

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Explain in detail the object, purpose and basis of International Law.
2. Enumerate with short explanations the main principles discussed in any two of the cases.
 - (a) Lotus case;
 - (b) Clarence Thomas and Anita Hill Case.
 - (c) American Diplomats Case.
3. The jurisdiction of ICJ depends on the consent of the parties concerned. Discuss.
4. Write a comprehensive note on International Rivers and International Canals.
5. Write short notes on any three of the following in the light of the Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 and our Maritime Zones Act of 1976. You must discuss the nature of jurisdiction, rights and duties;
 - (a) internal Waters.
 - (b) Continental Shelf.
 - (c) Territorial Waters.
 - (d) Land-locked State,
 - (e) EEZ.
6. Discuss Kashmir dispute in the light of:
 - (a) Right of self-determination;
 - (b) U.N. Security Council Resolutions;
 - (c) Non-interference in internal affairs;
 - (d) Legal status of elections in Kashmir;
 - (e) Simla Agreement.
7. Define Nationality. What are 'Neutral' and 'Neutralised States'.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) Subject of International Law are:
 - (a) States. (b) Individuals. (c) Both. (d) None of these.
 - (2) The General Assembly is:
 - (a) The Principal Organ of UNO; (b) An ordinary Organ of UNO;
 - (c) A check on-the Security Council. (d) None of these.
 - (3) League of Nations was not Joined by:
 - (a) USA.; (b) France; (c) UK. (d) None of these.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- (4) Judges of the ICJ are:
- (a) Elected by the Security Council
 - (b) Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council;
 - (c) Appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the five permanent members of the Security Council.
 - (d) None of these.
- (5) Under the Convention of the Law of the Sea, the breadth of the-Territorial Sea is:
- (a) 6 nautical miles; (b) 8 nautical miles; (c) 12 nautical miles.
 - (d) None of these.
- (6) A State can use force:
- (a) In its own self-defence;
 - (b) By entering into a treaty with another state;
 - (c) At its own discretion.
- (7) Diplomatic relations are established by:
- (a) Mutual agreement; (b) Unilateral action;
 - (c) Decision of neighboring States. (d) None of these.
- (8) Rights of land-locked states are governed by,:
- (a) Rules of customary International Law;
 - (b) Convention on the Law of Sea;
 - (d) Mutual consent.
 - (e) None of these.
- (9) Vienna Congress took place in:
- (a) 1815; (b) 1919; (c) 1945 (d) None of these.
- (10) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:
- (a) 1988; (b) 1968; (c) 1948 (d) None of these.
- (11) The United Nations is:
- (a) A Supra-State organization; (b) A creation of Member States;
 - (c) Has no link with States after its establishment.
 - (d) None of these.
- (12) Territorial asylum is:
- (a) An exercise of territorial sovereignty;
 - (b) An impingement of territorial Sovereignty;
 - (d) Granted by mutual consent.
 - (e) None of these.
- (13) A state is:
- (a) Bound to recognize a new state;
 - (b) Not bound to do so;
 - (c) Required to enter into dialog with the new state for recognition.
- (14) Minquiers and Ecrehos case was decided by:
- (a) ICJ; (b) PCIJ; (c) European Court of Human Rights.
 - (d) None of these.
- (15) The eruption of war terminates:
- (a) All treaties; (b) Only political treaties; (c) No treaty.

LAW

International Law can:

- (a) Compel a state to settle a dispute;
- (b) Provide moral support to an issue in dispute;
- (c) Furnish legal substance to an issue in dispute.
- (d) None of these.

(17) The concept of State Immunity is:

- (a) An attribute of territorial sovereignty;
- (b) A derogation-from the sovereignty of state;
- (c) Not concerned with territorial sovereignty.
- (d) None of these.

(18) The continuity of states as International Legal Persons is:

- (a) Affected by change of government;
- (b) Not affected by change of government;
- (c) Depends on the recognition of the new government.
- (d) None of these.

