



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PAPER-I

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.	
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.	
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.	

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ☐ on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **Which of the following is an overlooked factor in global water politics?**
(A) Agriculture Production (B) Privatization of Water Resources
(C) Good Governance (D) None of these
2. **Which African country was the first to secure independence from colonial rule?**
(A) Ghana (B) Nigeria (C) Chad (D) None of these
3. **The concept of Prudent Realism is mainly discussed by:**
(A) T.V. Paul (B) Fareed Zakaria (C) Gideon Rose (D) None of these
4. **Which university established the first academic department of International Relations?**
(A) University of Oxford (B) Harvard University (C) University of Cambridge (D) None of these
5. **The main idea of anarchy generally refers to:**
(A) Fear of Unknown (B) Fear of Circumstances (C) Fear of Enemies (D) None of these
6. **What is the name of only sea on Earth with no coastline and it is known as sea within a sea.**
(A) Aegean Sea (B) Sargasso Sea (C) Red Sea (D) None of these
7. **The Ankara Declaration 2024 was a landmark development between:**
(A) Iran and Saudi Arabia (B) Armenia and Azerbaijan (C) Ethiopia and Somalia (D) None of these
8. **Which movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942?**
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement (B) Quit India Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement (D) None of these
9. **Which European country is known as the "Land of Thousand Lakes"?**
(A) Norway (B) Iceland (C) Finland (D) None of these
10. **Who typically plays the most significant role in policy implementation?**
(A) Politicians (B) Legislators (C) Bureaucrats (D) None of these
11. **Which doctrine focuses on non-interference in the internal affairs of other states?**
(A) Realpolitik (B) Isolationalism (C) Sovereignty (D) None of these
12. **What is the emphasize of cyber-security policy?**
(A) Security individual internet users (B) Securing government infrastructure and digital assets
(C) Securing social media networks and digital platforms (D) None of these
13. **Affordable Care Act 2010 of US is known as**
(A) Obamacare (B) Bidencare (C) Trumpcare (D) None of these
14. **Brexit refers to the United Kingdom's decision to:**
(A) Leave the European Union (B) Strengthen Domestic Economy
(C) Create New Alliances (D) None of these
15. **One-Child Policy of China was primarily introduced to:**
(A) Regulate Economy (B) Control Population Growth
(C) Promote Urbanization (D) None of these
16. **Abenomics refers to Japan's policies regarding:**
(A) Trade with India (B) Trade with US (C) Trade with South Korea (D) None of these
17. **Which forced United States to join World War II?**
(A) The Invasion of Poland (B) Attack on Pearl Harbour (C) The D-Day Invasion (D) None of these
18. **The African National Congress (ANC) was active in its fight against?**
(A) Apartheid in South Africa (B) European Colonization in Africa
(C) Economic Inequality of Africa (D) None of these
19. **The Covid-19 was officially declared a global pandemic by the WHO in:**
(A) January 2020 (B) May 2020 (C) March 2020 (D) None of these
20. **The Mau Mau Rebellion occurred in:**
(A) Kenya (B) Nigeria (C) Ghana (D) None of these

PART-II

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

- Q. No. 2.** What were the key driving forces behind the establishment of International Relations as an academic discipline? Provide an analysis of the major historical events and intellectual developments that contributed to its evolution and formal recognition in the world. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What are the key theoretical perspectives of non-Western approaches to understand the nature and evolution of world politics, and how do they compliment or challenge traditional Western paradigms? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** How has minilateralism emerged as a modern approach to foreign policy in state relations? Provide a rational explanation of its development, highlighting the major factors driving its adoption and advantages over traditional multilateralism. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** How does the Taliban's transition from a non-state actor to a formal state actor challenge the security paradigm in the post-21st-century? Provide a conceptual analysis by examining its implications and drawing comparisons with similar global developments. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** How has the digitalization of international system reshaped traditional warfare, sparking strategic clashes in the post-information era? Explore its theoretical implications for modern conflict. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What innovative strategies can be employed to overcome the political and technical obstacles in achieving complete nuclear disarmament? Discuss logically. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any TWO of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
(a) Surveillance Capitalism
(b) Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD)
(c) Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

