



Monthly

CSS TIMES

January 2022

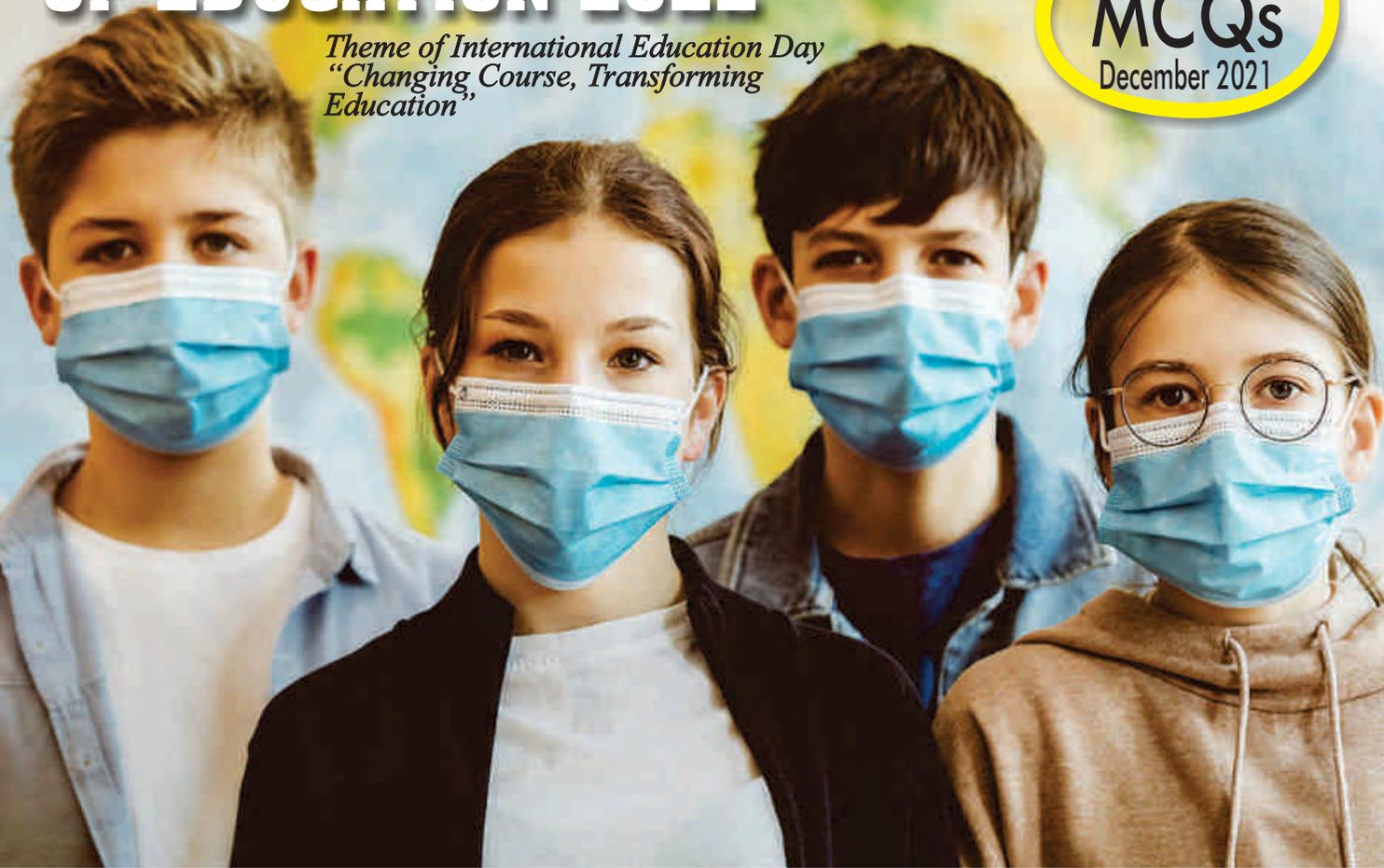


Education in Pakistan
(Research Report 2022)

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF EDUCATION 2022

*Theme of International Education Day
"Changing Course, Transforming Education"*

Current Affairs
MCQs
December 2021



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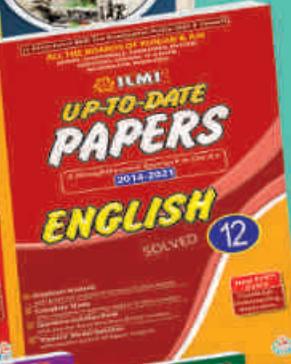
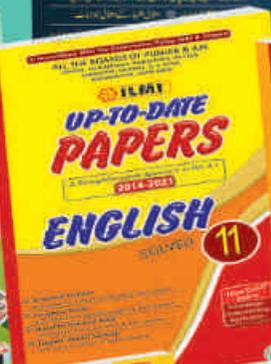
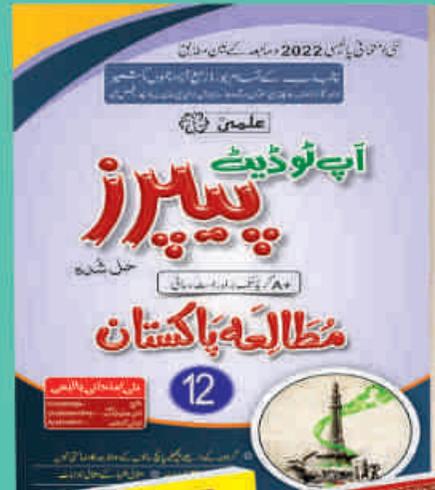
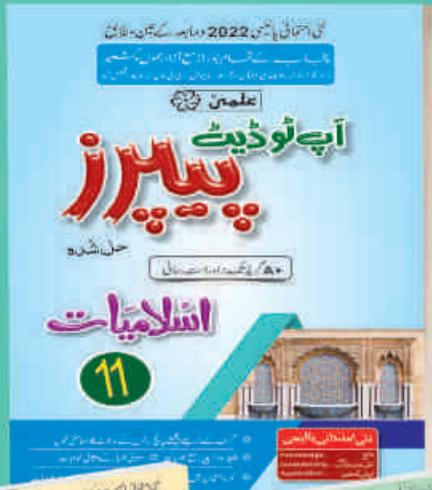
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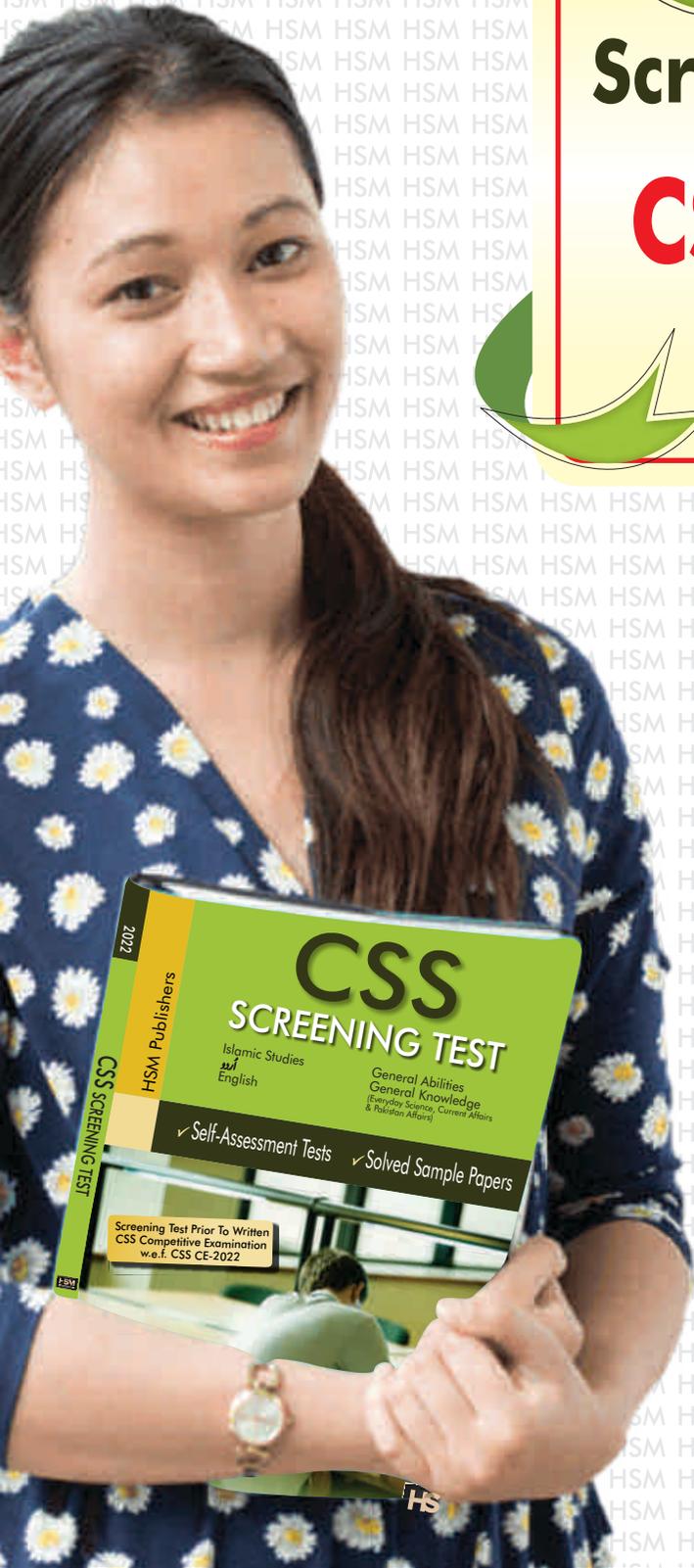
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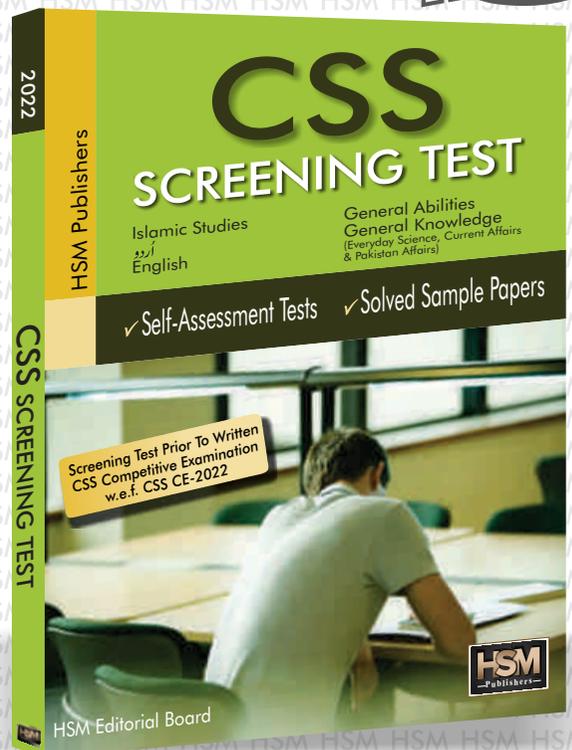
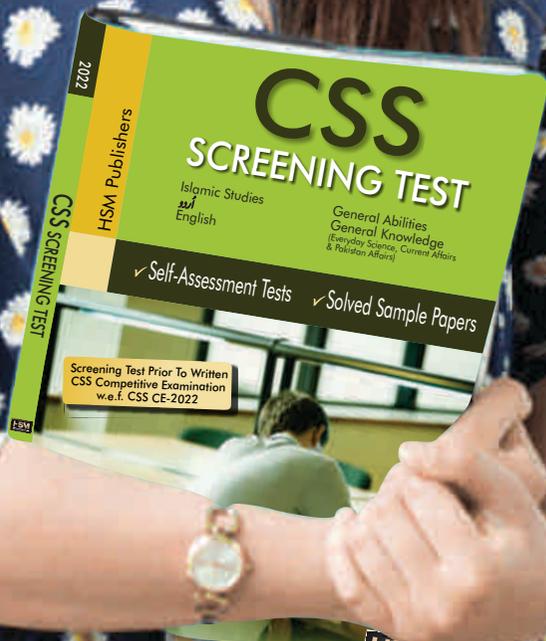
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United Nations International Day of Education

January 24th 2022

United Nations' (UN) International Education Day is observed on the 24th of January every year. In the current year, 2022 the fourth International Education Day is being celebrated on Monday, 24 January.

Theme of International Day of Education "Changing Course, Transforming Education" is the Theme of International Education Day 2022 proclaimed by UNESCO (United Nations).



The purpose of this theme is to strengthen and welcome the revival of education. Education in its usual and formal way has observed a huge gap in the year 2020-21. All activities especially educational activities

remained under-cover and were frozen with the wave of Corona Virus which started in china and closed all educational institutions there, it encapsulated the whole world. Now a ray of hope has appeared when our generation who suffered very much during the Covid-19 period and thus labeled itself the Covid-19 generation, will start going to school college and universities.

Theme of International Day of Education for the previous year 2020 was, "Learning for people, planet, prosperity, and peace" Education is a human right, a public good and a public responsibility. The United Nations' aims to spread education that is included in the basic needs and privileges and in turn human responsibilities and duties.

History

First-Ever International Day of Education

The first-ever International Day of Education was observed on the 24th of January 2019. This year it would be the third time when International Day of education will be visualized to proclaim that Education comes under the basic needs of every person. Acknowledging it vigilantly, The UN's General Assembly has made it possible to preach its message to every corner of the world and reflected a clear impact. It also sounds for the

betterment and welfare that education keeps inside itself; *an educated individual, a civilized individual and hence a civilized society, blessed with opportunities and optimism.*

Education and Covid-19

Covid-19 or Corona Virus is a respiratory disease that started in china and then reached every corner of the world. The spread of this fatal disease was so quick and unusual that it rattled the whole world. It was noticed that the disease spread through the air and touching other people or things where the virus becomes an inhabitant. Millions of people came under its effect and in no time, it made the masses caged in their houses. Education was also not an exception as a huge gathering is found at educational institutes and the governments were



compelled to close down the educational institutions and even lock down the whole sectors so that the alarming spread of the virus could have been escaped. Hence, under the strict lockdown and in the period of sheer anxiety and fear, education was a hope, a motivation, guidance, a supporter and well-wisher. Where online education kept the people busy and didn't let their minds go astray towards depression, it also guided them well to achieve what people cannot do routinely. The Pandemic Covid-19 taught us that Education for our generation is not linked with the institutions and general sources like books only. In the harder times, education must not be paused, hence through devices like mobiles and computers, the online study continued and there was no

risk of getting contaminated with the virus

- Education is a tool that provided hope and work during Pandemic Covid-19.

- Covid-19 affected the institutes but it could not evacuate the minds.