(19) Harmon Doctrine is:

- (a) Part of International Law;
- (b) Was renounced before it could take roots in International Law.
- (c) Is attempting to earn general acceptance.
- (d) None of these.

(20) Vital change of circumstances:

- (a) Renders a treaty invalid;
- (b) Terminates the treaty;
- (c) Has no affect on the treaty.
- (d) None of these.

(13)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is

COMPULSORY. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the various modes of acquiring and losing Nationality. What is double Nationality and Statelessness?
2. Write short notes on any Four of the following:-
 - (a) Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928.
 - (b) The Geneva Convention, 1929.
 - (c) Facta Sunt Servanda.
 - (d) Legal disabilities of an un-recognised State.
 - (e) Protectorate
 - (f) State servitudes.
3. Coercion against a State renders a Treaty invalid. Discuss main features of the principles. Also elaborate TWO other methods of rendering invalid the consent of a State to be bound by a Treaty.
4. "State immunity has become a mere fiction which the law can do without. The principle is gradually withering away, a process already underway and constantly gaining momentum? Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.
5. Write short notes on any Four of the following:-
 - (a) Territorial Waters
 - (b) Monroe Doctrine
 - (c) Equality of States
 - (d) Doctrine of Postliminium
 - (e) Prize Courts
 - (f) Continuous Voyage
6. What do you understand by International Institutions? Discuss their status and functions as subjects of International Law.
7. What are the amicable means of settlement of International disputes?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer, ignoring the wrong assertions in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) In Pakistan the limit of the territorial waters is:
 - (a) 24
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 36
 - (d) None of thesenautical miles beyond the land territory and internal waters of Pakistan, measured from the base-line.
 - (2) A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction:
 - (a) In all cases
 - (b) In criminal cases
 - (c) In cases involving personal property
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) Haronon Doctrine means:
 - (a) A state cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other States.
 - (b) A State is Not bound to recognize a government installed by a foreign power.
 - (c) A State has the right to use force for the protection of its nationals.
 - (d) None of these.
 - (4) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:
 - (a) 1917
 - (b) 1945
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line:
 - (a) 12
 - (b) 24
 - (c) 48
 - (d) None of thesenautical miles measuring from the base-lines
 - (6) The width of the maritime belt is generally recognised to be:
 - (a) 3 miles
 - (b) 5 miles
 - (c) 10 miles
 - (d) None of these

PAGE 1 of NUMPAGES 2

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- (7) The Estrada Doctrine relates to:
(a) Delimitation of boundaries (b) recognition of a government
(c) recognition of a State (d) None of these
- (8) The term of judges of the International Court of Justice is:
(a) 3 years (b) 5 years (c) 9 years (d) None of these
- (9) Extradition is normally granted:
(a) in all cases (b) in criminal cases
(c) in civil cases (d) None of these
- (10) Foreign ships:
(a) are not allowed to navigate in the Territorial Waters
(b) have the right of innocent passage in the Territorial Waters
(c) have the right of free passage in the Territorial Waters
(d) None of these
- (11) A State has the right to use force for:
(a) obtaining raw materials
(b) ensuring the protection of human rights
(c) armed attack
(d) None of these
- (12) International Court of Justice was established in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1952 (c) 1956 (d) None of these
- (13) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) None of these
- (14) The father of International Law is considered to be:
(a) Saurez (b) Oppenheim
(c) Hugo Grotius (d) None of these
- (15) A State has complete immunity from the jurisdiction of foreign courts in:
(a) all cases (b) public acts
(c) private cases (d) None of these
- (16) International Law Commission is a body to:
(a) investigate situations which may threaten international peace and security;
(b) codify International Law
(c) conciliate between the disputing States
(d) None of these
- (17) The first case taken up by the International Court of Justice was:
(a) Asylum case (b) Nationality decree in Tunis
(c) Corfu Channel (d) None of these
- (18) A State:
(a) cannot nationalise foreign property
(b) can nationalise foreign property without compensation
(c) can nationalise foreign property after paying compensation
(d) None of these
- (19) Diplomatic Asylum means:
(a) A diplomatic agent seeking asylum in the receiving State
(b) Asylum provided by a diplomatic mission
(c) Asylum provided to a political leader by a foreign State
(d) None of these
- (20) Minister Resident are:
(a) higher in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
(b) lower in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
(c) equal in rank to the Minister Plenipotentiary
(d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

