



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20 (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. **Emmanuel Kant and John Locke provided the philosophical basis for:**
(A) Realism (B) Liberalism (C) Modernism (D) None of these
2. **The Modern State System is believed to have started with:**
(A) End of Second World War (B) Versailles Treaty (C) Peace of Westphalia (D) None of these
3. **Which country issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917?**
(A) America (B) Russia (C) Britain (D) None of these
4. **The League of Nations was established by:**
(A) Harry S. Truman (B) Henry Kissinger (C) Ronald Reagan (D) None of these
5. **The Second World War began with Germany's attack on:**
(A) Austria (B) Poland (C) Russia (D) None of these
6. **The Monroe Doctrine was a key part of the foreign policy of:**
(A) Germany (B) Russia (C) India (D) None of these
7. **The US policy of containment of Soviet expansion was advocated by:**
(A) George C. Marshall (B) Cordell Hull (C) George F. Kennan (D) None of these
8. **Glasnost and Perestroika policies were associated with the Soviet leader:**
(A) Joseph Stalin (B) Mikhail Gorbachev (C) Leonid Brezhnev (D) None of these
9. **Which theoretical perspective views globalization as a new form of imperialism?**
(A) Idealism (B) Realism (C) Liberalism (D) None of these
10. **The Soviet Union disintegrated into fifteen separate countries in:**
(A) December 1989 (B) December 1990 (C) December 1991 (D) None of these
11. **The Democratic Peace theory is based upon the Perpetual Peace theory presented by:**
(A) Karl Marx (B) Paul Kennedy (C) Emmanuel Kant (D) None of these
12. **The theory of Rimland was presented by:**
(A) Alfred Mahan (B) Nicholas Spykman (C) Halford Mackinder (D) None of these
13. **The Cuban Missile Crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union occurred in:**
(A) 1965 (B) 1969 (C) 1967 (D) None of these
14. **China's Belt and Road Initiative offers:**
(A) Six economic corridors (B) Twelve economic corridors
(C) Four economic corridors (D) None of these
15. **The term "Axis Powers" was related to:**
(A) World War I (B) World War II (C) Cold War (D) None of these
16. **The permanent members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO) are:**
(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) None of these
17. **How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are considered a collection of interlinked global goals:**
(A) 15 (B) 11 (C) 18 (D) None of these
18. **25. NATO was formed in:**
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) None of these
19. **Weapons of mass destruction include:**
(A) Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons (B) Nuclear, conventional and biological weapons
(C) Chemical, ballistic and biological weapons (D) None of these
20. **The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-I) was signed in:**
(A) 1973 (B) 1971 (C) 1972 (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.** How has the development of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan impacted the South Asian geopolitical landscape? What measures both the states have taken to ensure stability in the region? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Write a detailed note on global power transition and emerging competition between the United States and China. Will this competition lead to a stabilising or destabilising order? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Why is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) becoming an important platform for its member states? How has Pakistan's membership in the SCO impacted its relationships with China? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** In light of the recent escalation in the Israel-Palestine conflict, what are the main factors contributing to the current tensions, and how can international actors effectively address the humanitarian crisis while working toward a long-term resolution? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** How did the Cold War influence Pakistan's foreign policy and alliances, particularly with the United States and the Soviet Union? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** How are the IMF and World Bank addressing Pakistan's economic challenges, and how do their policies impact Pakistan's long-term economic stability and social development? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** How does the competition between the United States and China shape global dynamics in the economic, IT, and military sectors, and what implications does this rivalry have for the emerging world order? **(20)**

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IR - Part - I mc Q

1. b ✓
2. c ✓
3. c ✓
4. d ✓
5. b ✓
6. c X
7. a X
8. a X
9. b X
10. c ✓
11. c ✓
12. b ✓
13. a X
14. a ✓
15. b ✓
16. b X
17. a X
18. b ✓
19. a ✓
20. b X

12/20

Part = II

Q. No. 4

1. Introduction:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was founded in 2001 with the help of seven members. It has roots in Liberalism and fulfills the national interests of nation states. It ensures regional security, enhances economic ~~and~~ cooperation, improves the need of ~~star~~ energy and boosts cultural exchange across the member states. Similarly, Pakistan's membership in the SCO positively impacted the relationships with China. Pakistan has facilitated connectivity through CPEC, integrated people-to-people ties, supported Chinese security issues, offered investment in ~~CPEC~~. Thus, SCO has become important regional organization.