International Education Day Observance Dates

Event	Year	Date	Day
International Day of Education	2019	24 Jan	Thursday
International Day of Education	2020	24 Jan	Friday
International Day of Education	2021	25 Jan	Monday
International Day of Education	2022	24 Jan	Monday
International Day of Education	2023	24 Jan	Tuesday
International Day of Education	2024	24 Jan	Wednesday
International Day of Education	2025	24 Jan	Friday

Education is a Human Right

The right to education is enshrined in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration calls for free and compulsory elementary education. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, goes further to stipulate that countries shall make higher education accessible to all.

The constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, after 18th amendment, under Article 25(A) provides free and compulsory secondary education as fundamental right for Pakistanis and responsibility of the state. On April 10th, 2010 the president of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari signed this document.

Education is key to sustainable development

When it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the international community recognized that education is essential for the success of all 17 of its goals. Sustainable Development Goal 4, in particular, aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030.



Education in Pakistan (Research Report 2022)

The present system of education prevalent in Pakistan is the heritage of the pre-partitioned British India. A review of the education system of Pakistan suggests that there has been little change in Pakistan's schools since 2010 when the 18th Amendment enshrined education as a fundamental human right in the constitution under Article 25A of the constitution of Pakistan 1973. Problems of access, quality, infrastructure and inequality of opportunity remain endemic. According to the Constitution of Pakistan (1973), the Federal Government was entrusted with the responsibility for policy, planning, and promotion of educational facilities in the federating units. This responsibility was in

addition to the overall policymaking, coordinating, and advisory authority; otherwise, education was the concurrent subject. The Federal Ministry of Education also administers the educational institutions located in the federal capital territory. Education is a child's basic right. Even in times of conflict, war, or disaster, temporary learning opportunities are set up as part of emergency relief to provide continued learning support. In Pakistan, the public policies on education reflect the National ideology. It consists of the political option, tradition, values, culture, and socio-economic needs, emerging trends, and concepts, and even its implications in the future.

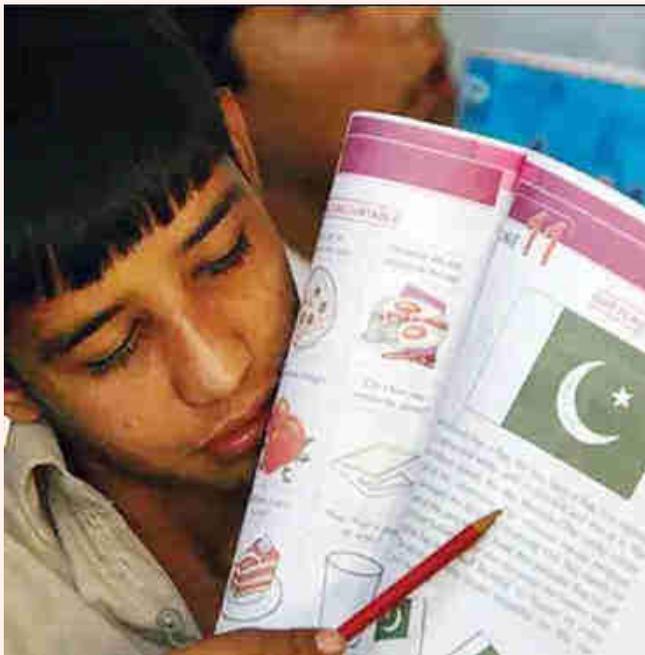
Pakistan has an estimated 22.8 million children from five to 16 outside school. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and consequent educational institution closures have resulted in millions more deprived of learning opportunities.

Flaws in the Education System of Pakistan

The education system of Pakistan despite of towering claims and plans faces the following problems which are critically analyzed below;

Lack of Uniformity

The system of education in Pakistan is not based on uniform principles. Different systems of education are simultaneously working in the country. The curriculum is also not uniformed which has given birth to different schools of thoughts.



Education without Direction

A sound education system is essential for every nation of the world. Every nation develops its generation on the basis of vigorous training and education on social, political, economic and ideological grounds. Pakistani education system due being directionless and weak has not been able to develop and guide its people on sound political and social grounds. There is lack of cohesion in the system and it is more prone towards general education which does not bring any skilled manpower to the market.

Resulting there is increasing unemployment. This situation may promote sense of deprivation among the masses

Outdated Curricula

Curriculum is the tool through which the goals of education are achieved. The curriculum of education in Pakistan does not meet the demands of the current times. It is an old and traditional curriculum which compels the learners to memorize certain facts and figures without taking into consideration the reality that education is the holistic development of an individual. The objectives of education must be developed the psychological, philosophical and sociological foundations of education. The present educational curriculum of Pakistan does not meet these modern standards of education and research.

Lack of Professional Development of Teachers

Training is essential for quality performance. Teaching is a challenging job. There is lack of training opportunities for teachers in Pakistan. Although there various teacher training institutes in the country. These institutes are either not well resourced or being poor run due to lack of fund and trained human resource such trainers and administrators. There are no proper training standards in the available training institutes around the country. Most of the training institutes have been closed down due to lack of funds.

Lack of Quality Teachers

Teacher is the backbone of education system. The quality of teachers in Pakistani schools is deplorable. According to a UNESCO report, the quality of the teachers and instruction in schools is of low quality. This situation is grimmer in remote parts of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan where even there are no teachers available in schools.

Internal and External Influences

Education system in Pakistan is not free from external and internal influences. Externally the system has been made hostage to political interference and internally it is plagued by the bureaucratic manipulations.

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Lack of Resources

Education resources such as books, libraries and physical facilities are important for smooth running of educational process. There are despairingly no facilities of books, libraries and reading materials in all educational institutions of the country. Besides, there are overcrowded classrooms, inadequate teachers and ill-equipped laboratories. This entire grim situation has resulted in a despair and low standard education system.



Literacy Rate in Pakistan

Literacy is a termed that it is acknowledging that make **to understand the development of the world**. In other words we also can say that **Literacy is essential and helpful the people of a nation to observe critical nature of world**. In this way, **a nation will be able to communicate with other world and share their emotions**. Literacy play important role in development of a country.



Pakistan is on progressing now a day. The overall Pakistan literacy rate is **60%**. Pakistan needs to improve their literacy percentage for progresses.

The **Economic Survey 2020-21** (Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement **(PSLSM)** district level survey **2019-20**) has revealed that the literacy rate in the country remains stagnant at **60 per cent** and **education-related expenditures** witnessed a **decrease of 29.6pc** in the year **2019-20**. The survey also said **literacy rate** was **higher in urban areas (74pc)** than **rural areas (52pc)**. **Punjab** has the highest literacy rate of **64pc** followed by **Sindh 58pc**, **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** (excluding merged areas) **55pc**, **KP** (including merged areas) **53pc** and **Balochistan 46pc**.

Karachi's two districts—Central and Korangi, have the **highest literacy rate** after **Islamabad** and **Rawalpindi** as compared to other parts of the country, the latest statistics recently issued by the **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics** reveal.



According to the **PBS census**, **Rawalpindi** stands first with the highest literacy rate with **82.45 percent** of its total population. The data shows that **male literacy** in Rawalpindi is **88.02 percent** while its **female literacy rate** is **76.79**. Similarly, the **literacy rate in rural areas** of the city is **79.89** and the **urban** are at **84.48** percent.

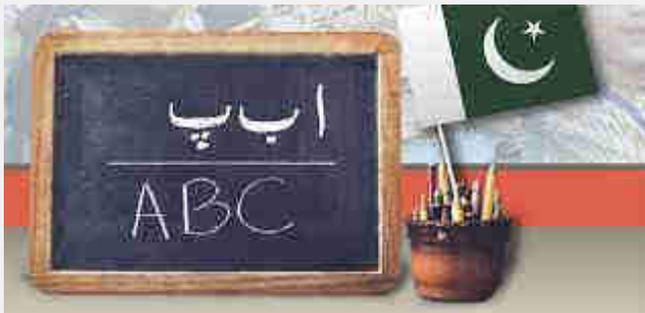
Following the city of Rawalpindi, **Karachi's Central District** spotted on the second with the **literacy rate 81.52 percent** of its total population. Of them, **81.90 percent** are **male**

and **81.13 percent** are **female**. The statistics also show that the **literacy rate of trans-people** for each district. In **Karachi's Central District**, the **literacy rate of transgender people** is **47.98 percent**.

Pakistan's capital city **Islamabad** stands at the **3rd position in terms of literacy rate**. The city has **81.49 percent** educated population. Of them, **86.55** are **male** and **75.83** are **female**. The literacy rate of trans people in Islamabad is 55.36. Subsequently, **Korangi** stands **4th** in the list of highly educated districts. Its **literacy rate** is **80.19 percent**. Of them, **81.51** are **male**, **76** are **female** and **57.86** are **transgender** people.

Factors of Illiteracy in Pakistan:

- Unemployment.
- Low Income.
- Low quality jobs.
- Bad access to life holds professional development.
- Not self sufficient.
- Lack of health facility.



- Bad system of education in Pakistan.
- Precious education.

The Worst Literacy Rate

The statistics reveal that **FR Bannu** has the **worst literacy** with **18.69** after **FR D.I. Khan** with a literacy rate **20 percent**. However, **FR Lakki Marwat** has **20.37 percent** and **Torghar district** has **22.01 percent** literacy rate followed by **Kohistan** with the low literacy rate of **22 percent**.

Also, the southern parts of **Punjab** have low literacy rate. **District Rajanpur** has **33 percent**, **D.G Khan** has **46** and **Lodhran** has **47 percent** literacy rate. In **Sindh**, **Sujawal** has **25 percent**, **Thatta** has **27** and **Tharparkar** has **29 percent** literacy rate.



In **Balochistan**, **Kohlu district** has the **lowest literacy rate** with **18 percent** of its total population. And, three other districts included **Washuk**, **Jhalmagsi**, and **Nasirabad** have a literacy rate of **23 percent** while **Barkhan**, **Dera Bugti**, and **Awaran** have **25 percent literacy** respectively.

Unfortunately literacy rates in Pakistan are very low when compared to other SAARC countries.

Under the **18th Amendment** Ministry of Education has been devolved and has become a **provincial subject**. For this purpose changes have been made in key



areas of education sector i.e. **Curriculum** and **syllabus**, **Centres of Excellence**, **Standards of education** up to **Grade 12**, and **Islamic Education** Transferred to **Provinces**. Whereas **Planning and Policy** and **Standards of education** beyond **Grade 12**, covered under **Federal Legislative List**.

Expenditures on Education

The cumulative education expenditures by the federal and provincial governments in

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Fy2020 stood at **1.5pc** of the **GDP** compared to **2.3pc** in **FY2019-20**. **Expenditures on education** had been rising gradually till **2018-19** but in **2019-20** it witnessed a **decrease of 29.6pc** - from **Rs868 billion** to **Rs611 billion.**"

Total Number of Enrollments

The total number of enrollments in **2018-19** was recorded at **52.5 million** compared to **51 million** in **2017- 18** which shows an increase of **2.9pc**. It is estimated to increase to **55 million** in **2019-20**.

The Number of Institute

The number of institutes recorded at **273.4 thousand** during **2018-19** compared to **262 thousand** during **2017-18**. However, the **number of institutes** is estimated to **increase** to **279.4 thousand** in **2019-20**.

The Number of Teachers

There were **1.76 million teachers** in **2018-19** compared to **1.77 million** last year. **The number of teachers** is estimated to **increase** to **1.80 million** during **2019-20**.

The Gross Enrollment Rate

GER (Gross Enrollment Rate) at the **primary level** excluding **Katchi** (prep) for the **age group 6-10 years** at the **national level** during **2019-20** declined to **84pc** as compared to **91pc** in **2014- 15**. The **decline in GER** mainly due to enrollment of **over-aged** children is **decreasing** since 2012-13. The survey said **Net Enrollment Rate** (NER) at the national level during **2019-20** declined to **64pc** compared to **67pc** in **2014-15**.



The **province-wise comparison** reveals that **NER** in **Punjab** and **Balochistan** remained stagnant at **70pc** and **56pc**, respectively, while a **decline in NER** has been observed in **Sindh** and **KP**.

Development Projects

According to **The Economic Survey 2020-21**, **Rs 4.5 billion** have been allocated in **PSDP 2020-21** for **22 ongoing** and **six new development projects** of the **Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training**. While an amount of **Rs1.2 billion** has also been allocated for **six ongoing** and new education related development projects sponsored by various ministers.

About the provincial annual development programmes (ADPs) 2020-21

The **Punjab** allocated **Rs34.6 billion** for **110 ongoing** and **29 new projects** out of which **Rs27.6 billion** have been allocated for **school education**, **Rs3.9 billion** for **higher education**, **Rs0.6 billion** for **special education** and **Rs2.5 billion** for **literacy** and **non-formal education**.

The **Sindh government** allocated **Rs23.4 billion** for **399 ongoing** and **11 new development**

projects of education sector. Out of these, **Rs15.5 billion** have been allocated for **school education** and **literacy**, **Rs3.7 billion** for **college educati**

on, **Rs0.13 billion** for the **department of empowerment of persons with disabilities**, **Rs0.7 billion** for **Sindh Tevta** and **Rs3.4 billion** for **universities** and **boards**.

The **government of KP** allocated **Rs30.1 billion** in **2020-21** for **188 ongoing** and **61 new** development projects and this amount is **94pc higher** than the last year allocation.

The **Balochistan government** allocated **Rs9.1 billion** for **108 ongoing** and **176 new** development projects.

HEC's Planning and Development

The government allocated **Rs29.5 billion** to **HEC** for implementation of **144 development projects** (**113 ongoing** and **31 new** approved projects) of public sector universities and during **July-March 2021** **Rs22.5 billion** (**76pc** of the total allocation) **HEC** has been authorised to meet expenditure against development projects.

Sindh School Monitoring System

Improved governance, accountability and service delivery

Process

- Field-based monitors use technology (smart phone + biometric device) for monitoring schools on a regular basis.
- Data collected on school status, infrastructure, and facilities (boundary wall, drinking water, toilets, electricity, furniture), staff (teachers and administration) and students attendance
- Transmitted to a centralized dashboard in Education and Literacy Department and Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation in real time
- Enables planning and informed decision making by Sindh Government - review meetings with districts to take necessary actions for closed schools and teacher absenteeism

System being expanded to cover all 29 districts

Results



210,000
education staff verified
with biometrics



MORE THAN 26,200 schools monitored to date

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST

6,000 absconders
40,000 absentees

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2021 in Review

5 Sports Stories

1 South Africa Becomes The Highest Profile Team to Visit Pakistan

Bringing top cricket teams back to Pakistan had become a massive challenge for cricketing authorities since a horrific attack on the Sri Lanka team in Lahore in 2009.