- 1. State the various kinds and classes of diplomatic agents and mention their privileges and immunities.
2. Discuss the term "State Jurisdiction" with reference to: (a) Maritime belt (b) Port (c) Foreigners (d) Floating island
3. Write short notes on: (a) Double Nationality (b) De facto recognition (c) International Boundaries (d) Extradition (e) Neutrality
4. Describe the legal nature of Recognition of States, with particular reference to the difference between "De facto" and "De jure" recognition.
5. Describe "international rivers". State the principle of law regulating the use of waters of, and navigation on international rivers.
6. What is "Veto"? How, when and by whom is it used?
7. State and discuss in brief the various steps mentioned by Starke in the creation of legal obligation by a treaty.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) A State has the right to exploit in the Continental Shelf: (a) living resources (b) non-living resources (c) both living & non living resources (d) None of these
(2) The principle of rebus sic stantibus means: (a) a state cannot use force (b) there is no crime without a law (c) fundamental change of circumstances (d) None of these
(3) The Schooner Exchange case dealt with the principle of: (a) a state has sovereign right over its natural resources. (b) A State's Courts have to accept the validity of a foreign State's acts. (c) A State's right of reprisals in case of violation of rights (d) None of these
(4) Hague Convention of 1970 dealt in properly with the crimes relating to: (a) refugees (b) prisoners of war (c) hijacking (d) None of these
(5) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in: (a) 1920 (b) 1945 (c) 1948 (d) None of these
(6) Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line: (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) None of these (d) 40 nautical miles measuring from the base-line.
(7) De facto Recognition is: (a) Legal Recognition (b) Recognition in principle (c) Circumstantial Recognition (d) None of these

CSS.COM.PK

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- (8) The limit of the Territorial Waters of Pakistan is:
(a) 12 nautical miles
(b) 20 nautical miles
(c) 24 nautical miles; beyond the land territory and internal waters of Pakistan measured from the base line;
(d) None of these.
- (9) Continental Shelf of Pakistan may extend upto a distance of:
(a) 150 nautical miles
(b) 200 nautical miles
(c) 250 nautical miles – beyond the limits of its territorial waters
(d) None of these.
- (10) Exclusive Economic Zone of Pakistan is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters the limit of which is:
(a) 12 nautical miles (b) 100 nautical miles
(c) 200 nautical miles (d) None of these
- (11) According to the "Floating Island Theory", a floating island is:
(a) an island within 3 nautical miles from the coast of a country
(b) an island on the high seas which is not the territory of any particular State
(c) a ship bearing the national flag of a State
(d) None of these.
- (12) In procedural matters the decisions of the Security Council are made by an affirmative votes of any:
(a) 5 members (b) 9 members
(c) 15 members (d) None of these
- (13) Extradition is normally granted:
(a) in all cases (b) in civil cases
(c) in criminal cases (d) None of these
- (14) What is Contraband?
(a) all narcotics
(b) articles banned by a Government
(c) all smuggled goods
(d) goods which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war
(e) None of these
- (15) A state has the right to use force in case of :
(a) to obtain war material
(b) armed attack
(c) to ensure the protection of human rights
(d) None of these
- (16) Diplomatic Asylum means:
(a) a diplomatic agent seeking asylum in the receiving State
(b) asylum provided by a diplomatic mission
(c) asylum provided to a particular leader by a foreign State
(d) None of these.
- (17) The International Law Commission is a body to:
(a) investigate situations which may threaten international peace and security
(b) codify International Law
(c) conciliate between/among the disputing States
(d) constitute an arbitration tribunal for the pacific settlement of a dispute
(e) None of these
- (18) The width of the maritime belt is generally recognized to be:
(a) 3 miles (b) 5 miles (c) 10 miles (d) None of these
- (19) Foreign ships:
(a) are not allowed to navigate in the territorial waters
(b) have the right of innocent passage in the territorial waters
(c) have the right of free passage in the territorial waters
(d) None of these
- (20) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in:
(a) 1945 (b) 1961 (c) 1971 (d) None of these

TI
NO

8

13

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Write clearly.