2. Importance of SCO for its members:

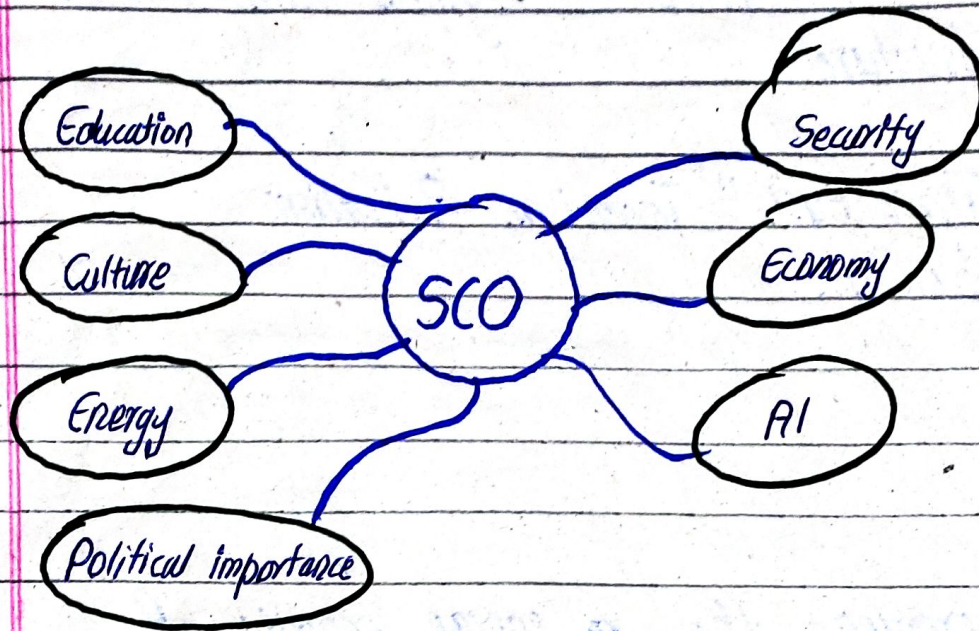


Figure 0.1 objectives of SCO

1. Enhances economic growth of members:

SCO aims to foster trade and capacity-building of memberships in the region. States in this multipolar world avoid over reliance on western partners. Thus, SCO which believes in win-win concept attracts the nations economically.

2. Ensures security of the nations:
SCO through its body
known as **RATs**— **Regional Anti-Terrorism**
Structure ensure the security of its
member states. SCO through RATs fights
"Three Evils," **Terrorism, Radicalism** and
Extremism. Thus, SCO becomes an essential
organization for nations to ensure their
security.

3. Improves the energy security of
members:

Ensuring energy security
is one of the objectives of SCO.
According to **Reuters Institute**, **Russia, Iran**
and **Central Asian Nations** have enormous
energy resources in this era of energy
insecurity. Therefore, it becomes more important
organization for the members to secure
energy resources.

4. Enhances cooperation through education,
skill and cultural exchange:
SCO encourages to

exchanges culture through education. It provides scholarships, vocational trainings and technology transfer processes to nations. In this regard, SCO is becoming important for nations.

5. Improves the relationships of members:

Politically, it provides chances to nations to interact and resolve issues through negotiations. Thus, it aligns nations politically.

3. Pakistan's membership and its impacts on the ties with China:

1. Attraction of SCO members to CPEC:

Pakistan has always offered the SCO members to join CPEC for energy and trade activities. This approach directly benefits China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Pakistan's membership in this regard impacted the relationship positively.

2. Pakistan's stance in SCO on the sovereignty of China:

Pakistan has always encountered the India's claims over the Tibet region. Pakistan considers Tibet as integral part of China. This has always impacted the Pak-China ties positively.

3. Investment in CPEC through the expansion of BRI:

SCO which aims to reduce the nations over reliance on the west. Pakistan has always openly offered the SCO to invest in CPEC through BRI which benefits both the nations interest.

4. Security of nations through RATS.

Pakistan has been utilising the body of SCO which aims to encounter the three evils. This brings Chinese intelligence and Pakistan's intelligence together under one umbrella.

4. Application of theoretical perspective:

SCO's entire objectives are based on Liberalism and the institutionalization theory of Woodrow Wilson. These both theories encourage cooperation based on economy, politics, culture and trade. This is how Woodrow Wilson's theory of interdependence of states also fits the objectives of SCO. In short, SCO is one of the organizations which aims to promote cooperation.