After 14 long years, the African side arrived in Karachi on Jan 16 to play two Tests and three T20s on their first tour of Pakistan in 14 years. However, they were so bad that they



ended up losing all the matches, save for a T20.

2 A Mountain Hero Lost, A Mountain Hero Gained

February brought the heartbreaking news that veteran mountaineer and one of



Pakistan's most daring sons, Ali Sadpara, had gone missing while attempting a joint ascent of K2 with with Iceland's John Snorri Sigurjónsson and Chile's Juan Pablo Mohr Prieto.

Meanwhile, in May, 19-year-old Shehroze Kashif became the youngest Pakistani to scale Mount Everest — the world's highest mountain.

A few months later in July, the Lahore native also became the youngest mountaineer to reach the K2 summit — the world's second-highest peak at a height of 8,611 metres (28,251 foot) above sea level.

3 Talha Talib Carries the Weight of Expectations at Olympics

Only a few had heard weightlifter Talha Talib's name until his debut at the Olympics caught everyone's attention.



Despite little support, the 21-year-old lifter from Gujranwala took part in the 67kg category and held the gold medal spot until the final round before eventually being bumped down and denied a podium finish.

He couldn't lift enough to get a medal but he lifted his sport out of the abyss and shone a bright light on it.

4 Arshad Nadeem Throws Javelin into Limelight

During the Olympics, another little known hero Arshad Nadeem quite literally threw his sport into the limelight. Few had known what javelin throw was until the man from Gujranwala went neck and neck with some of the world's top throwers.



He was in contention for a medal at one point and even though he did not win, he made it clear that he's got game. Once you prove that, Pakistan takes notice, and it did.

5 Haider Ali Wins Gold at Paralympics Games

This year arguably belongs to national athletes who excelled at the global scene and Haider Ali was one of them. He made the country proud by winning a gold medal in the discus throw competition at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics Games, becoming the first



Ali accomplished a 55.26-metre throw — almost 3m longer than Ukraine's Mykola Zhabnyak who hit the 52.43m mark to come in second place.



Major Events

Notable National and International Events

January 2 - Zakiur Rehman Lakhvi was arrested in Lahore, on terrorism-financing charges.



January 2 - The Supreme Court ordered that the Shri Paramhans Ji Maharaj Samadhi temple in Teri, Karak District, be rebuilt by the government after it was destroyed by a mob in December 2020



January 9 - Sriwijaya Air Flight 182 - a Boeing 737-500 - crashes into the ocean minutes after takeoff, killing all 62 people on board.

January 9 - A massive blackout strikes Pakistan, leaving as much as 90 percent of the country without electricity at its height as officials rush to restore power



January 11 - 9 countries appointed new ambassadors to Pakistan: Nepal, Tapas Adhikari; Belarus, Andrei Metdlitsa; South Korea, Sush Sangpyo; Cuba, Zener Javier; Mali, Dianguinadit Yaya Doucoure; Ireland, Ms Sonya McGuinness; Sierra Leone, Alie Kamara; Cambodia, Ung Sean; Kosovo, Ilir Dugolli

January 14 - Pakistan, Turkey and Azerbaijan agreed to broaden their cooperation and reaffirmed support for each other on issues of concern to them.

January 17 - A vocal critic of the Kremlin, Alexey Navalny, is detained by police in Russia, moments after his return to the country and five months after he was poisoned with the nerve agent Novichok. He is ordered to remain in custody for 30 days during a surprise hearing in Russia.

January 20 - Biden is sworn in as the 46th



president and Kamala Harris is sworn in as the 49th vice president.

January 20 - At least 32 people are killed and over 100 are injured in a double suicide bombing in Baghdad, the first suicide attack to strike Baghdad in nearly two years. ISIS later claims responsibility.

January 28 - A Malaysian court ordered the immediate release of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) plane which was seized on 15 January, at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, over a lease dispute



February 1 - Myanmar's military takes control of the country in a coup and declares a state of emergency, following the detention of Aung San Suu Kyi and other senior government leaders.

February 2 - A Moscow court sentences Russian opposition leader Alexey Navalny to prison for more than two and a half years, prompting protests across the country. The sentence takes into account the 11 months Navalny spent under house arrest.

February 9 - The United Arab Emirates' first mission to Mars, known as the Hope Probe,





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arrives at the red planet and successfully enters orbit on its first attempt. The Hope Probe marks the UAE as only the fifth country in history to reach Mars and a first for the Arab world.

February 10 - After traveling through space for seven months, China's Tianwen-1 probe successfully reaches Mars and enters the planet's orbit.

February 11 - In a verdict hailed by rights organisations, the Supreme Court of Pakistan has ruled that a condemned prisoner if found, due to mental illness, unable to comprehend the reasons behind his/her punishment qualifies for an exemption from the execution of death sentence.

February 12 - Tokyo 2020 Olympics chief Yoshiro Mori steps down after sexist remarks he made about women are leaked to Japanese media.

February 23 - Foreign direct investment (FDI) during the first seven months of the current fiscal year fell by 27 per cent compared to the same period of last fiscal year, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) reported.

February 26 - Pakistan will continue to stay on the grey list of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for another four months, i.e until June for three out of 27 unmet action plan targets on anti-money laundering and



March 1 - A French court sentences former President Nicolas Sarkozy to three years in prison for corruption and influence peddling, but suspends two years of the sentence. The judge says Sarkozy can serve the sentence by

Sarkozy's lawyer says he will appeal the ruling.



March 5 - Pope Francis arrives in Baghdad, Iraq, for a historic tour of the war-ravaged nation, where he meets with members of the country's Christian community. The trip is the first-ever papal visit to Iraq.

March 7 - Meghan, Duchess of Sussex, and Prince Harry's highly anticipated sit-down interview with Oprah Winfrey airs. Over the course of the two-hour special, the couple is critical of the way Britain's royal institution treated them, and say they had no option but to leave royal life.

March 10 - In order to meet IMF conditions for revival of its stalled programme, the federal cabinet cleared for introduction in parliament three crucial bills, including the one allowing unprecedented autonomy to the State Bank of Pakistan to target inflation, rather than economic growth.

March 15 - Germany, Italy, Spain and France temporarily halt the rollout of the Oxford-AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine over a small number of blood clot concerns. Plans to resume the rollout are announced three days later.



March 19 - Tanzanian Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan is sworn in as the country's first female president, two days after the death of President John Magufuli, one of Africa's most prominent Covid-19 skeptics, was announced.

March 23 - The Ever Given, a 224,000-ton vessel, runs aground in the Suez Canal. The resulting traffic jam hinders global oil supplies. The vessel is fully dislodged on March 29.

March 30 - The World Health Organization releases a 120-page report saying the novel coronavirus that causes Covid-19 probably spread to people through an animal, and probably started spreading among humans no more than a month or two before it was noticed in December 2019. A joint statement released by the United Kingdom, the United States and 12 other countries calls for a more transparent evaluation.

April 9 - Buckingham Palace announces Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II, has died at 99.

April 9 - The La Soufrière volcano on the Caribbean island of St. Vincent erupts.

April 30 - A stampede breaks out at Israel's Mount Meron, killing at least 45 people and injuring more than 150. Worshipers were gathering at the mountain to mark the Lag Ba'Omer holiday, an annual event where participants sing, dance and light fires in homage to second-century sage Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai at his burial site.

May 3 - An overpass carrying a subway train collapses in Mexico City, killing at least 26 people, including children, according to local government officials. At least 79 people are hospitalized.



May 8 - At least 90 people are killed, and more than 150 are injured in an explosion near a high school for girls in the Afghan capital, Kabul. The explosion was caused by a car bomb followed by two IED explosions.

May 20 - Israel and the Palestinian militant group Hamas agree to a ceasefire after more than a week of conflict left hundreds dead. Over 11 days, the Israel Defense Forces carried out a devastating aerial bombardment of Gaza, while the Palestinian military group Hamas fired thousands of rockets into Israel. Israeli airstrikes killed at least 248 Palestinians, including at least 66 children, according to the Hamas-run health ministry there. At least 12 people in Israel, including two children, have been killed by Palestinian militant fire from Gaza, according to the IDF and Israel's emergency service.

May 23 - Ryanair Flight 4978 traveling from Athens, Greece to Vilnius, Lithuania, is diverted shortly before touchdown by Belarusian air traffic control to the capital Minsk over a supposed security alert. Roman Pratasevich, a Belarus opposition activist and passenger on the plane, is arrested as soon as the plane lands.

May 29 - UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson marries fiancée Carrie Symonds in a secret wedding at Westminster Cathedral in London.



May 31 - The Chinese government will now allow couples to have three children, according to the state-run news agency Xinhua.

June 4 - Duchess Meghan gives birth to the couple's second child, a daughter weighing 7 lbs., 11 oz. The baby is named Lilibet 'Lili' Diana Mountbatten-Windsor.

June 13 - Benjamin Netanyahu loses office for the first time in 12 years after rival Naftali Bennett wins a parliamentary vote to form a government.



June 17 - China successfully launches three astronauts into space from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwest China's Gobi Desert. The mission sent the crew to the core module of the planned space station, called Tiangong or "Heavenly Palace," which is still under construction in a low-Earth orbit. The crew will stay in orbit for three months, during which the life-support system and maintenance will be tested.

June 19 - Ebrahim Raisi wins the presidential election in Iran, securing almost 18 million of the nearly 29 million ballots cast. Overall voter turnout was only 48.8%, the lowest in any presidential election since the establishment of the Islamic Republic in 1979.

July 2 - China's President Xi Jinping warned that foreign forces attempting to bully the nation would "get their heads bashed", and hailed a "new world" created by its people as the ruling Communist Party marked the centenary of its founding.

July 6 - As the withdrawal of American and Nato troops from Afghanistan enters its final phase and the Taliban make more territorial gains, an influx of refugees into Pakistan seems inevitable. But this time around, Islamabad appears not in favour of opening its border, and instead is ready to look into the 'Iranian model' if the situation demands.

July 8 - Officials announce the 2020 Tokyo Olympics will not have spectators, after Japan declares a new state of emergency in Tokyo due to Covid-19.

July 14-15 - Catastrophic flooding in western Europe brings two months' worth of rain in a day. More than 220 people are killed.

August 1 - The government is set to move a resolution in the National Assembly seeking to extend the constitutional life of the controversial Election (Second Amendment) Ordinance 2021 for another 120 days which is to expire next month.

August 4 - Pakistan has finally achieved the milestone of one million shots a day as the country ramped up vaccination efforts in its struggle to tackle the resurgence of Covid-19 cases.



August 9 - The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) releases the most comprehensive and conclusive report on the "state of the science" on the climate crisis. UN Secretary-General António Guterres calls the report "a code red for humanity," noting that "global heating is affecting every region on Earth, with many of the changes becoming irreversible."

August 10 - The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) decided to prohibit unvaccinated people from travelling on trains from Oct 1 and called on the provinces to ensure that standard operating procedures (SOPs) were followed during Muharram.

August 12 - Twenty-two-year-old Jake Davison shoots and kills five people in the English city of Plymouth. It is the deadliest incident of its kind in the area since 2010, when a shooting spree in Cumbria, in northern England, claimed 12 lives.

August 14 - A 7.2 magnitude earthquake strikes Haiti. At least 2,246 people are killed and more than 12,763 are injured.

August 15 - The Taliban takes control of Afghanistan's capital city, Kabul, almost two decades since they were driven out by US troops.



September 3 - An ISIS supporter is killed by New Zealand police after stabbing seven people in a supermarket in the Auckland suburb of New Lynn.

September 7 - Mexico's Supreme Court unanimously rules that penalizing abortion is unconstitutional, in a decision expected to set a precedent for the legal status of abortion nationwide.

September 1 - Keeping pace with technological advancements, the National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra) introduced an innovative application enabling people to use their smartphones for biometric verification.

September 13 - North Korea claims it successfully test-fired new long-range cruise missiles, according to the country's state-run Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).



September 26 - Germany's left-leaning Social Democratic Party (SPD) narrowly wins the largest share of parliamentary seats following the federal election. Both the SPD and the conservative Christian Democratic Union with its coalition partner, the Christian Social Union, have said they want to begin coalition negotiations to form a new government.

September 30 - The Foreign Office reminded the US of the importance of continued security cooperation with Pakistan and said a legislation introduced in the US Senate for sanctioning Afghan Taliban and their foreign backers was detrimental to bilateral relations.

October 2 - Inflation measured by Consumer Price Index surged to nine per cent in September from 8.4pc in August, the period when global oil prices kept on rising steadily, undermining earlier gains. The global oil prices reached \$80 a barrel against \$40 in January this year.

October 4 - Fumio Kishida takes office as the new prime minister of Japan.



October 13 - Five people are killed and three are injured in a bow and arrow attack in the Norwegian town of Kongsberg. A 37-year-old Danish citizen is arrested and charged.

October 16 - Seventeen missionaries from the United States and Canada, some of them minors, are kidnapped in Haiti, according to the organization Christian Aid Ministries. On October 19, a top Haitian official tells CNN that the gang that kidnapped the

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missionaries is asking for \$1 million each for their release. Two of the missionaries are released on November 21.



October 21 - The Pakistan Navy thwarted an attempt by an Indian submarine to enter Pakistani waters.

November 1- Members of the negotiating team from the government side claimed that they had reached an 'agreement' with the proscribed Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) in order to end the nearly two-week-long impasse, but refused to divulge its details.

November 4- The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) decided to allow inbound air traffic at full quantum from Nov 10, but retained five countries in category C.

November 10- Pakistan has sought Chinese government's intervention to persuade China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation — Sinosure — to clear about \$13 billion insurance cover of energy and infrastructure projects on priority basis.

November 18- More than 2,500 Indian Sikhs arrived via Wagah border to observe the



552nd birth anniversary of Baba Guru Nanak.
November 22- As the number of registered voters climbs to 119 million, as many as 81 of the total 133 districts across the country have a gender gap of over 10 per cent. Twenty-eight out of 34 districts of KP, including capital Peshawar, are on the list of areas with variation between male and female voters exceeding 10pc. Twenty-six out of 33 districts of Balochistan, 17 out of 37 districts of Punjab and nine out of 29 districts of Sindh also have a gender gap of over 10pc among the voters.

November 24 - Three German political parties seal a deal for a new government, with left-leaning Olaf Scholz set to become the next chancellor, following lengthy coalition negotiations and a historic election that sees Angela Merkel stepping down after 16 years at the helm.

November 30 - The State Bank of Pakistan signed an agreement with the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) to receive \$3 billion, which will be placed in the SBP's account with an aim to improve its foreign exchange reserves.