1. Fully explain the duties of a Sovereign State with special reference to:
 - (a) Not to interfere in the domestic affairs of another state.
 - (b) To refrain from use or threat of use of force against another state.
2. Explain how the problem of Hijacking has been dealt with under the International Law?
3. Define Blockade. What are the essentials of real and binding Blockade? When does it terminate? Refer to leading cases.
4. Describe various methods of peaceful and amicable settlement of International disputes.
5. How are 'Prisoners-Of-War' to be treated under International Law? Explain with reference to various conventions.
6. The frequent 'Interventions' have challenged the validity of some of fundamental principles of International Law. What are those principles? Discuss in the light of Interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq by the super-powers.
7. Enumerate the principles of International Law involved in the decision of Corfu Channel Case. Assess the impact that decision on the growth and development of International Law.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The term of judges of International Court of Justice is:
 - (a) Three years
 - (b) Five years
 - (c) Six years
 - (d) Nine years
 - (e) None of these
 - (2) When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted?
 - (a) 1945
 - (b) 1948
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) Tobar Doctrine is related to:
 - (a) the recognition of a state
 - (b) the recognition of a government
 - (c) the recognition of insurgents
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) Conference of Bogota was held in:
 - (a) 1920
 - (b) 1936
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to:
 - (a) Diplomatic inter course and immunities
 - (b) Prisoners-of-War
 - (c) Recognition of states
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) Who is called 'the father of International Law'?
 - (a) Hugo Grotius
 - (b) Oppenheim
 - (c) Suarez
 - (d) None of these

INTERNATIONAL LAW:

- (7) Foreign Warships have:
(a) The right of free passage in the territorial waters
(b) The right of innocent passage in the territorial waters.
(c) To stay in the territorial waters
(d) None of these
- (8) A landlocked state is:
(a) Surrounded by water from all sides
(b) Surrounded by enemy states from all sides
(c) Surrounded by land from all sides
(d) None of these
- (9) Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of:
(a) 25 miles (b) 50 miles (c) 12 miles (d) None of these
- (10) The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in:
(a) 1872 (b) 1854 (c) 1890 (d) None of these
- (11) The Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer was done on:
(a) March 22, 1985 (b) March 23, 1986
(c) March 24, 1987 (d) None of these
- (12) Calvo Clause means:
(a) A state can intervene on behalf of its nationals
(b) A state can't intervene on behalf of its nationals
(c) An alien agrees not to seek the diplomatic protection of his own state
(d) None of these
- (13) Diplomatic relations are established by:
(a) Mutual consent (b) A unilateral decision
(c) A decision of a regional organization (d) None of these
- (14) Eruption of war terminates:
(a) All treaties (b) No treaty
(c) Only political treaties (d) None of these
- (15) Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another state are:
(a) Subject to the law of Flag State (b) Subject to the law of Coastal State
(c) Subject to the law of both the States (d) None of these
- (16) Piracy is an offence within the jurisdiction of the:
(a) Flag State (b) Offender's State
(c) All the states (d) None of these
- (17) Territorial Waters are:
(a) Water outside the territorial limits of a state
(b) Waters dividing territory of Two or more states
(c) Waters adjacent to the contiguous Zone
(d) None of these
- (18) Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of:
(a) 7 years (b) Three years
(c) Two years (d) None of these
- (19) The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in:
(a) 1975 (b) 1974 (c) 1971 (d) None of these
- (20) Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from:
(a) Civil Jurisdiction (b) Criminal Jurisdiction
(c) Both (d) None of these