5. Conclusion:

In short, SCO has become one of the most important organization for the nations. It promotes the interests and all regional nations. Hence, SCO ~~also~~ ~~also~~ enhances connectivity of nations across the region.

You need to understand that IR's question should be attempted in a way that each argument/point has a theory applied or at least the heading has it

Q. NO. 8

1. Introduction:

Truly, Martin observed in his book "When China Rules the World" that China and the United States are only bipolar powers that shape economic, IT and military sectors. China shapes the economies of the world through BRI, free trade and the United States pushes Protectionist trade policy and enhances Bretton Wood Systems. Moreover, they both compete in IT on chips and AI which shape the domestic industries of the world. These competitions enhance inflation, protectionist policies, military spendings, block creation so on and so forth. Therefore, China and the U.S. are the most powerful nations that shape the economies of the world.

2. The United States and China's competition and its impacts on shaping the dynamics in the economic, military and IT sectors across the globe:

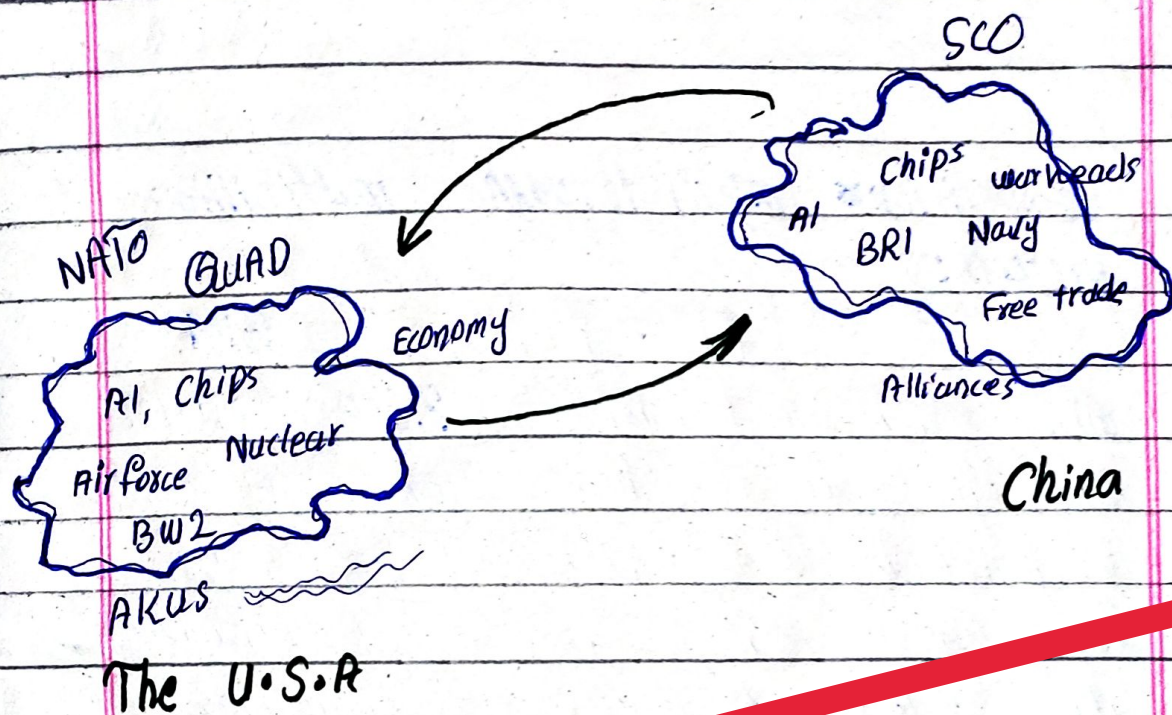


Figure 0.2 Power show of the U.S.A and China

1. The United States protectionist policy:

The United States has started imposing horrible tariffs on partners like Canada, Mexico, the EU, India and China. Under the Trump Administration, the

United States has started to protect local industries. This policy has resulted in retaliation of tariffs, causing inflation and change in the economic sector across the globe.

2. Competition ~~impact~~ through multibillion projects:

China pushes the BRI which aims to establish 2600 projects across the globe. It brings connectivity based on investment, energy, trade and technology through roads, maritime routes and railways. Thus, BRI enhancing the economies of the developing and underdeveloped nations.