November 30 - The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) on Monday warned that the arrival of Omicron — said to be the most virulent strain of Covid-19 — into Pakistan was inevitable and feared that health system could collapse in the coming weeks due to its high transmissibility. In South Africa, the positivity rate increased tenfold, from 0.9 per cent to 9.77pc, in just 12 days.

December 2 -. The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) decided to strictly implement the vaccination regime in the wake of the emergence of a new virulent



Covid-19 variant, Omicron, that has spread in a number of countries.

December 4 - At least 14 people are dead and hundreds are displaced after Mount Semeru, a volcano in Indonesia's East Java province, erupts.

December 6 - Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have signed two agreements related to workers' recruitment and skills verification of Pakistani workforce being employed in the kingdom.

December 6 - Myanmar's deposed leader Aung San Suu Kyi is sentenced to four years in prison on charges of incitement and breaking Covid-19 rules, in the first verdict against the Nobel Peace Prize winner since the military seized power in February. Her sentence is then reduced to two years by the country's military, state media MRTV reported.



December 10 -. The banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) declined to extend the month-long ceasefire with the government, accusing it of failing to honour the decisions



reached earlier. The announcement has put the nascent peace efforts into the doldrums.

December 16 - Expressing concern over non-implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) against terrorism, Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) co-chairman and former president Asif Ali Zardari declared that the state had no right or authority to pardon the killers of the innocent children who were martyred in the terrorist attack on Army Public School (APS) in Peshawar in 2014.

December 16 - Super Typhoon Rai, known locally as Odette, makes landfall in the Philippines, killing at least 389 people.

December 20 - The 57-member Muslim bloc, which is also the world's second-largest multilateral forum, in a communiqué adopted at the end of the extraordinary session of its Council of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad said it "will play a leading role in the delivery of humanitarian and development aid to the people of Afghanistan".



December 28 - The National Security Committee (NSC) approved the National Security Policy that puts economic stability at the core of a comprehensive national security.

December 31 - Finance Minister Shaukat Tarin presented in the National Assembly the Finance (Supplementary) Bill 2021 envisaging withdrawal of sales tax exemptions worth Rs343 billion on machinery, pharma and imported food items.



Omicron: New Corona Variant

Covid-19's new variant Omicron is spreading gradually in Punjab, particularly in Lahore, as the number of positive cases rose to 125 after 36 more more contracted the virus on Jan 1, 2022.

The health department data says 103 positive cases of various variants of Covid have been reported from different parts of the Punjab from Dec 15, 2021 to Jan 1, 2022. Of them, a majority of the cases were of Omicron.

The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) said the Omicron driven fifth COVID-19 wave has started in Pakistan and urged people to get vaccinated and follow SOPs to control the virus spread.

The World Health Organization has declared the recently-discovered B.1.1.529 strain of Covid-19, to be a variant of concern.

- The virus was first detected in **Southern Africa** and it is **renamed Omicron**.



About 70 million people in Pakistan, or 32% of the population, have had two vaccine doses.

The government authorised booster doses for citizens over the age of 30 from Jan 1, 2022. Children over the age of 12 are being offered vaccinations at their schools.



Key Points

§

About:

- o Omicron is placed in the **most-troubling category** of Covid-19 variants, along with the globally-dominant Delta plus its weaker rivals Alpha, Beta and Gamma.
- o This variant has a **large number of mutations**. Some of them are cause for serious concern because they may allow the new variant to evade immunity obtained from a past infection or via a vaccine.
 - § However, there are no reliable estimates of just how much more transmissible the Omicron variant is compared to previous strains of the virus
 - § Apart from South Africa, Omicron has been detected in **Israel** in



people coming from **Malawi, Botswana, Belgium and Hong Kong.**



Nomenclature:

- o The WHO has decided to name the variants **after the letters of the Greek alphabet**, to avoid the **countries that first detected them being stigmatised**.



- o WHO selected the name Omicron, **instead of Nu or Xi**, the two letters between Mu and Omicron. This is because:
 - § Xi happens to be a popular **surname in China** (avoiding 'causing offence to any cultural, social, national, regional, professional or ethnic groups).
 - Nu could have been confused with the **word 'new'**.

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The **RCEP** will **come into effect on January 1, 2022**, marking **the formation of the world's largest free trade zone in terms of trade volume.**

What is RCEP?



It is a **trade deal** between the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

When was RCEP introduced?

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership was introduced during the 19th ASEAN meet held in November 2011. The RCEP negotiations were kick-started during

the 21st ASEAN Summit in Cambodia in November 2012. Now, all participating countries aim to finalise and sign a deal by November 2019.



Member States

Member states of ASEAN and their FTA partners are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Japan, India, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

Why is RCEP important?

The 16 countries negotiating the RCEP together account for a third of the world gross domestic product (GDP) and almost half the world's population, with the combined GDPs

of China and India alone making up more than half of that. RCEP's share of the world economy could account for half of the estimated \$0.5 quadrillion global (GDP, PPP) by 2050.

The RCEP is designed to cut tariffs by as much as 90 per cent on goods traded between the signatory states for 20 years since coming into effect. In the common rule of origin established by the RCEP, only 40 per cent of regional content is required for goods to be considered of RCEP origin, much lower than the thresholds of other free trade agreements.

A report released during the RCEP Media & Think Tank Forum held online and offline in Haikou, in the Hainan province of China, estimated the RCEP could help increase member states' exports, foreign investment stocks and GDP by 10.4 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.8 percent respectively by 2025.

The forum was jointly organised by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Hainan Provincial Committee, *China Daily*, Hainan-based China Institute for

Reform and Development and the China Institute for Free Trade Ports with Chinese Characteristics.

The report also said the RCEP could boost global GDP growth by \$186 billion a year.

What is the objective of RCEP?

RCEP aims to create an integrated market with 16 countries, making it easier for products and services of each of these countries to be available across this region. The negotiations are focused on the following: Trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property, dispute settlement, e-commerce, small and medium enterprises, and economic cooperation.

China's role in RCEP

RCEP was pushed by Beijing in 2012 in order to counter another FTA that was in the works at the time: The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). The US-led TPP excluded China. However, in 2016 US President Donald Trump withdrew his country from the TPP. Since then, the RCEP has become a major tool for China to counter the US efforts to prevent trade with Beijing



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REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)



Aims and Objectives of RCEP:

1. To lower tariffs, open up trade in services and promote investment to help emerging economies catch up with the rest of the world.
2. To help reduce costs and time for companies by allowing them to export

3. It also touches on intellectual property, but will not cover environmental protections and labour rights.

Significance:

- RCEP will cover about 30% of global gross domestic product (GDP), worth \$26.2 trillion (€23.17 trillion), and nearly a third of the world's population, some 2.2 billion people.
- Under RCEP, around 90% of trade tariffs within the bloc will eventually be eliminated.
- RCEP will also set common rules around trade, intellectual property, e-commerce and competition.



Challenges ahead:

- The lack of participation by the United States "allows Beijing to solidify its role as driver of economic growth in the region."
- Economic gains will take a long time to materialize.
- While the big Asian economies will enjoy most of the spoils, RCEP may leave smaller countries within ASEAN at a disadvantage, as the trade deal doesn't cover their major industries.



- The least developed countries in Asia — Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar — currently benefit from inter-ASEAN trade, which could be "eroded" by RCEP trade.
- The smaller ASEAN countries may also lose some of their benefits from trade preference programs that allow them to export tariff-free products outside of ASEAN, including South Korea and Japan.

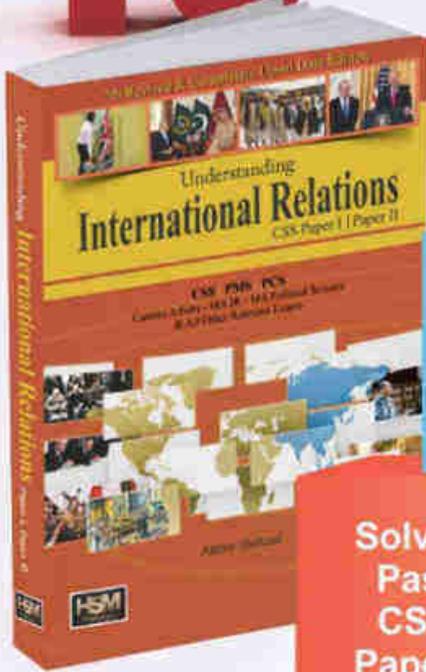
Pakistan's Trade Potential and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

- Through the participation in RCEP, exports of Pakistan will increase by 15 to 16 percent and competition in the field of specific products will be able to expand its market.
- Elimination of tariffs for neighboring countries will not expand their exports but also be favorable for Pakistan to boost potential investment, because all the countries will prefer those countries which are part of the group.
- Regional cooperation is particularly an injection in the momentum to Pakistan's exports for rising diversity and it is an important opportunity to enter into mega-regional trade which could help in expanding networks to support participation in the global supply chain.

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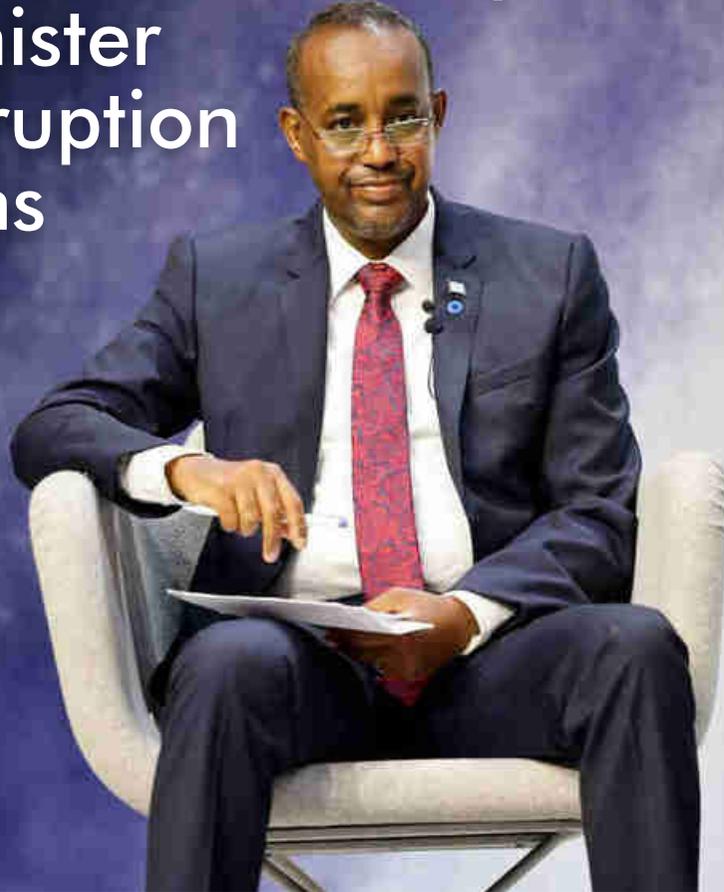
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Somalia's President Suspends Prime Minister Over Corruption Allegations Context



- Recently, Somalia suspended its Prime Minister.

Somalia's president suspended the country's prime minister and marine forces commander on Monday, a sharp escalation in a political dispute that threatens to further destabilize the troubled nation on the Horn of Africa.

President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed suspended Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble over allegations of corruption and misuse of public land. Mr. Mohamed's office had earlier accused Mr. Roble of "posing a serious threat to the electoral process" and of carrying out activities that violated his mandate.

The Somali Constitution gives the president the power to appoint a premier, but the power to dismiss or vote no confidence in the prime minister and his cabinet lies with Parliament.

The political battle comes as more than 90 percent of the country faces drought conditions, according to the United Nations, with almost four million people estimated to be at risk of acute food insecurity.

Somalia is also confronting increasing threats from the Shabab terrorist group, Covid-19's negative economic impact and clashes between rival forces in various parts of the country that have left dozens dead and thousands displaced from their homes.

About

- Somalia is a country **located in the Horn of Africa**.
- It is bordered by Ethiopia to the west, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Somali Sea and Guardafui Channel to the east, and Kenya to the southwest.
- Somalia is separated from Seychelles by the Somali Sea and is separated from Socotra by the Guardafui Channel.

Tiangong Space Station



Three Chinese astronauts in space station Tiangong held a video chat with students in Beijing, Hong Kong and Macao Saturday afternoon, the first day of 2022. The live space-Earth talk was attended by around 500 young students at the three venues. The astronauts shared their space dream and aspirations. China has accused the US of ignoring international treaty obligations and engaging in irresponsible and unsafe conduct in outer space after two near misses between the Chinese space station and satellites operated by Elon Musk's SpaceX company. China, which is growing its presence in space, has complained to the UN detailing two alleged space incidents involving its **Tiangong Space Station** and two **Starlink satellites** from Elon Musk-founded aerospace firm, SpaceX.

Tiangong is a space station that the Chinese Manned Space Agency (CMSA) is building in low Earth orbit. In May 2021, China launched Tianhe, the first of the orbiting space station's three modules, and the country aims to finish building the station by the end of 2022.



Why did China approach the UN?

Both the U.S. and China are parties to **the Outer Space Treaty**, which is formally known as **the 'Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies'**.

- The multilateral treaty, adopted by the UN General Assembly, provides the basic framework on international space law.



Key provisions and their relevance in this case:

- According to **article VI of the treaty**, nations will be responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities. That means the U.S. can be held responsible for the activities of the U.S.-based aerospace firm SpaceX founded by Elon Musk.
- **Article VII** states that nations will be liable for damage caused by their space objects, such as satellites.
- **Article V of the treaty** requires parties to immediately inform other parties or the UN Secretary-General of any phenomenon they discover in outer space, "which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts".

How does the UN help with space issues?

The **United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs** was created to service **the ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space**.

- The committee was established in 1958 shortly after the launch of **the first artificial satellite, Sputnik-1**.
- It has been serving as a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space.

The Outer Space Treaty:

It came into force on October 10, 1967. The principles embodied in the treaty has facilitated the orderly conduct of activities in outer space.

What's the concern now?

- Space-related conflicts have occurred in the past and will most likely continue to happen in the future as well, considering the growing number of activities in the space, involving different parties.



- The International Space Station and China's space station, Tiangong, which is under construction, operate in the LEO, where much of **the space debris** can be found.
- Besides, there are about 30,000 satellites and other pieces of debris in Earth's orbit that can reach speeds of nearly 29,000 km/h, raising the possibility of international incidents in the outer space."

SpaceX's internet satellite network:

It operates at 550km above the Earth's surface in LEO, which is increasingly getting crowded. The firm has deployed about 1,900 Starlink satellites.