(13)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005
INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any **FIVE QUESTIONS**, including **QUESTION NO. 8**, which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define **International Law**. Do you agree with **John Austin's concept**, "International Law is not a true law, but a positive international morality"? Elaborate your answer with appropriate arguments.
2. What are the **sources of International Law**? Discuss any two of them in detail.
3. Discuss the concept of **extradition**. Explain main **principles of extradition**. Discuss also the crimes exempted from extradition.
4. What does **Subjects of International Law** mean? Discuss **individuals as subjects** of International Law. Elaborate your answer with the appropriate examples.
5. Discuss **amicable means** for the settlement of international disputes.
6. Differentiate between **Neutralized and Neutral States**. Discuss the rights and duties of a neutral State.
7. Write short notes on any two of the followings:
 - a) **Continental Shelf**
 - b) **Rights of Prisoners of War**.
 - c) **Scotia Case**.

COMPULSORY QUESTION (8)

8. Write the correct answers of the following questions in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
- I) Number of judges of International Court of Justice is:
 - a) nine
 - b) twelve
 - c) fifteen
 - d) none of these
 - II) Permanent Court of International Justice was established under
 - a) League of Nations
 - b) UNO
 - c) European Union
 - d) none of these.
 - III) *Pacta Sunt Servanda* means:
 - a) Treaties between states are to be respected
 - b) An unwanted person.
 - c) International law must be honoured.
 - d) none of these.
 - IV) Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in:
 - a) Hague
 - b) Geneva
 - c) New York
 - d) none of these.
 - V) *Persona Non Grata* means
 - a) Impracticable article of international law
 - b) A fugitive criminal
 - c) A person refused for asylum
 - d) none of these.
 - VI) Father of the Law of Nations is:
 - a) Grotius
 - b) Hegel
 - c) Anzilotti
 - d) none of these.

CSS.COM.PK

Counted... P/2

INTERNATIONAL LAW:

2

- VII) Principle Jus Soli means:
a) Grant of nationality on the basis of place of birth b) Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
c) Grant of nationality through naturalization d) none of these.
- VIII) Much of international law is derived through analogy from:
a) Islamic law b) Christian law c) Roman law d) none of these
- IX) Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in:
a) 1961 b) 1945 c) 1927 d) none of these.
- X) Truce mean:
a) A temporary arrangement between the belligerent parties for cessation of hostilities
b) Any peace treaty to end a war
c) No War Pact d) none of these.
- XI) Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which:
a) is always subject to ratification b) is not needed to be ratified
c) may or not be subject to be ratification d) none of these.
- XII) Diplomatic Protection means a protection and security granted:
a) to a diplomat by UNO b) by a state to its national abroad
c) by a State to a person seeking asylum d) none of these.
- XIII) Kellog Briand Pact or Paris Peace Treaty was signed in:
a) 1945 b) 1928 c) 1919 d) none of these.
- XIV) Recognition of new States is a matter of:
a) International law b) Constitutional law c) Policy of the State
d) none of these.
- XV) Grant of extra-territorial asylum in a legation:
a) is a part of customary international law b) is a part of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961
c) depends on circumstances
d) none of these.
- XVI) To get asylum in a foreign state by an individual:
a) is his basic right b) is not his right c) depends on circumstances
d) none of these.
- XVII) Diplomatic envoys in the receiving state are given immunity from:
a) civil jurisdiction b) criminal jurisdiction c) both criminal and civil jurisdiction
d) none of these.
- XVIII) Territorial sea of a State is under:
a) its total control b) its control, but subject to certain international obligations
c) its control, only for exploration of mineral resources.
d) none of these.
- XIX) Genocide Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in:
a) 1945 b) 1950 c) 1960 d) none of these.
- XX) Bynkershock principle is related to :
a) measurement of maritime belt b) contiguous zone
c) extradition of criminals d) none of these.