International Relations Part - I

CSS 2025

MCQs - I

1. c ✓

2. a ✓

3. a ✓

4. d ✓

5. b ✗

6. c ✗

7. b ✓

8. a ✗

9. c ✓

10. c ✓

11. b ✗

12. c ✗

13. a ✓

14. a ✓

15. b ✓

16. c ✗

17. b ✓

18. b ✗

19. a ✗

20. a ✓

12/20

Part = II

Q. NO. 2

1. Introduction:

International Relations came into existence after the World War I, 1914-18. The first IR department was opened in the **University of Wales**. Major historical events—World I, academic institutionalization, post World War II, Cold War era and the era of 9/11 greatly contributed to the evolution of IR.

These all eras intellectuals like Woodrow Wilson, E.H. Carr, John Locke, Hans Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz played enormous role. Therefore, **Jeremy Bentham** rightly said,

"IR refers to the study of relations of nations, their alliances, non-state actors and international organizations"

2. Key driving forces, analysis of the major historical events, intellectual developments in the establishment and recognition of IR:

IR is the result of several events and scholars contributions. Historical events and intellectual developments can be seen in the following points.

1. World War I 1914-18:

Soon after the world war I, scholars felt the need to know the causes of great wars and represent recommendations to prevent future wars. This was how Woodrow Wilson presented its 14 points and created League of Nations (LON). Thus, this established IR as separate subject to study International relations.

2. Academic institutionalization of IR:

IR soon became a separate discipline to study the international based issues. This was now for the first time IR department was opened in the University

of Wales.

4. Failure of first great debate:

Liberalism of Woodrow Wilson failed to prevent World War II. The League of Nations (LOAN) and the ideas of Woodrow Wilson did not get success. This was how C.H. Carr "The Twenty Years Crisis" called the Liberalism as utopic. Thus, Realism emerged to predict the new era in IR.

5. Post-World War II era (Realism)

After the World War II, the concept of classical realism and liberalism failed. New studies like **Traditional** and **Scientific Approaches** emerged to challenge Realism and liberalism. This debate also contributed to the establishment and recognition of IR.

5. The emergence of Cold War era:

After the end of World War II, (1939-45). Bipolar world order started. The U.S and the USSR.

became as ~~new~~ a competitive powers. New concepts such as Security Delimas, deterrence, balance of power and domination took place. These all theories contributed to the development of IR.

6. Post- Cold war era:

After the fall of USSR in 1991. New terms emerged in the discipline of IR - unipolar world. Also, "The End of History" by Francis Fukuyama and "Clash of Civilization" by Samuel P. contributed to the development of IR.

7. 9/11 till now:

Non-state actors such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS, Taliban and Boko Haram emerged. These all extended the scope of IR. Currently, Surgical Strikes, First strike, nuclearization, cyber warfare

have tremendously contributed to the establishment of IR.