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About China's Space Station:

- The new multi-module **Tiangong station** is set to be operational for at least 10 years.
- The space station will **operate in low-Earth orbit** at an altitude of 340-450 km above Earth's surface.
- **Significance of the space station:**
- The low orbit space station would be the country's eye from the sky, providing round the clock bird's-eye view for its astronauts on the rest of the world.
- It shall aid China's aim to become a major space power by 2030.

Concerns:

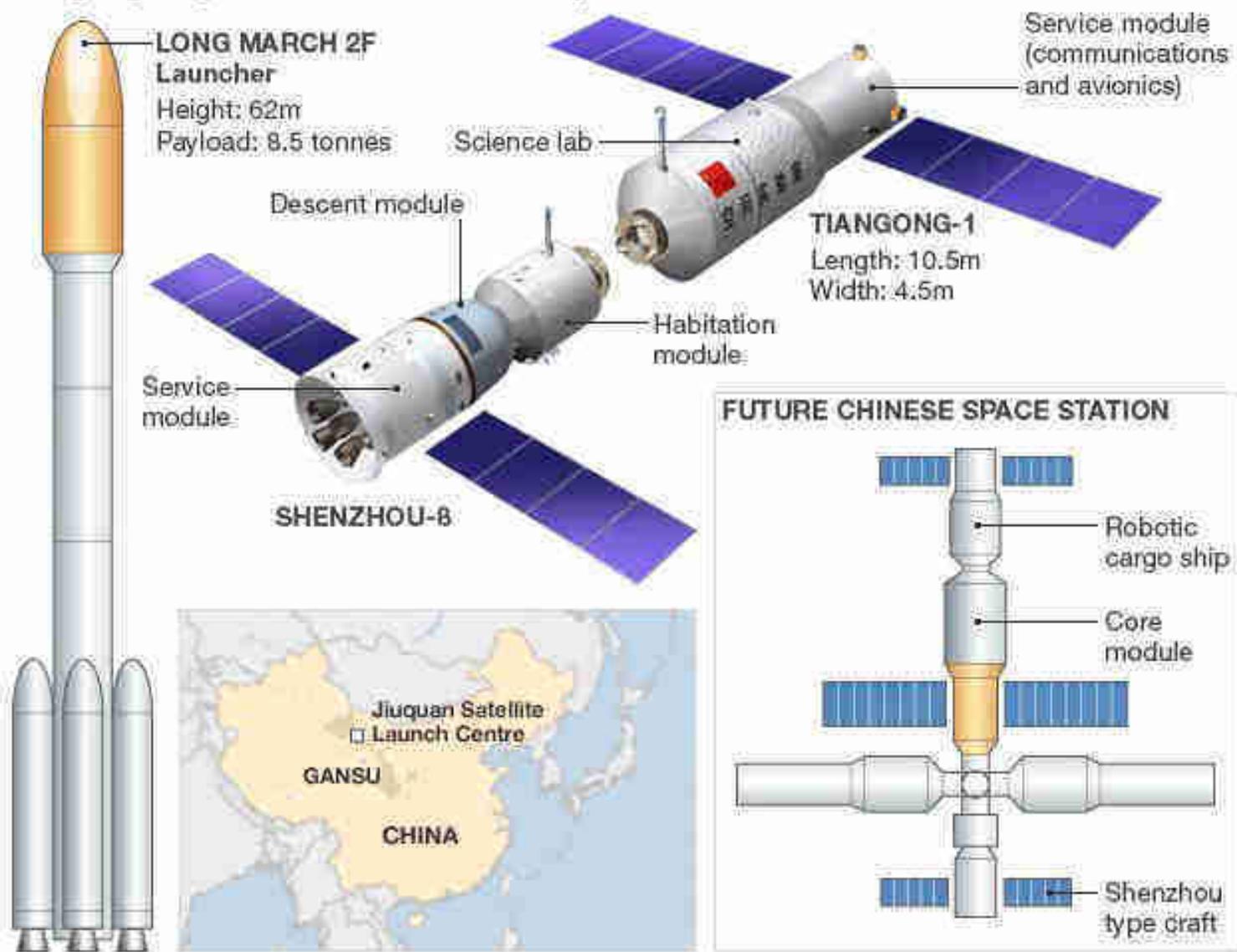
China's space station will be equipped with a **robotic-arm** over which the US has raised concerns for its possible military applications.

• The Concern is that this technology "could be used in a future system for grappling other satellites".

Other space stations:

- The only space station currently in orbit is **the International Space Station (ISS)**. The ISS is backed by the United States, Russia, Europe, Japan and Canada.
- So far, **China has sent two previous space stations into orbit- the Tiangong-1 and Tiangong-2 were trial stations.**

Tiangong-1 spacecraft and Chinese Space Station





Afghanistan: UNSC Resolution 2615

On 22nd December, 2021, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted resolution 2615 (2021) permitting a carveout in sanctions against the Taliban to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.



The resolution read: "Payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities are permitted."

Pakistan has welcomed the adoption of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2615 by consensus that reaffirmed

that provision of humanitarian and other assistance to people of Afghanistan is not a violation of the Security Council Sanctions regime.

Pakistan hopes that the international community, especially the donor countries, UN agencies, humanitarian organisations, international financial institutions and other emergency relief providers, will act swiftly and with determination, to provide all possible assistance to the people of Afghanistan.

More about news:

- The resolution is **put forward by the U.S.**
- The resolution (2615) mandates a review of the carveout every six months.
- It "**strongly encourages**" providers of assistance to try and ensure that **benefits do not accrue to entities designated on the 1988 Sanctions List.**
- It also requests that an Emergency Relief Coordinator brief the UNSC every six months on the delivery of assistance and any obstacles to implementation.



- It **“calls on all parties”** to **respect human rights** and **observe international humanitarian law**.
- Humanitarian assistance should be based on the **principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence** and disbursement to the age should be non-discriminatory and accessible to all irrespective of ethnicity, religion, or political belief.
- The assistance should **reach the most vulnerable first**, including women, children and minorities.”
- **Resolution 2593**, called on the Taliban to not permit Afghanistan to become a training ground for terrorists.



Why this resolution is adopted?

- UN agency **UNICEF** had warned of **“alarming disruptions in health and nutrition services”** in Afghanistan and **“a disastrous food crisis,”** drought

and the spread of diseases in a report.

- The U.S. and other countries had **frozen more than \$10 billion** after the Taliban ousted the Ashraf Ghani government in August this year.
- The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) had released a report saying the **country's banking and financial report** are **“in disarray.”**

What is UNSC?

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote.

Composition of UN Security Council

The UN Security Council is composed of **15 members, including five permanent member states - China, France, Russian Federation, the**



- **United States, and the United Kingdom - and 10 non-permanent member states elected by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).**

- Ten non-permanent members are elected to the UNSC every year for a two-year term. The 10 non-permanent seats are distributed among the regions of the world: five seats for **African and Asian countries** (three are for Africa and two for Asia), one for Eastern European countries, two for Latin American and Caribbean countries, and the remaining two for Western European and other countries.
- The Africa and Asia Pacific group takes turns every two years to put up an Arab candidate.

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WHAT IS THE UNSC?

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

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Location
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Westminster,
London



First session
Held on
17 Jan, 1946



Source: UNSC website

Powers of the UNSC President

- The presidency **derives responsibility from the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Security Council** as well as UNSC's practice.
- The holder of the presidency is considered to be the **'face' and spokesperson of the UNSC**.
- The UNSC president is also authorised to issue both presidential statements (subject to consensus among Council members) and notes, which are used to make declarations of intent that the full Security Council can then pursue.

Responsibilities of the UNSC president include:

- Calling meetings of the UN Security Council
- Appealing to parties in a conflict to "exercise restraint"
- Reading statements of the UN Security Council to the press
- Approving provisional agenda

(proposed by the secretary-general)

- Presiding at UNSC meetings and deciding questions relating to policy and overseeing any crisis

Veto power of UNSC member states

- The UN defines **'veto' as a "special voting power"**, which provides that "if any one of the five permanent members cast a negative vote in (UNSC), the resolution or decision would not be approved".
- However, the **"veto power" is restricted to P5 member states of the UN Security Council**. Non-permanent members of the UNSC do not enjoy this privilege.
- Article 27 of the UN Charter says each member of the UNSC shall have one vote and that decisions on "procedural matters" shall require no more than the affirmative vote of nine out of the 15 members.
- Decisions on any other matter need not only an affirmative vote of nine members but also the concurring votes of the permanent members.



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December
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1

Who has been appointed as Chairman of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation?

- a) Rizwan Ahmed
- b) Abdul Hafeez
- c) Naghman Malik
- d) Sohail Sial

Answer: (a)



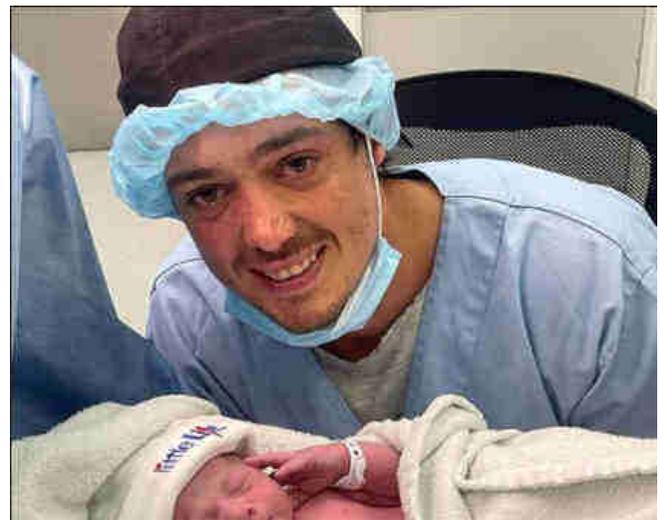
Rizwan Ahmed took charge of the office of Chairman Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) on 3rd January 2022. He joined the Pakistan Administrative Service in 1988 and holds a two-year Master's degree in Public Administration from Harvard University, USA.

2

Which cricketer announced sudden retirement from Test cricket on December 30, 2021?

- a) Joe Root
- b) Ben Stokes
- c) Quinton de Kock
- d) Eoin Morgan

Answer: (c)



Quinton de Kock has announced a sudden retirement from Test cricket with immediate effect "to spend more time with his growing family". de Kock was due to miss the second and third Tests against India on paternity leave but has decided to step away from the longest format entirely. He remains available to play white-ball cricket for South Africa.

3

Which nation is currently ranked at the top of ICC World Test Championship Points Table 2021-2023?

- a) Australia
- b) Pakistan
- c) New Zealand
- d) Sri Lanka

Answer: (a)



The Australian men's cricket team made an entry into the new cycle of the World Test Championship (WTC) in fine style after their emphatic nine-wicket victory against England at the Gabba in Brisbane. Australia are currently second just behind table-toppers Sri Lanka. Australia were placed ahead of Pakistan and India who currently hold the third and fourth spot, respectively. England, on the other hand, were fined 100 per cent of their match fees and also penalised five ICC World Test Championship points. England maintained a slow over-rate in the first Ashes Test and had to pay the price in the WTC Points Table.

4

What is Pakistan's current rank in ICC World Test Championship Points Table

2021-2023?

- a) 5th
- b) 4th
- c) 3rd
- d) 2nd

Answer: ©

	PTC (%)	POINTS	WON	LOST	DRAWN	SERIES	PENALTY OVERTS
AUSTRALIA	100.00	36	3	0	0	1*	-
SRI LANKA	100.00	24	2	0	0	1	-
PAKISTAN	75.00	36	3	1	0	2	-
INDIA	55.21	63	4	2	2	3*	3
SOUTH AFRICA	50.00	12	1	1	0	1*	-
BANGLADESH	33.33	12	1	2	0	2*	-
WEST INDIES	25.00	12	1	3	0	2	-
NEW ZEALAND	11.11	4	0	2	1	2*	-
ENGLAND	07.14	6	1	5	1	2*	10

5

What is Pakistan's Rank in WJP Rule of Law Index® 2021?

- a) 130
- b) 135
- c) 138
- d) 139

Answer: (a)



6

Which nation's nominal GDP is likely to contract by 20 percent within a year, according to UNDP?

- a) Iran
- b) Pakistan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) North Korea

Answer: (c)



Objective Type Questions (MCQs) with Explanatory Notes



International Relations **MCQs**

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Aamer Shahzad





Afghanistan's nominal GDP is likely to contract by 20 percent from USD 20 billion in 2020 to USD 16 billion within just one year, as per United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on December 1, 2021. The decline may reach 30 percent in the following years if urgent corrective measures are not taken, according to a new socio-economic report.

7

Women's Tennis Association has suspended all its tournaments in which nation?

- a) China
- b) South Korea
- c) Indonesia
- d) South Africa

Answer: (a)



The Women's Tennis Association (WTA) has announced the suspension of all its tournaments in China after concern over Chinese Tennis player Peng Shuai's safety. The WTA has been involved in a tussle with the Chinese government over the player's well-

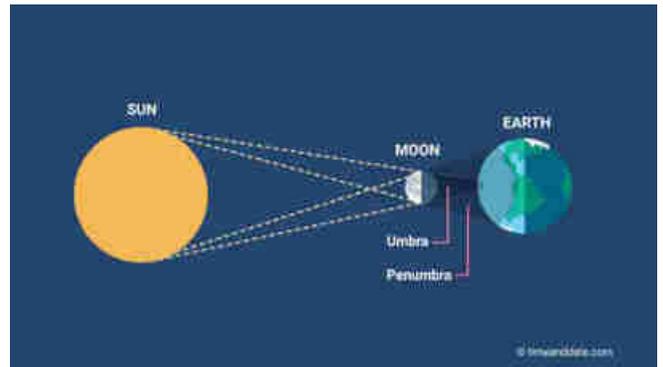
being in the last few weeks after she had posted a sexual assault allegation against a top Chinese government official on November 2nd.

8

During a Solar Eclipse, what comes in front of the Sun and blocks its light?

- a) Earth
- b) Moon
- c) Venus
- d) Mars

Answer: (b)



A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth and partially or fully blocks the Sun's light in some areas and casts a shadow on the Earth. A total solar eclipse occurs when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in a direct line.

9

When is the International Day of Persons with Disabilities observed?

- a) December 3rd
- b) December 4th
- c) December 5th
- d) December 6th



Answer: (b)

Every year on **3rd December**, International Day of Persons with Disabilities is observed.

Disability

- A disability is a **condition or function judged to be significantly impaired** relative to the usual standard of an individual of their group.
- The term is often **used to refer to individual functioning**, including physical impairment, sensory impairment, cognitive impairment, intellectual impairment, mental illness, and various types of chronic disease.
- This usage has been **described by some disabled people** as being associated with a medical model of disability.

