

ACIO-II/Exe Examination – 2025 (Tier-II)

Date of Exam: 11 Jan 2026

Time: 1 hour

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

Max Marks: 50

Instructions:

- 1) Write your roll number in the space provided above.
- 2) All answers are to be written in the answer sheet provided separately.
- 3) Please do not write your name or roll number on the answer sheet except in the space provided on the first page.
- 4) Please deposit the answer sheet/additional answer sheet & admit card to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
- 5) Candidates can take the question paper after the exam.

Q.1 Write an essay in English language only, on ANY ONE of the following topics, in not more than 500 words. (20 marks)

- i) Internal security challenges in India: are non-traditional threats gaining prominence? - *inform, not, threat, Tradit*
- (ii) Artificial Intelligence: boon or bane? *Strategic debate, cyber espionage*
- (iii) Manufacturing push through Make in India and PLI schemes: Has India adopted the right model? *deep cell*
- (iv) Impact of social media on the youth *left radicalisation, Hawala → Pakistan*
- (v) Drug menace in India

Q.2 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow, in about 40 words each. (Each question carries 2 marks. Total-10 marks)

Before the twentieth century, legal theorists believed not only that countries could wage war to seize other's land and resources but also that in some circumstances, they should. War was considered legal, the primary way to enforce national rights and resolve disputes between states. That all changed in 1928, when nearly every country in the world at the time joined the Kellogg-Briand Pact, agreeing that wars of aggression should be illegal and territorial conquest prohibited. The 1945 UN Charter reaffirmed and expanded that commitment, putting at its core a prohibition on the "threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of political independence of another state." Having discovered that merely agreeing to prohibit war was



- not by itself enough, states then went to extraordinary lengths to design frameworks and institutions to cement this essential rule, leading to the establishment of a new legal order that elevated economic tools over military might to ensure peace.

As a result, wars between states became far less common. In the 65 years after the last settlements of World War II, the amount of territory conquered by foreign states each year plummeted to less than six percent of what it had been for just over a century before the world first outlawed war. The number of countries tripled from 1945 to today, as states no longer feared that they would be gobbled up by more powerful neighbours. And countries traded more freely with one another, knowing that the wealth they accumulated was less likely to be plundered by other states. The world became more peaceful and prosperous.

- i) In what way has the world's outlook changed towards war?
- ii) Why has the number of countries tripled since 1945?
- iii) Why does the author feel that the world has become more prosperous?
- iv) Give out an antonym of "plummeted". *downfall* *Increased*
- v) What was the inadequacy in the 1945 UN Charter which was addressed by nation states?

Q3. Answer ANY TWO of the following questions in about 250 words each. (Each question carries 10 marks. Total – 20 marks)

- i) What are the major provisions of Indus Water Treaty? What is India's latest stance on this treaty?
- ii) Left Wing Extremism has been contained significantly in the recent past. Highlight the measures which have contributed towards achievement of this goal.
- iii) What do you understand by Gig Economy? What steps do you recommend to strengthen it?
- iv) India's concept of strategic autonomy is being tested in today's multipolar world. Explain with suitable examples.
- v) What are the various facets of cybercrime and what steps do you recommend to combat this menace?