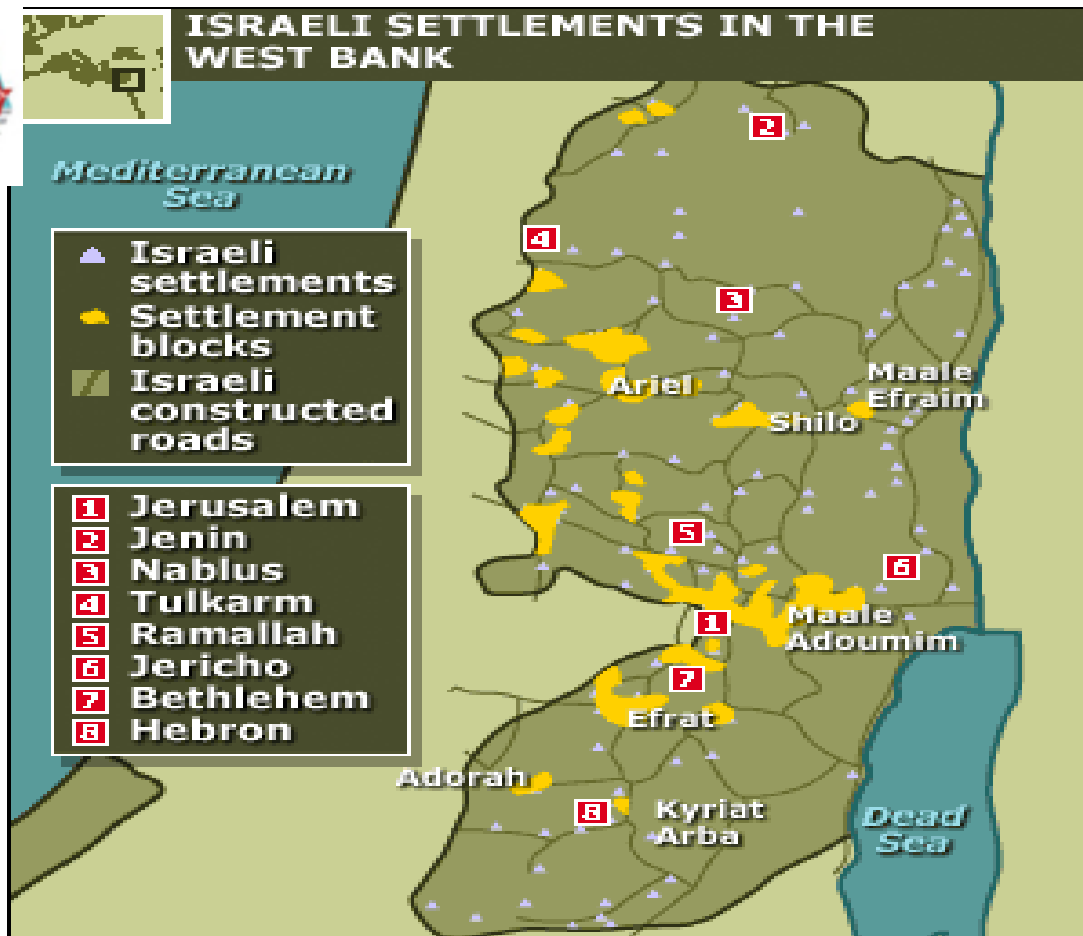
Jerusalem: Before 1967

The armistice line drawn at the end of the 1948 war divided Jerusalem into two. Between 1949 and 1967, Israel controlled the western part of Jerusalem, while Jordan took the eastern part, including the old walled city containing important Jewish, Muslim and Christian religious sites.