Key Points

Background:

- The annual observance of this day **began in 1992** after it was proclaimed by the **United Nations General Assembly** resolution 47/3.
- In 2006, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** was also adopted.
- It aims at **working towards creating equal opportunities for persons** with disabilities through the implementation of the **2030 agenda for sustainable development**.



About:

- o The day is observed to **promote the rights and well-being of people** with disabilities at every level of society and development.
- o It also **aims to raise awareness of the situations** of persons with disabilities in all aspects of political, social, economic and cultural life.

Data related to Persons with Disabilities:

- o **According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 1 billion people experience disability**, and this figure is predicted to rise, due in part to population ageing and an increase in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases.

Theme for 2021:

- Leadership and participation of persons with disabilities toward an inclusive, accessible, and sustainable post-Covid-19 world'.

Related Initiatives:

Global:

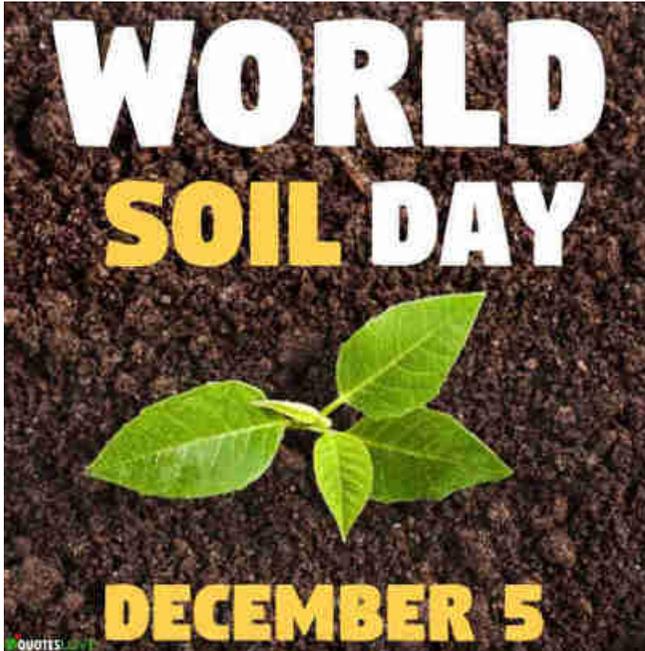
- **World Programme of Action (WPA):** It is a **global strategy to enhance disability prevention**, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities, which pertains to full participation of persons with disabilities in social life and national development. The WPA also **emphasizes the need to approach disability** from a human rights perspective.

10

When is World Soil Day observed?

- a) December 3rd
- b) December 4th
- c) December 5th
- d) December 6th

Answer: ©



World Soil Day is observed every year on December 5 to raise awareness regarding the importance of healthy soil for the sustenance of life on earth. The quality of soil is getting degraded, which is also impacting the environment.

Key Points

- It was recommended by the **International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS) in 2002**. The **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** has supported the formal establishment of WSD as a global awareness-raising platform under the leadership of the Kingdom of Thailand within the framework of the Global Soil Partnership.
- **5th December 2014 was designated as the first official WSD by the UN General Assembly (UNGA).**
 - 5th December was chosen **because it corresponds with the official birthday of H.M. King**

Bhumibol Adulyadej, the King of

Thailand, who officially sanctioned the event.

FAO gives two awards in line with this day:

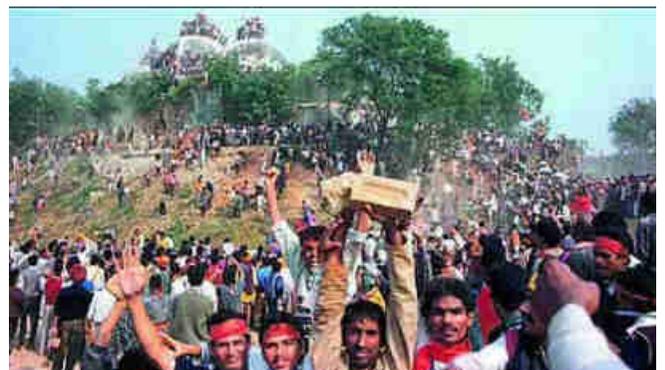
- **The King Bhumibol World Soil Day Award:** An annual award that **honours individuals, communities, organizations and countries** that organized remarkable and engaging World Soil Day activities or campaigns in the previous year.
- **The Glinka World Soil Prize:** An annual award for dynamic change-makers dedicated to solving one of our world's most pressing environmental issues: soil degradation. It honors individuals and organizations whose leadership and activities have contributed, or are still contributing to the promotion of sustainable soil management and the protection of soil resources.

11

Which of the following events took place on December 6, 1992?

- a) Afghan War
- b) Persian Gulf War
- c) Dissolution of Soviet Union
- d) Babri Masjid demolition

Answer: (d)



Few events in the history of modern India have been as polarising as the 1992 destruction of the Babri Masjid in the Hindu holy city of Ayodhya.

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An elaborate sting operation, conducted on 23 key people of the Ram Janambhoomi movement by an Indian website magazine, has claimed that the demolition of the Babri Masjid on Dec 6, 1992, was elaborately planned by various wings of the Sangh Parivar and executed with precision by trained volunteers.

In an episode of unabashed ugliness, a frenzied mob of thousands of Hindu extremists — including some of the leading lights of the BJP, which now rules India — stormed the 16th-century mosque and reduced it to rubble, guided by the belief that the spot where the masjid was built was Ram Janmabhoomi, the place where Hindus believe the deity was born.

Communal riots followed the desecration of the mosque in many parts of India, while the demolition was condemned by major Muslim states.

This event has poisoned Hindu-Muslim relations in India since, and has served as a battle cry for the Hindu hard right, that has now captured state power in New Delhi.

12

Which country won the FIH Men's Hockey World Cup 2021?

- a) Argentina
- b) Germany
- c) France
- d) Spain

Answer: (a)

Argentina defeated six-time winners Germany 4-2 in the FIH Men's junior hockey world cup



2021 final at the Kalinga Stadium in Odisha on December 5, 2021. Argentina has become the only third team after Germany (six wins) and India (2001, 2016) to win multiple Junior Hockey WC titles.

13

Which nation has announced boycott of 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing?

- a) US
- b) Germany
- c) Japan
- d) Iran

Answer: (a)



US President Joe Biden's administration has decided not to send an official US delegation to the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing in a symbolic protest against China's ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity in Xinjiang. The US athletes will still participate in the Winter Olympics, but US government officials will not be attending the event.

14

When is International Civil Aviation Day observed?

- a) December 5th
- b) December 6th



- c) December 7th
- d) December 8th

Answer: ©

The International Civil Aviation Day was first observed in 1994 under the initiation of the ICAO. It was given official UN sanction in 1996. The purpose of the day is to spread awareness about international civil aviation and its relevance to the economic and social development of countries

The International Civil Aviation Day is observed on December 7, 2021 to help generate and reinforce worldwide awareness of the importance of international civil aviation to the social and economic development of States. The day also aims to throw light on the unique role of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in helping States to cooperate and realize a global rapid transit network at the service of all mankind.

International Civil Aviation Organization
The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, established in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

- § The ICAO laid the foundation for the standards and procedures for peaceful global air navigation.
- § With 193 Member States and industrial groups, the ICAO works to reach a consensus on the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies for international civil aviation. The SARPs are important for a safe, secure, efficient, environmentally responsible and economically sustainable civil aviation sector.

- These SARPs and policies are used by ICAO Member States to ensure that their local civil aviation operations and regulations conform to global norms, which in turn permits more than 100,000 daily flights in aviation's global network to operate safely and reliably in every region of the world.

§ The ICAO is governed by the ICAO Council, which is headed by a President.

15

Which among the following is one of the key reasons for the destruction of coral reefs?

- a) Overfishing
- b) Overmining
- c) Glacier melting
- d) Maritime exercises

Answer: (a)



In a new study, researchers had analysed the health of coral reefs in 10 countries in the neighbouring areas of the western Indian ocean and the analysis revealed that the coral reefs, especially those in the island nations are in grave danger due to overfishing and the increase in temperature of the water due to global warming.

Impacts of Overfishing and Destructive Fishing

- Direct overexploitation of fish, invertebrates, and algae for food and the aquarium trade
- Removal of a species or group of species impacting multiple trophic levels

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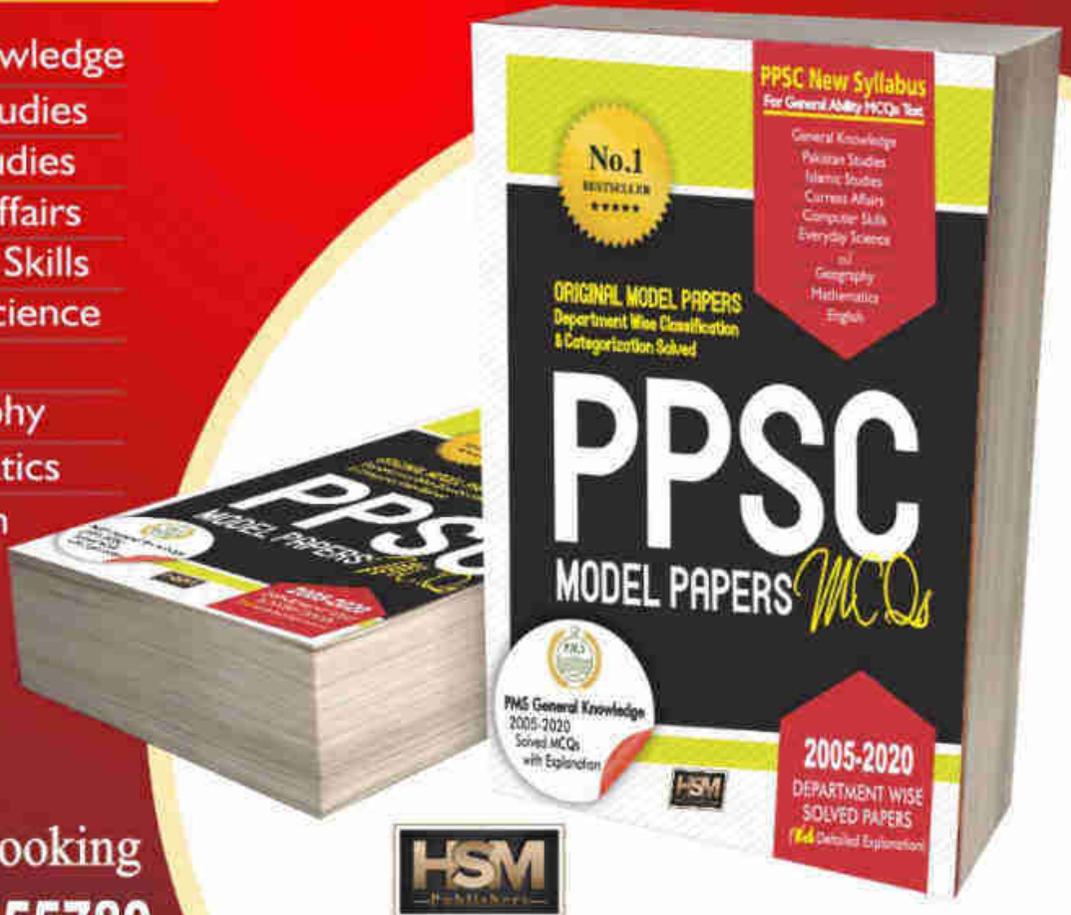
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- By-catch and mortality of non-target species
- Changes from coral to algal dominance due to reduction in herbivores
- Physical impacts to reef environments associated with fishing techniques, fishing gear, and anchoring of fishing vessels

16

Which nation has announced a 4.5-day work week?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) Oman
- c) UAE
- d) Bahrain



Answer: (c)

The United Arab Emirates announced all government entities will adopt a new work-week schedule consisting of four-and-a-half days with Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday forming the new weekend.

17

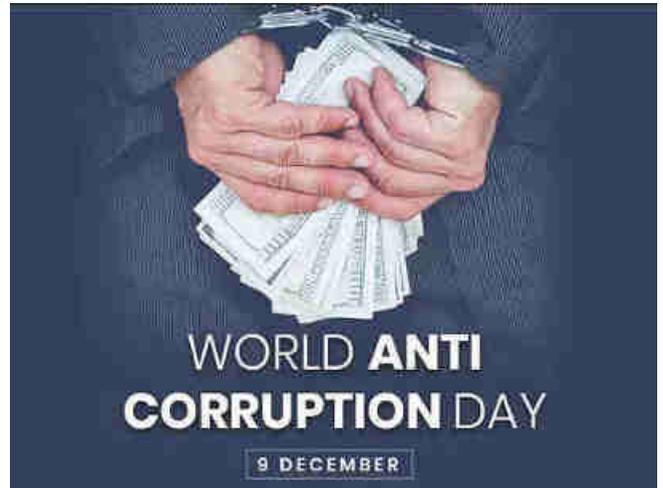
When is International anti-corruption day?

- a) December 7th
- b) December 8th
- c) December 9th
- d) December 10th

Answer: ©

The International Anti-Corruption Day is observed on **9th December** every year.

- The United Nations General Assembly on 31st October, 2003, adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and designated December 9 as International Anti-Corruption Day, in order to raise awareness about corruption and of the role of



Convention in fighting and preventing it.

- The convention came into force in the year 2005, and since then the day is being observed annually.

Corruption

- Corruption may be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

• **Related Global Data**

- o Every year \$1 trillion is paid in bribes while an estimated \$2.6 trillion are stolen annually through corruption – a sum equivalent to more than 5% of the global GDP.
- o In developing countries, funds lost to corruption are estimated at 10 times the amount of official development assistance.

International Anti-Corruption Day 2021: Theme

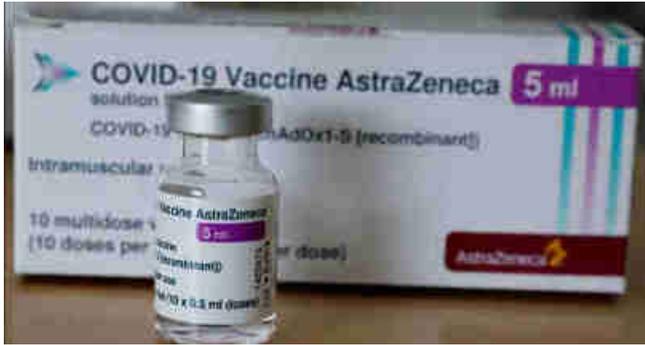
The International Anti-Corruption Day 2021 is intended to highlight the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders -- including states, government officials, civil servants, law enforcement officers, media representatives, the private sector, civil society, academia, the public and youth -- in tackling corruption.