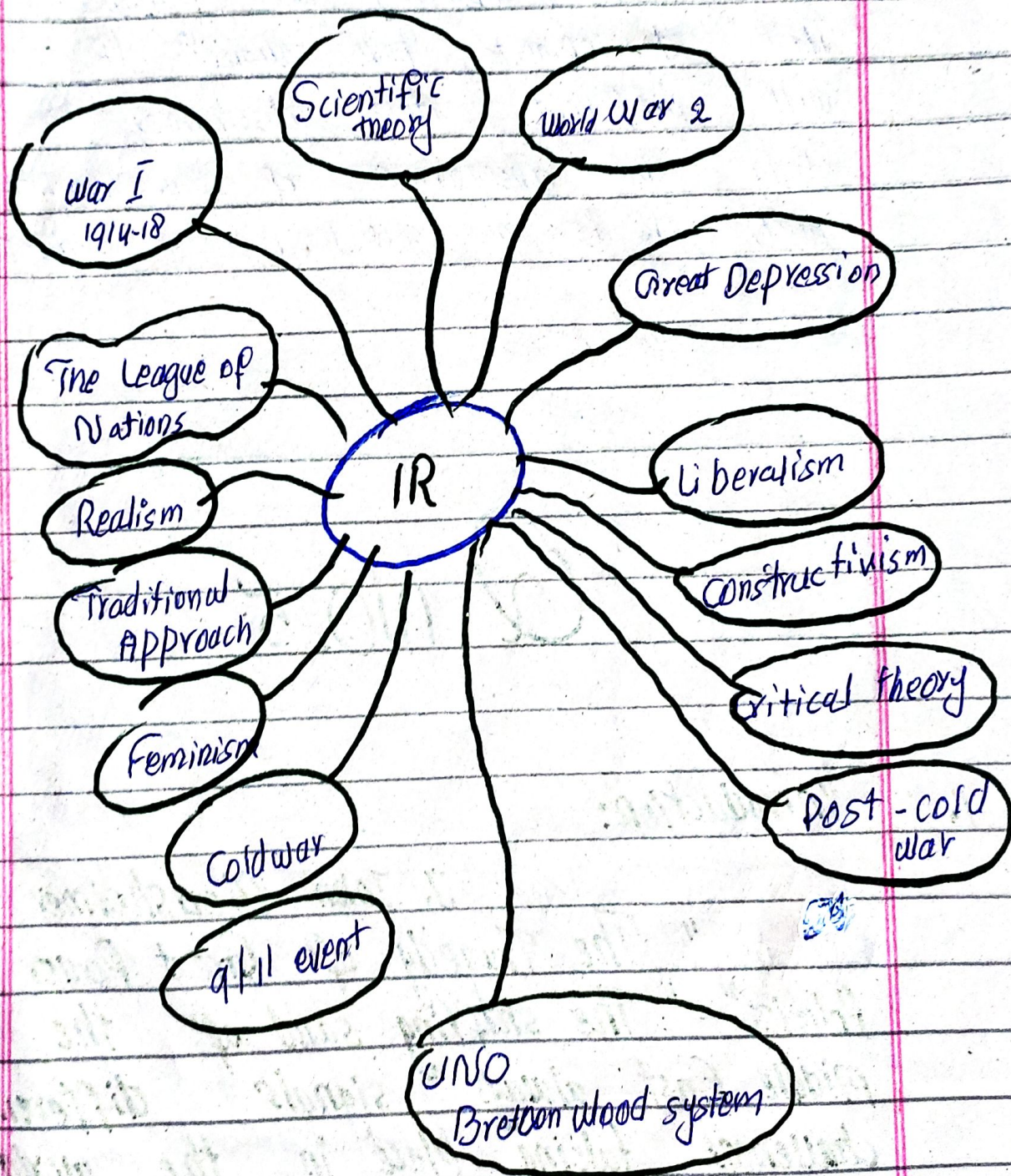


Figure 0.1 factors behind the establishment of IR

3. Conclusion:

In short, IR is the result of wars, diplomacy and alliances. These developments have aligned IR with different other disciplines to study the consequences of developments. Hence, IR is a multidisciplinary subject.

Q. NO. 5

1. Introduction:

Truly, J. John Mearsheimer said in "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics" "The shifting sand of the middle East always signals different challenges taking place in the world." This time, the challenge is in the shape of taliban from non-state actor to formal state actor. This challenges the traditional

and non-traditional security paradigm in the 21st century. The emergence of Taliban as formal state actor poses horrible challenges to the United Nations principles, security of the region, sovereignty of neighbours, humanitarian crisis, violation of human rights. Thus, this time the story is full of chaos in South Asia and beyond.