3. Chips war and its impacts on global industry:

The United States has persistently sanctioned flows of chips through Anti-Chip Acts 2023. It created competition on national and international levels. For instance, China enhanced troops to secure the coastlines of Taiwan.

4. From Chips to AI competition:

Chips such as Semiconductors which are used in the formation of AI. Chips become the oil of the 21st century. Thus, in international market it became expansive and the shortage pushed ~~all~~ economies and IT sector into chaos.

5. Enhancement of military competition:

Chips, critical minerals and AI became the basic elements of defence industry. This is how the United States and China try to influence countries such as ~~Taiwan, Pakistan, the~~ Middle East and ~~CARs~~ to secure critical minerals for enhancement and production of defence industries.

3. Implications of the United States and China rivalry for the world:

1. Increases protectionist policies across the globe:

The United States' protectionist trade policy has encouraged the global community to retaliate with similar tariffs. It causes breakdown of the "concept free trade" under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

2. Increasing inflation around the world:

Chips war, trade tariffs and military competitions are threats to the Democratic theory and Economic Liberalism. These competitions cause inflations in IT, education, food and job industries.

3. Boosts military spending across the globe:

Competition among countries causes security delmmas of states. The security delmmas across the world among nations causes military spendings to ensure survival in the ~~chaotic~~ chaotic world order,

4. Divides international community:

This was how truly said by J. John Meahersheamer that competition between the United States and China creates the scenario of "West vs. the rest."

4. Application of theoretical perspective:

The United States under the Trump administration clearly follows **Economic Realism** in the form of protectionist policy. However, China uses **Economic Liberalism** through its BRI to achieve its national interests. Moreover, the United States also secures military sectors of Qatar, RSA, UAE and Oman through **soft power** like education, culture exchange and investment in AI. Thus, ~~the~~ both the nations follow their interests to achieve objectives.

5. Conclusion:

and China are the most powerful nations. They shape the economic, if and

In short, the United States

presented etc

You are applying theory just before the conclusion
It won't yield you marks

differently.

Q. No. 3

Global power transition

Global power transition refers to sharing of powers among states. Currently, the world is experiencing a paradigm shift in the context of global power transition. As truly said by J. John Meahersheemer in "Israeli Lobby and the U.S. Foreign Policy" that the United States is losing holding economically, politically and militarily in the Middle East, Asia and beyond due to the emergence of multipowers nations.

Emerging competition

The world is experiencing bipolar in particular and ~~multi~~ multipolar in general. The emerging competition between the United States of

America and China are based on economy, defense and education. According to SIFRI report 2025, militarily the United States has dominated the world through its production companies like Lockheed Martin. Similarly, the United States has great hold militarily in the middle East, along with its alliances such as Israel and GCC. However, economically, the United States seems rotten across the globe. In this regard, China influences the middle East, Asia, North Africa and America.

The emerging competition leads to destabilising

The resistant competition leads to destabilising of the world order. It enhances balance of power between regional powers. The emerging competition also creates new alliances which fight for their national and economic interest across the globe.

What's this answer?

Conclusion

In short, the emerging competition between the United States of America and the China

has caused a paradigm shift in the power sharing. The power sharing process will continue persistently in this world.

Q. No. 5

1. Introduction:

"The shifting sand of the middle East always tells different stories"

(Marwan Basbra)

Undoubtedly, this time the story of the middle East is full of fear, blood and injustice. Even, the story is a Genocide of Gaza (ICJ). There are numerous main factors behind the Israel-Palestine conflict. These factors include historical blockage of Gaza, far-right governmental policies of Israel, resistance to Israel, raids on Al-Aqsa, prisoner exchange and Arab normalization with Israel. The international community should pressure both

parties to respect 20 points Peace Plan,
complete withdrawal of Israeli Defence Forces,
restoration of UN based agency, mobilization
of ISF. Thus, long term peace can
be achieved.