18

Which country's health authority has authorised AstraZeneca's Evusheld for pre-exposure prevention of COVID-19?

- a) UK
- b) India

- c) Australia
- d) US



Answer: (d)

The United States health authorities on December 8, 2021, authorized the use of synthetic antibodies that have been developed by AstraZeneca for preventing Coronavirus infections in individuals who react badly to the COVID-19 vaccines.

19

When was Human Rights Day observed?

- a) December 7th
- b) December 8th
- c) December 9th
- d) December 10th

Answer: (d)



Key Points

World Human Rights Day:

o **About:**

- § On that day, the **United Nations General Assembly** adopted, in 1948, the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**.
 - The UDHR established a set of **common basic values** both with regard to the view of human beings

and to the relationship between the state and the individual.

Theme 2021:

§ "EQUALITY – Reducing inequalities, advancing human rights" .

o **Objective:**

§ To promote equality, peace, justice, freedom and the protection of human dignity. Every individual is entitled to rights irrespective of race, colour, religion, sex, language, or social status.

Human Rights:

• These are **rights inherent to all human beings**, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

• These include the **right to life and liberty**, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

• **Nelson Mandela** had stated 'To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity'.

International Human Rights Conventions and Bodies:

o **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):**

§ The 30 rights and freedoms include civil and political rights, like the right to life, liberty, free speech and privacy and economic, social and cultural rights, like the right to social security, health and education, etc.

• The **UDHR is not a treaty**, so it does not

directly create legal obligations for countries.

• The **UDHR**, together with the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** and its two Optional Protocols (on the complaints procedure and on the death penalty) and the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol**, form the so-called International Bill of Human Rights.

Other Conventions:

• These include the **Convention on the**

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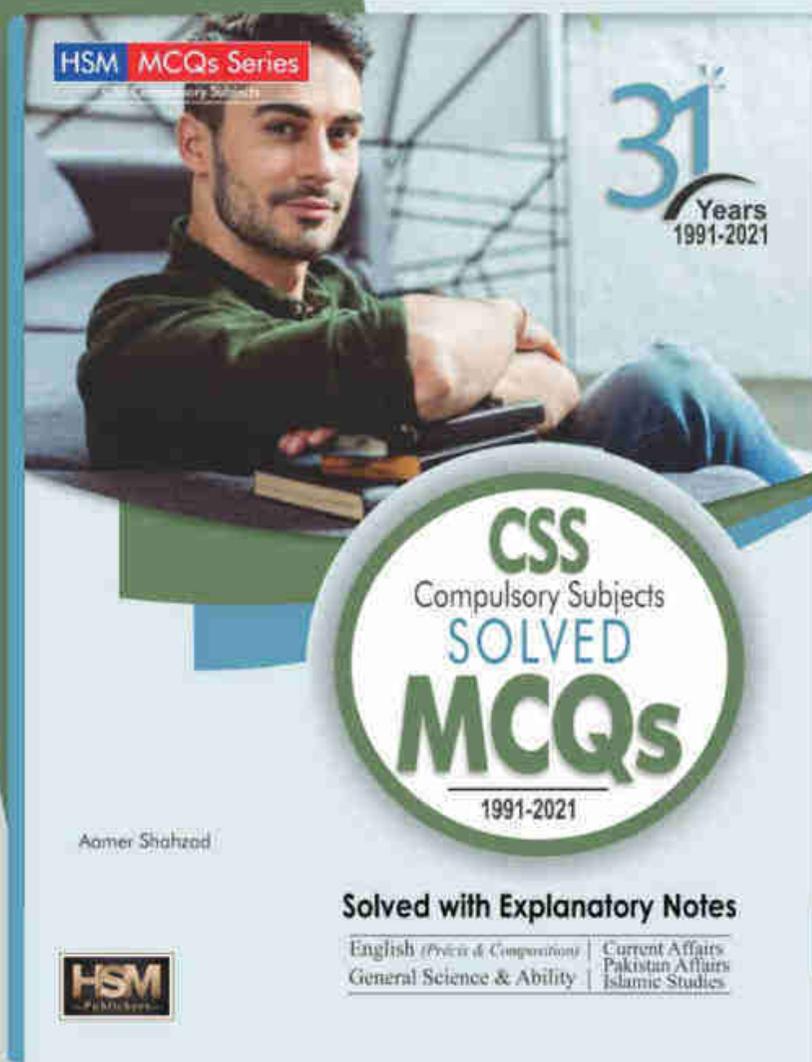
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Nicaragua announced on December 8, 2021 that it is breaking its diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of China. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in a statement, "The People's Republic of China is the only legitimate government representing all of China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory." The only remaining allies of Taiwan in Central America include Belize, Guatemala and Honduras.

22

Who was crowned the Formula One World Champion 2021?

- a) C. Sainz Jr.
- b) Fernando Alonso
- c) Max Verstappen
- d) Lewis Hamilton

Answer: ©



Max Verstappen was crowned Formula One world champion after a dramatic season-ending at Abu Dhabi Grand Prix on December 12, 2021. Verstappen overtook Lewis Hamilton who was heading for his 8th title, to win his first-ever Formula One title. He has become the first Dutch world champion. Hamilton's Mercedes team protested against Verstappen's win.

23

Which among the following country's President has tested positive for COVID-19?

- a) South Africa
- b) Tanzania
- c) Zimbabwe
- d) Namibia

Answer: (a)

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa tested positive for COVID-19 on December



12, 2021. He has mild symptoms and is receiving treatment for the same. The President is on self-isolation in Cape Town. He is fully vaccinated and had recently returned from a trip to West Africa though he had tested negative for COVID-19 upon his return on December 8.

24

Which city has become the first in the world to go 100 percent paperless?

- a) Dubai
- b) Abu Dhabi
- c) Toronto
- d) Tokyo

Answer: (a)



Dubai has become the very first government in the world to turn 100 percent paperless. Dubai's Paperless Strategy means that the Government will no longer be issuing or asking for paper documents across all of its operations.

25

An earthquake of 7.6 magnitude hit which nation on December 14, 2021?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Australia



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- c) Maldives
- d) Malaysia

Answer: (a)

An earthquake of 7.6 magnitude on the Richter scale struck 95km north of Maumere in Indonesia on December 14, 2021, informed United States Geological Survey (USGS). The earthquake reportedly struck its region of East Nusa Tenggara, according to the Reuters.

26

When is International Tea Day 2021 observed?

- a) December 12th
- b) December 13th
- c) December 14th
- d) December 15th

Answer: (d)



International Tea Day is observed on December 15 in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Uganda and Tanzania.

27

Which nation has banned laughing, drinking and shopping for 11 days?

- a) Ireland
- b) Iceland
- c) North Korea
- d) South Korea



Answer: (c)

North Korea has banned its citizens from laughing, shopping and drinking from December 17, 2021 as a part of 11-day mourning on the 10th anniversary of former leader Kim Jong-il.

28

When is International Human Solidarity Day observed?

- a) December 20th
- b) December 21st
- c) December 22nd
- d) December 23rd

Answer: (a)



International Human Solidarity Day is observed annually on December 20th to celebrate unity and diversity and raise public awareness regarding the importance of solidarity. The day seeks to remind

governments to respect their commitments to international agreements and encourage debate on ways to promote solidarity for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals including poverty eradication.

International Human Solidarity Day 2021: History

- In 2005, The UN General Assembly declared 'solidarity' which is one of the most crucial pillars of human relationships.
- UN proclaimed December 20, as the day to celebrate IHSD worldwide to mark the importance of solidarity in ensuring equality and social justice across diverse cultures in the world.

International Human Solidarity Day 2021: Theme

- The theme of International Human Solidarity does not change in the United States every year.
- It focuses on devising new initiatives to highlight global challenges in terms of poverty, sustainable development and overall well-being and world peace.

29

Which year did the Panama Papers leak happen?

- a) 2016
- b) 2017
- c) 2018
- d) 2019

Answer: (a)



Panama Papers leak came in news on April 3, 2016 after a German newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung published a report on the same. Panama Papers case is a massive leak of 11.5 million documents from a Panamanian law firm - Mossack Fonseca- that reveal how its

clients were able to launder money, dodge sanctions and avoid tax.

30

Gabriel Boric, a former student activist, has been elected as which nation's youngest president?

- a) Chile
- b) Mexico
- c) Argentina
- d) Brazil



Answer: (a)

Gabriel Boric, leftist lawmaker and former student activist has won Chile's Presidential Elections 2021. He beat right-wing candidate Jose Antonio Kast in Chile's presidential runoff with 56 percent votes on December 19, 2021, becoming Chile's youngest President ever.

31

When will NASA's Webb Space Telescope be launched?

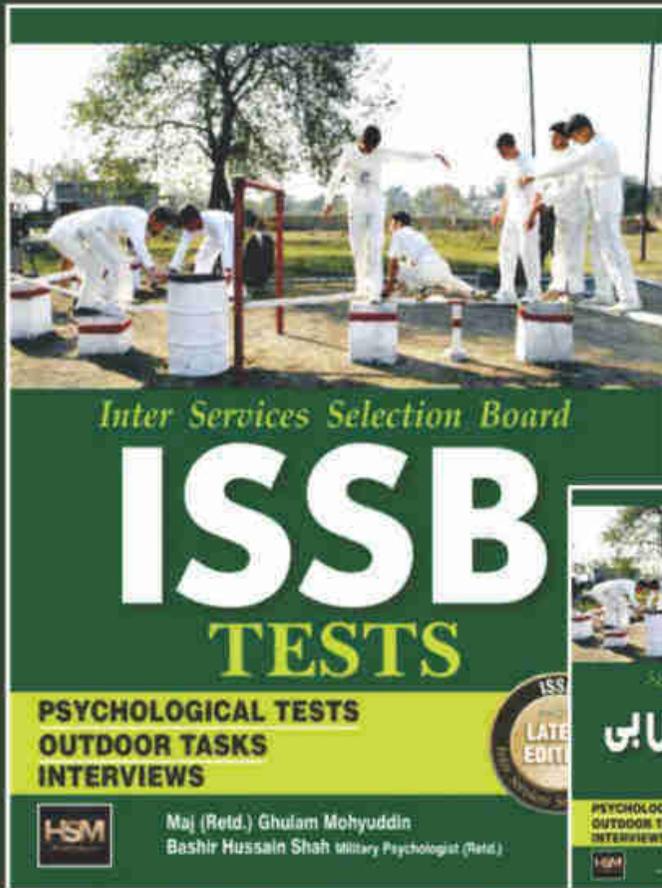
- a) December 23rd
- b) December 24th
- c) December 25th
- d) December 26th

Answer: (b)



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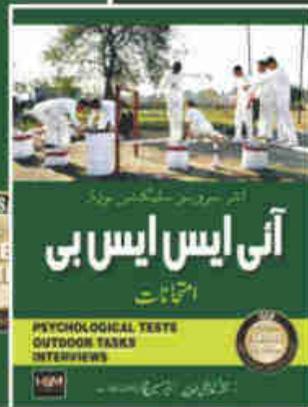
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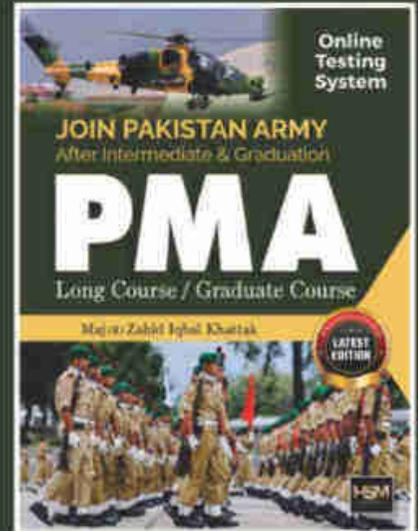
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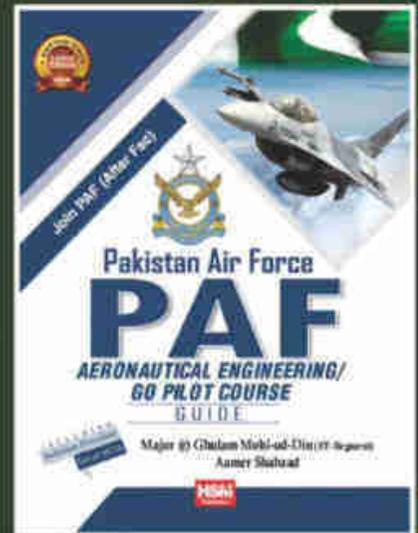
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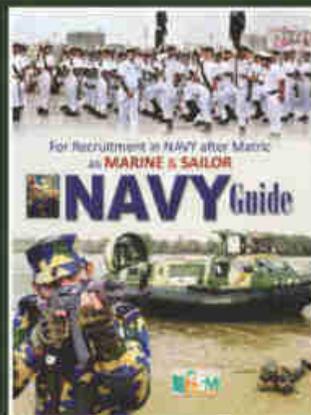
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NASA has confirmed that the Webb Space Telescope Launch will take place on December 24, 2021. The launch has been much awaited, as there were previous short delays. The telescope is a massive project that started in 2003 in a form of an international partnership with NASA, European and Canadian space agencies.

32

Which annual meeting scheduled to take place in January 2022, has now been deferred due to Omicron outbreak?

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) G7
- c) G20
- d) BRICS

Answer: (a)



The World Economic Forum annual meeting 2022 will be postponed due to the continued uncertainty over the Omicron outbreak. The WEF meeting was scheduled to take place in Davos-Klosters, Switzerland between January 17-21, 2022

33

Which team won the bronze medal at the Asian Champions Trophy 2021?

- a) India



- b) Japan
- c) Pakistan
- d) South Korea

Answer: (a)

Indian men's hockey team beat Pakistan to win the bronze medal at the Asian Champions Trophy on December 22, 2021. The neck-to-neck contest ended with Manpreet Singh-led India beating arch-rivals 4-3 to secure third place in the tournament.

34

Who has been ranked world no. 1 in the latest ICC Men's Test Batsmen Rankings 2021?

- a) Kane Williamson
- b) Babar Azam
- c) Travis Head
- d) Marnus Labuschagne

Answer: (d)



Australia's Marnus Labuschagne has become the new world no.1 batsman in ICC Men's Test Batsmen Rankings 2021, pushing England's Joe Root to the second spot. This is the first time that Labuschagne has taken up the top rank. He was earlier ranked at second place.