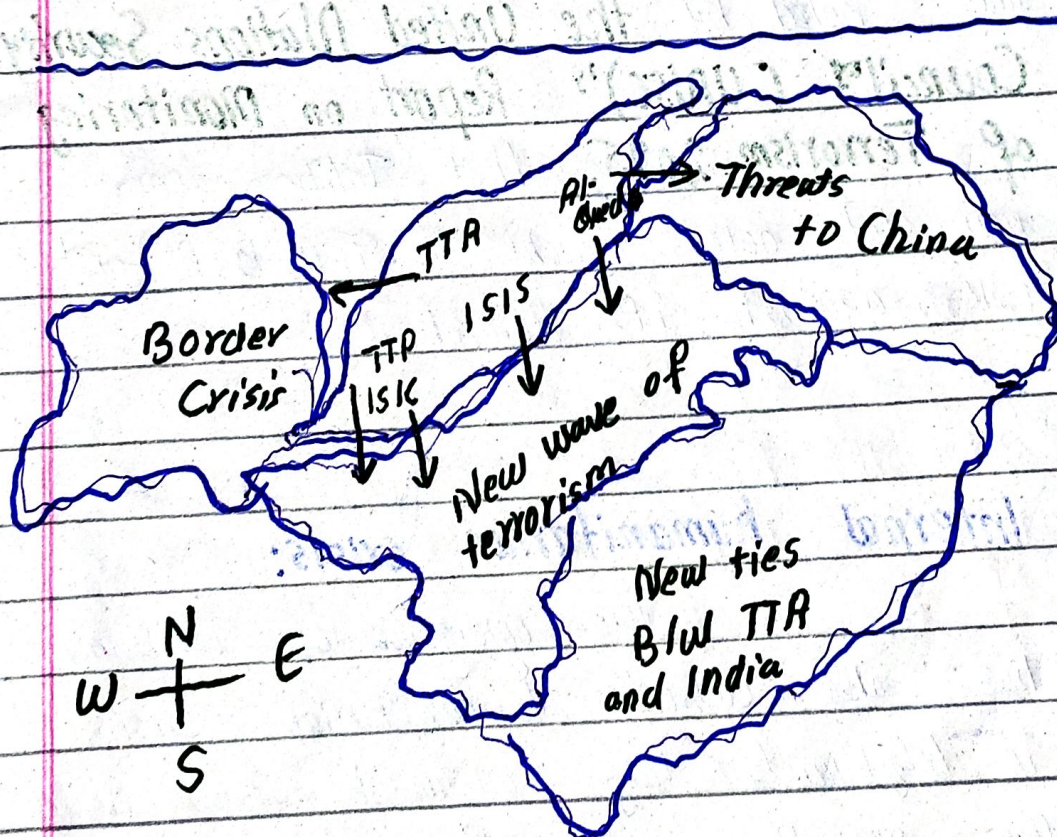


Figure 0.2 Emergence of threats from Afghanistan to the region

2. Taliban's transition from a non-state actor to formal state actors challenges the security in post-21st century:

1. Poses threats to the security of neighbours:

The emergence of Taliban regime indirectly poses threats its neighbours. This was noted by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)'s Report on Monitoring of Terrorism 2025, that Taliban arms non-state actors such as TTP, BLA and ISK against its neighbours.

2. Internal humanitarian crisis:

The emergence of Taliban has also caused humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. They sanctioned women education, the operations of NGOs and UNO programmes. Consequently, they pushed people in the era of ignorance and hardships.

3. Politicalization of trade:

Taliban has become threat

to the concept of Internationalism, inter-nationalism interdependence of Woodrow Wilson. They sanctioned imports and exports from its neighbour Pakistan for their objectives. The misunderstanding with Pakistan also slow down the projects - CASA 1000 and TAPI Gas Pipeline. Thus, posing threats to millions of people.