2. Main factors contributing to the
Israel-Palestine war:

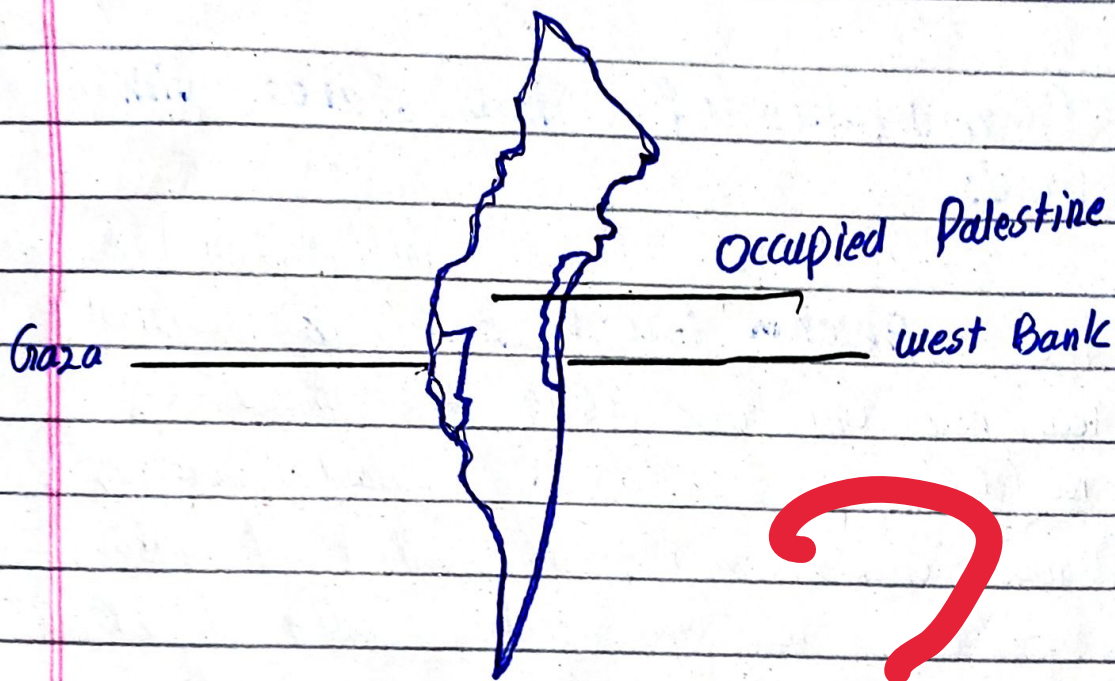


Figure 0.4 map of Greater Palestine

1. Historical blockage of Gaza:

Israel has been blocking roads, electricity, airline, food and water supplies of Gaza since 2001. This is how

"Gaza is the largest an open air prison" (UNO expert)

Thus, Hamas on October 7, 2023 started the war to liberate Gaza

2. Normalization of Arab states with Israel:

Normalization process under the Abraham Accord 2020 persistently took place. Even the USA was inline to recognize the state of Israel. Therefore, Hamas carried out Al-Aqsa Flood storm Operation to rise the issue of Palestine.

3. Governmental policies of far-right party of Israel:

Israeli far-right government has been facilitating illegal settlements

In the West Bank. According to the UNO 70000,0 illegal settlers live in the West Bank. So, Hamas carried out the operation to end illegal settlements.

4. Raids on Al-Aqsa mosque:

Israel persistently attacked the Al-Aqsa in 2023 in the holy month of Ramadan. This was how Hamas threatened to retaliate. Finally attacked the Israel.

5. Resistance to Israel:

Hamas is a resistance fighter who aims to liberate the Palestine from Israel. This was how they started the war.

3. Recommendations to secure long term peace and flow to humanitarian aid to Gaza:

1. Complete withdrawal of Israeli forces:
Peace is impossible without

complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza. So, under the Trump 20 point peace plan Israel should leave the Gaza.

2. Mobilization of ISF:

Under the Trump's 20 Point Peace Plan, International Stabilization Force (ISF) should be deployed immediately in Gaza. The force should secure border, facilitate Palestinian Technocratic governance for long term stability.

3. Strict implementation of the 20 points:

Israel has been violating the agreement since its inception. So, the international community should ensure strict implementation of the agreement.

4. International pressure on both the parties:

Both the parties should

be pressured to respect the agreement. Same mistake

4. Application of the theoretical perspectives:

Israel is a **imperialist** power in the middle East. It oppresses and officially aims to cleanse the Gaza and bury the idea of Palestine under the sand of the middle East. It aims to expand its **Colonial** power across Lebanon, Syria, KSA and Jordan with the vision of a "Greater Israel." Thus, it follows **neo-colonial** vision in the 21st century. ✓

5. Conclusion:

In short, the Israel-Palestine conflict is rooted in the Nakba of 1948. The current causes of the conflict are attach with its root. Thus, international focus is needed to end the war.