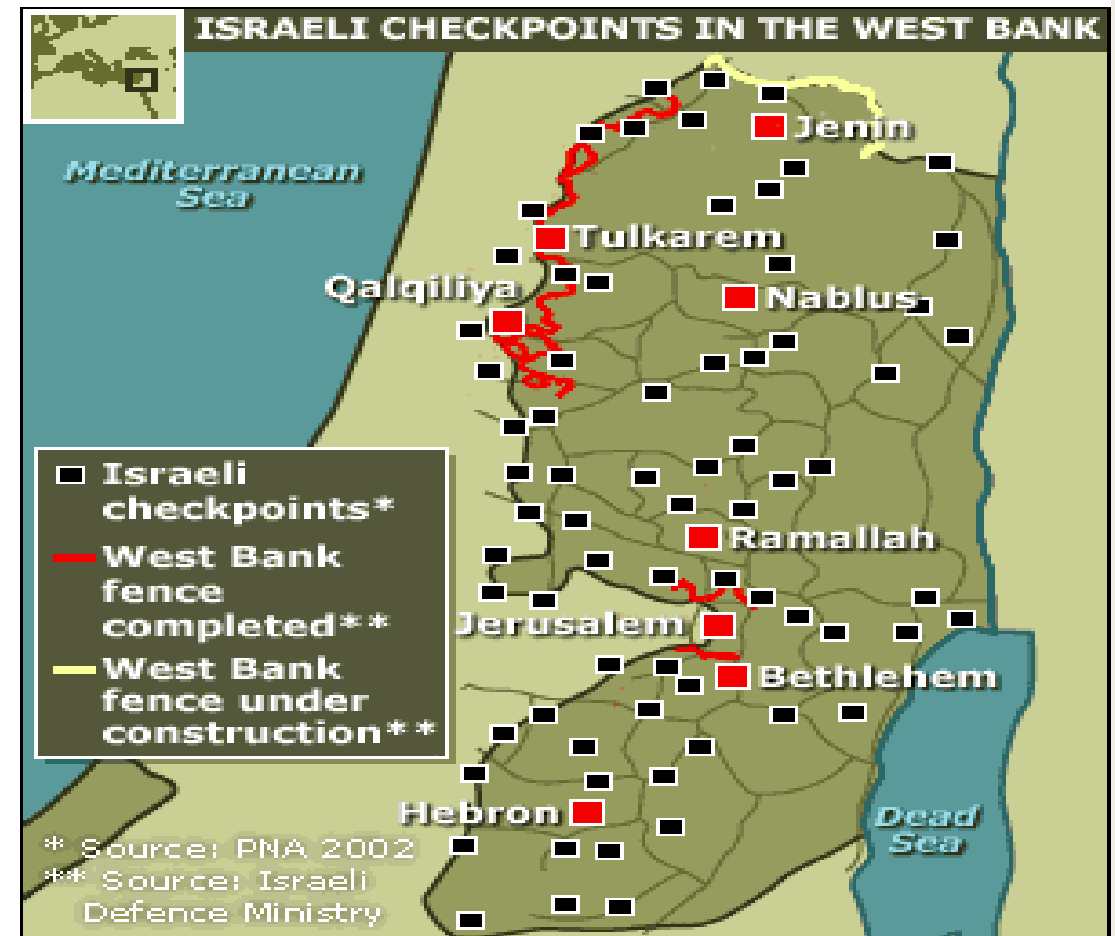
Jerusalem: After 1967

Israel captured the whole of Jerusalem in 1967 and extended the city's municipal boundaries, putting both East and West Jerusalem under its sovereignty and civil law. In 1980 Israel passed a law making its annexation of East Jerusalem explicit. The city's status remains disputed, with Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem considered illegal under international law. Israel is determined that Jerusalem be its undivided capital, while Palestinians are seeking to establish their capital in East Jerusalem.



West Bank: Israeli settlements

Since 1967, Israel has pursued a policy of building settlements on the West Bank. These cover about 2% of the area of the West Bank and are linked by Israeli-controlled roads. There are also large tracts of Israeli-controlled land designated as military areas or nature reserves.



West Bank: Israeli checkpoints

Military checkpoints on West Bank roads allow Israel to monitor and control travel in much of the West Bank. During the recent Palestinian intifada, Israeli troops have also encircled and staged incursions into population centres and severely restricted the movement of Palestinian civilians. In 2002, Israel began building a security barrier near the north-western edge of the West Bank.



Palestine Issue

- Land dispute
 - *Biblical birthright of Jews vs right of self-determination to Palestinians*
- A serious threat to stability of whole of the Middle East
- Background:
 - *World War I and collapse of Ottoman Empire*
 - *Balfour Declaration by British in November 2, 1917 even before it has conquered Jerusalem and area to be known as Palestine*
 - *Jews constituted less than 10 percent of the population at the time*



Palestine Issue

- The statement came in the form of a letter from Britain's then-foreign secretary, Arthur Balfour
- It was included in the terms of the British Mandate for Palestine after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire
- *Declaration stated Britain's support for the creation of a Jewish National home in Palestine without violating civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities*