4. Politicalization of natural resources:

Taliban despite historical water agreement with Iran blocked the flow of Helmand River to Iran. It resulted in border clashes and threats to non-traditional security of Iran.

3. Conceptual analysis of the implications and in similar global developments:

1. Violation of Sovereignities in the region:

The emergence of Taliban as a formal state actor violated the

the territorial integrities of Pakistan and Iran through its proxies. Taliban fighters participate in the attacks of their sponsored terrorisms against Pakistan. Thus, they violated the sovereignty of Pakistan despite the current UNO principles.

2. Destruction of education, cultural knowledge and development:

The world is heading towards the development AI, Space exploration and cultural exchange through globalization. But the sanctions of talibans have destroyed chain of connectivity of Afghan people with the world.

3. Economic Implications:

Talibans lack of cooperation on trade or connectivities with its neighbours in particular and the world in general pose threats at a time when the world needs economic liberalism.

4. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the emergence of Taliban as a formal state actor poses threats to the security of the world. They harm the sovereignties, economic activities and the basic principles of the UNO.

Q. NO. 6

1. Introduction:

"Whoever controls the digital era, controls the states" said, J. John Meahershemer. The digitalization of international reshaped the traditional warfare. Before the wars were fought on the ground to capture territories through man-power but now everything changed. Now wars digitally fought to defeat the enemy through psychological, AI-driven, cyber, misinformation and cultural wars.

These above digitalization of war poses serious threats to the ~~the~~ theoretical implications for the modern conflicts.

2. How digitalization of international system reshaped traditional warfare!

1. Digital platforms rather than man power:

Nations now use digital platforms to spread false news, hack computers and carry cyber attacks. This era of digitalization replaced the time of 1st, 2nd and 3rd generational wars.

2. Psychological warfare rather than confrontations:

Nations have avoided the old strategies of traditional conflicts. Now nation states use psychological warfare digitally to create unrest, chaos and crisis in a country without touching the grounds.

3. Cyber attacks on a nation:

Digitalization has enabled nations to carry cyber attacks on electronicity ~~and~~ grids, parlaments and military assets without fighting ~~by~~ physically.

4. AI-driven warfare:

Nations use autonomous weapon systems without physically engaging the enemies. This was how Israel used Red Wolf, Lendender, where is dady and Gospel applications in war in Gaza.

5. Misinformation rather than direct aggression:

Through digital platforms now nations target the enemies for self-objectives without fighting the enemies.

4. Digital systems theoretical implications for modern conflicts:

1. Liberalism vs. digital warfare:

Liberalism believes in international cooperation and unity. Digital warfare ~~threaten~~ poses threats to international cooperation as there is no authority to control the digital wars. So, Liberalism should propose international body so as to control digital violation of sovereignties.

2. Critical theory vs. digitalization:

Critical theory should extend its analysis to digitalization rather than relying on traditional events.

3. Constructivism vs. Psychological war:

Constructivism now should overview that ~~idea~~ ideas constructed digitally play a key role in the existence of nations power.

5. Conclusion:

In short, the digitalization of international system has resulted in enormous changes in the nature of traditional wars. The digitalization has also posed challenges to theoretical perspectives to change and reform in accordance with the current world order.

Q. NO. 8

(a) Surveillance Capitalism

Surveillance capitalism refers to the regulation of international organizations. Bretton wood system serves as a surveillance capitalism across the world. The Bretton wood systems such as IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organization strictly have surveillance on the activities of nations across the globe. They watch trade deals, partnerships and

economic reforms of the
countries. The surveillance capital
organizations try to implement
their principles for achieving
their objectives across the
globe.

(c)

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

It is an international think
tank. The Defence Research and Development
Organization (DRDO) aims to watch,
analyse and project the spendings
of nations on militaries. The
Organization has been working with
the United Nations for research
and military research purposes. This
is how the United Nations
easily prepare datas regarding
the spendings of nations on
defence and stockpiles of warheads
across the globe.