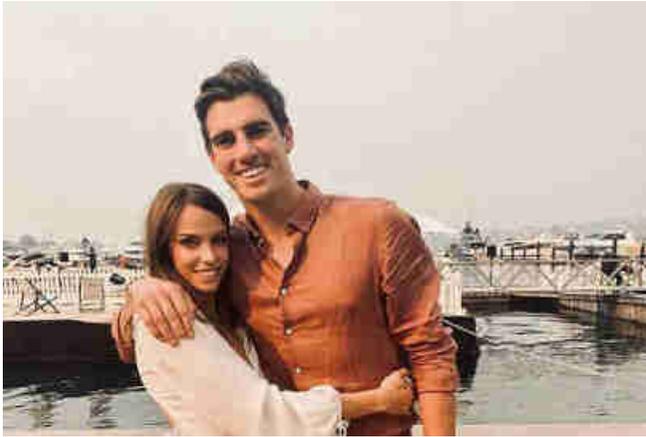
35

Who is the highest-ranked bowler in the ICC Test Bowling Rankings?

- a) Pat Cummins
- b) Shaheen Afridi
- c) Ravichandran Ashwin
- d) Josh Hazlewood

Answer: (a)

Australian Test skipper Pat Cummins leads the ICC Test Men's Bowling Rankings. Bowler



Rankings 2021. He has consistently maintained his second rank.

36

Which nation is hosting the U-19 Youth Asia Cup?

- a) UAE
- b) Qatar
- c) Bangladesh
- d) Pakistan



Answer: (a)

UAE is hosting Under-19 Youth Asia Cup 2021.

37

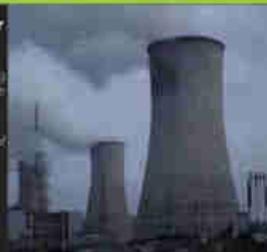
Which country has decided to close all of its nuclear power plants by 2025?

- a) France
- b) Germany

Why Belgium has decided to close all its nuclear power plants by 2025?

- The Government of Belgium agreed in principle on December 23, 2021, to close all its nuclear power plants by the year 2025.
- However, the country has left open the possibility of extending the life of two reactors if it will not be able to otherwise ensure the energy supply.
- For months, the seven-party coalition of Belgium has been negotiating with the Europeans, with the EU agreeing that a law of 2025 setting out a nuclear exit must be approved.
- On the other hand, the French, specialising in nuclear, favour extending the life of the two oldest reactors.

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- c) Russia
- d) Belgium

Answer: (d)

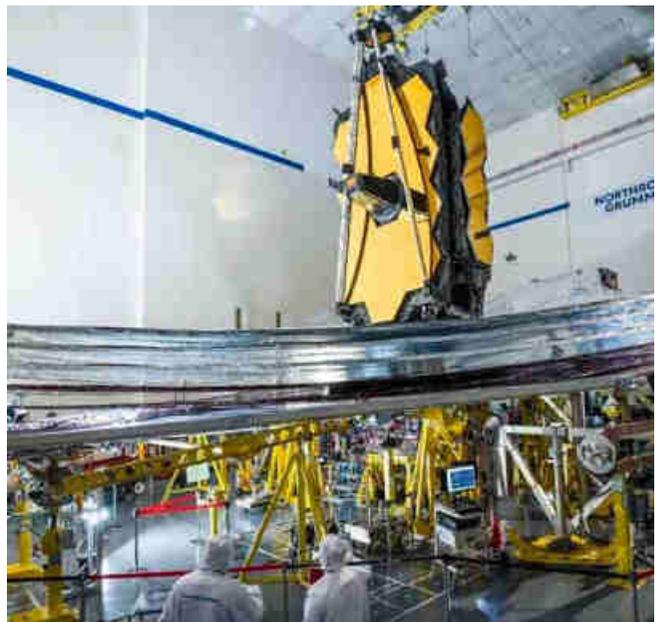
Belgium has agreed in principle on December 23, 2021, to close all its nuclear power plants by the year 2025. However, the country has left open the possibility of extending the life of two reactors if it will not be able to otherwise ensure the energy supply.

38

When was James Webb Space Telescope launched?

- a) December 24th
- b) December 25th
- c) December 26th
- d) December 27th

Answer: (b)



The James Webb Space Telescope, the world's largest and most powerful space telescope, was launched on December 25, 2021 beginning a one-million-mile journey to see 13.5 billion years into the past.

39

Who among the following has been appointed as a member of England's top royal order, Order of the Garter?

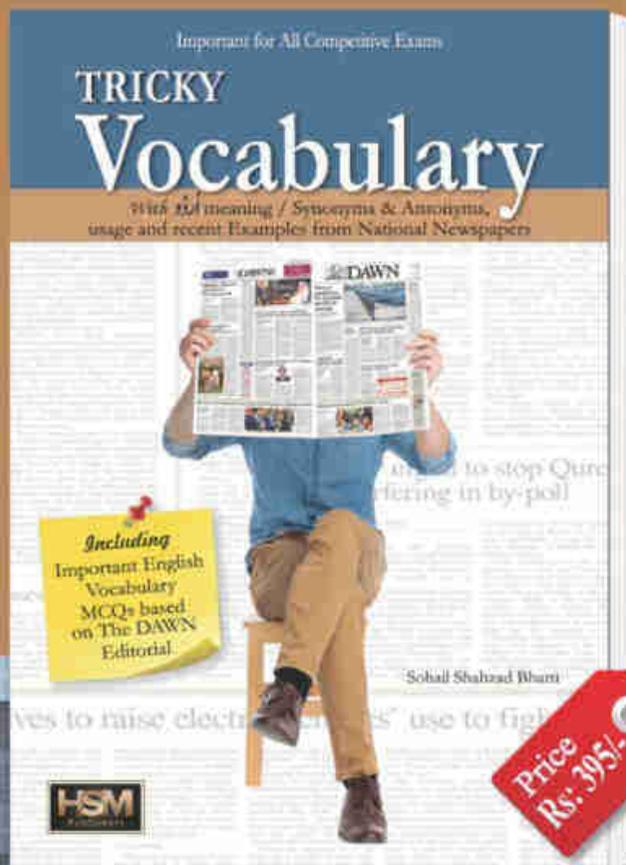
- a) Tony Blair
- b) Theresa May
- c) David Cameron
- d) Gordon Brown

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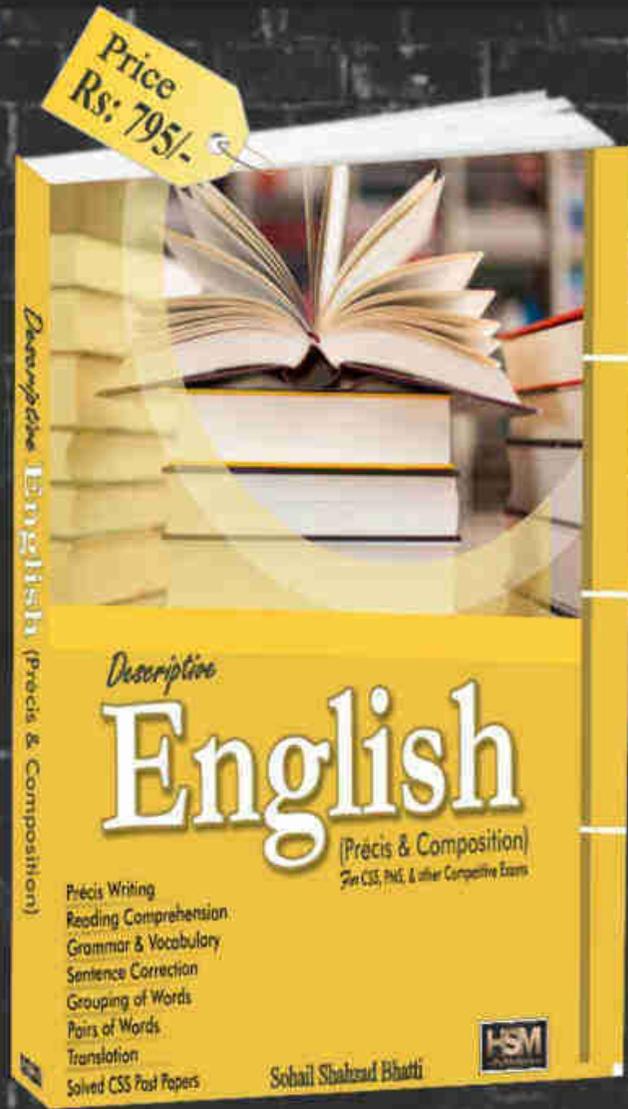
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Descriptive English (Précis & Composition)

Modals Verbs Chapter Sample



Modals کسے کہتے ہیں؟
can, could, may, might, would,
ought اور shall, should
وغیرہ
بلکل ایسا ہی ہے مگر یہ تو Modals کی examples ہیں، سوال یہ پوچھا گیا ہے کہ Modals کسے کہتے ہیں؟
ظاہر سی بات ہے کہ جب تک ہمیں Modals کی
meaning ہی نہ پتا ہوں گی ہم نے examples کو
کیا کرنا ہے؟ لہذا سب سے پہلے تو ہم آپکو Modals کے
بارے بتائیں گے پھر ان کا استعمال سیکھیں گے۔

Modal Concept کا
لفظ بنا ہے mood یا mode سے، اور
mood تو آپ سمجھتے ہی ہو، mood کا مطلب ہوتا ہے
آپکے دل کی بات ہے یعنی جو آپ دل میں محسوس کرتے ہو یا
جس کی آپ کے دل میں خواہش ہو، یعنی کہنے والا جب اپنے
دل کی بات بتانا چاہتا ہے وہ آپ سے اپنے دل کی کوئی خواہش
بیان کرنا چاہتا ہے آپ سے کوئی Permission لینا
چاہتا ہے کوئی ہدایت / نصیحت Advice دینا چاہتا ہے،
آپکو اپنی ذمہ داری Responsibility کا احساس دلانا
چاہتا ہے آپکے اندر کسی خوبی Ability کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا
ہے یعنی یہ ساری باتیں جب کوئی انگلش میں کہنا چاہتا ہے تو
انگلش جملے میں وہ Modals Verbs کا استعمال کرتا
ہے۔ پوری انگلش گرامر میں اور کوئی الفاظ نہیں ہیں جو ان
باتوں کو بتاویں، ان باتوں کو بتانے یا انکا اظہار کرنے کیلئے
صرف Modals Verbs ہی ہیں جو استعمال ہوتے
ہیں۔

اس بات کو سمجھنے کیلئے ایک example دیکھیں
You can speak English.

آپ انگلش بول سکتے ہو۔
اب یہ دوسرا جملہ دیکھیں

You should speak English.

آپ کو انگلش بولنی چاہیے۔
اب دونوں جملوں کو دوبارہ دیکھیں

You can speak English.

You should speak English.

کیا فرق نظر آیا؟ کچھ بھی نہیں ناں ماسوائے پہلے جملے میں
can ہے جبکہ دوسرے جملے میں should، باقی سب
کچھ تو ایک سا ہی ہے

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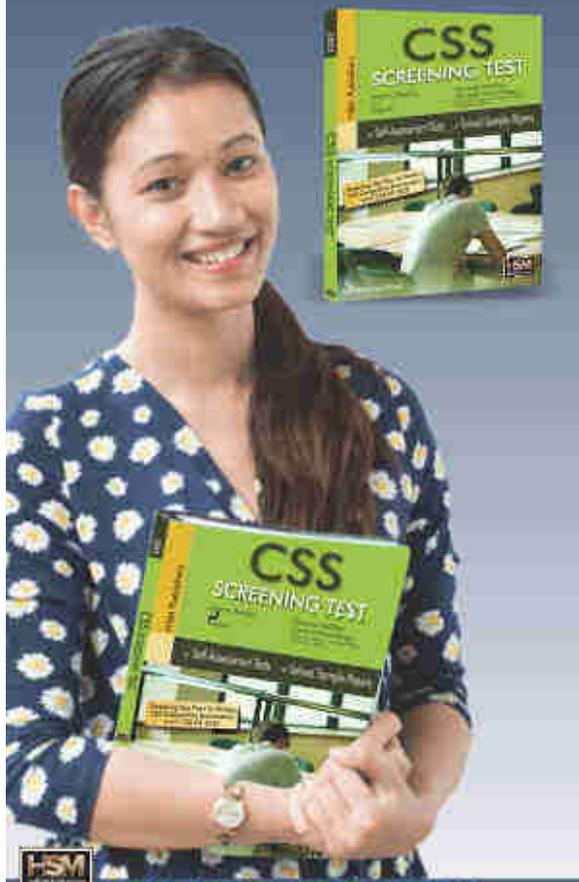
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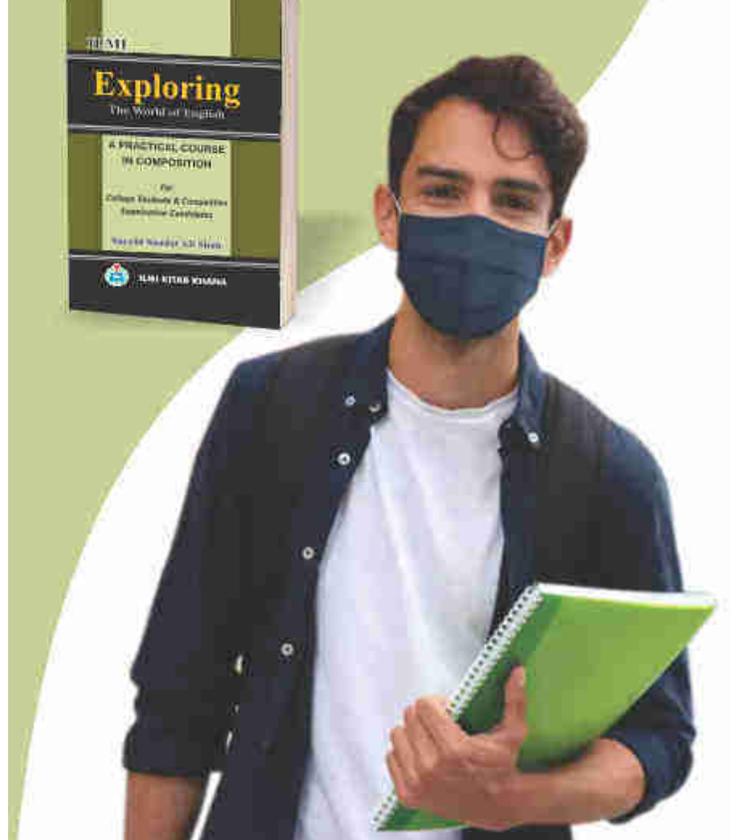
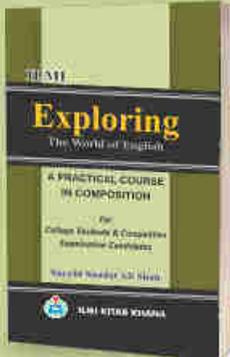

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