Palestine Issue

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- *Jewish Immigration increased in Israel in Britain's mandate as opposed to wishes of Palestinians*
- *Declared aim of the mandate system was to allow the winners of the war to administer the newly emerging states until they could become independent*
- *May 14, 1948 , one day before the expiry of British mandate, David Gurion declared state of Israel*



Palestine Issue

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- Declared aim of the mandate system was to allow the winners of the war to administer the newly emerging states until they could become independent
- *May 14, 1948, one day before the expiry of British mandate, David Gurion declared state of Israel*
- Start of Full scale war followed by Declaration (Arab-Israeli War 1948)



Palestine Issue

- The war resulted in an Israeli victory, with Israel annexing territory beyond the partition borders for a proposed Jewish state and into the borders for a proposed Palestinian Arab state.
- Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt signed the 1949 Armistice Agreements with Israel
- In 1956 Israeli forces captured Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula, but were forced to evacuate back to the armistice lines as a result of UN pressure led by the US and the Soviet Union



Palestine Issue

- The 1967 Arab- Israel war, which lasted only six days, established Israel as the dominant regional military power
- Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, and the Golan Heights from Syria.
- The Palestinian national movement emerged as a major actor after 1967 in the form of the political and military groups that made up the Palestine Liberation Organization



Palestine Issue

- Israel regards Jerusalem as its "eternal capital." Arabs consider East Jerusalem part of the occupied West Bank and want it to be the capital of a Palestinian state.
- Egypt and Syria attacked Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights in October 1973.
- 1977, Sadat decided to initiate a separate overture to Israel. November 19, 1977 Camp David accords and the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in 1979.



Palestine Issue

- December 1987, the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza started a mass uprising against the Israeli occupation
- Palestine National Council in November 1988, recognized the state of Israel, proclaimed an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and renounced Militant resistance
- Second intifada beginning in late September 2000 due to weak performance of Oslo Accord and Israeli atrocities



Palestine Issue

Oslo Accords (1993)

- A crucial milestone in this process was Arafat's letter of recognition of Israel's right to exist
 - *Israel would gradually cede control of the Palestinian territories over to the Palestinians in exchange for peace*
- No agreement could be reached as a result of Oslo accords



Palestine Issue

Camp David Summit (2000)

- July 2000, U.S. President Bill Clinton convened a peace summit between Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak
 - *Israel offered to withdraw from over 90 percent of the West Bank, exclusive of Jerusalem and its environs,*
 - *wanted to annex those parts of the West Bank and Gaza with major Jewish settlements closest to Israel proper and possibly retain part of the Jordan valley*
- Palestinians insisted on Israel withdrawing from all the territory captured in the 1967 War, including all of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.



Palestine Issue

Taba Summit (2001):

- Taba, Egypt in January 2001. Israel Proposal removed the "temporarily Israeli controlled" areas. However, Prime Minister Ehud Barak did not conduct further negotiations at that time; the talks ended without an agreement.

Road Map for Peace (2002):

- One peace proposal, presented by the Quartet of the European Union, Russia, the United Nations and the United States on September 17, 2002, was the Road Map for Peace.
- Israel did not accept this proposal



Palestine Issue

Israeli-Palestinian talks in 2007 and 2009:

- From December 2006 to mid-September 2008, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and President Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian Authority met 36 times
- Israeli military offensive in Gaza wiped out dialogue between Israel's Ehud Olmert and the Palestinian Authority's Mahmoud Abbas.



Palestine Issue

- 2010, the Obama administration pushed to revive the stalled peace process
- Two-state solution for the Jewish and Palestinian peoples, promoting the idea of everlasting peace
- The Israeli government rejected any possible agreement with Palestine as long as it refuses to recognize Israel as a Jewish state.

2013-14 Israeli-Palestinian peace talks

- 29 July 2013 Direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians with efforts of US
- April 2014, Israel suspended talks due to the new Palestinian Unity Government.



Palestine Issue

- US shut down the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) diplomatic office in Washington, DC,
- Controversial recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital last year and the relocation of its embassy there by US President Donald Trump
- UN Security Council Resolution 2334 says that Israel's acquisition of territory by force in 1967, including East Jerusalem, is without legal validity.



Palestine Issue Way Forward

- All Palestinians and all Arabs must recognize Israel's right to exist
- Palestinians must be granted an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza
- Israel must end building settlements in the West Bank
- Dismantle its existing settlements and return the land to Palestinians or provide land in exchange
- Israel considers Jerusalem its capital while East Jerusalem is claimed by Palestinians.
- Deal of century by Trump to be presented