



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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PAPER-I

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

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.

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 unilateralism 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)



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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**.
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(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)**
