

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.			
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.			

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (1 x 20=20)

- (i) Pakistan became member of UNO in:
(a) 1948 (b) 1947 (c) 1950 (d) None of these
- (ii) Articles of UN Charter are:
(a) 115 (b) 111 (c) 120 (d) None of these
- (iii) Which article of the statute of International Court of Justice deals with the sources of international law?
(a) 36 (b) 40 (c) 38 (d) None of these
- (iv) Secretary General of UNO is from:
(a) Russia (b) Holland (c) South Korea (d) None of these
- (v) Total members of the UNO are:
(a) 180 (b) 150 (c) 192 (d) None of these
- (vi) The Headquarters of International Court of Justice is at:
(a) Geneva (b) Hague (c) New York (d) None of these
- (vii) Which article of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea deals with the breadth of the territorial sea?
(a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) None of these
- (viii) Who is called the father of the law of nations?
(a) Jeremy Bentham (b) Oppenheim (c) Hugo Grotius (d) None of these
- (ix) The Security Council takes enforcement measures with respect to threats to the peace under chapter:
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) None of these
- (x) Locarno Pact (1925) concluded between:
(a) UK, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy (b) Russia, USA, China, Canada and Brazil
(c) Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Argentina and Peru (d) None of these
- (xi) De Jure Belli Ac Pacis (The Law of War and Peace) was written by:
(a) Vattel (b) Bynkershoek (c) Hugo Grotius (d) None of these
- (xii) The Nuremberg Trials were held at:
(a) Holland (b) USSR (c) Germany (d) None of these

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- (xiii) Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976 of Pakistan contains articles:
(a) 20 (b) 17 (c) 14 (d) None of these
- (xiv) "International law is not a true law but a positive international morality", said:-
(a) John Austin (b) Oppenheim (c) Brierly (d) None of these
- (xv) The term international law was first coined by:
(a) Hugo Grotius (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) Hagel (d) None of these
- (xvi) One of the presidents of USA is called the father of the League of Nations:
(a) Roosevelt (b) Truman (c) Wilson (d) None of these
- (xvii) Extradition means:
(a) Handing over a diplomat to other state (b) Handing over a spy to other state
(c) Handing over a criminal to other state (d) None of these
- (xviii) Persona non grata means:
(a) Ungrateful diplomat (b) Inefficient diplomat (c) Undesirable diplomat (d) None of these
- (xix) One of the forcible means of settling state disputes is:
(a) Conciliation (b) Retorsion (c) Arbitration (d) None of these
- (xx) International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in pursuance of which article of UN Charter?
(a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) None of these

PART-II

- NOTE:**(i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.**
(iii) **Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.**

- Q.2.** "As the basis of the Law of Nations is the common consent of the member states of the Family of Nations, it is evident there must exist as many sources of international law as there are facts through which such common consent can possibly come into existence" (Oppenheim). Discuss. (20)
- Q.3.** "International Law is primarily concerned with the rights, duties and interests of states." (20)
Examine this statement with reference to the place of individuals and non-state entities in International law.
- Q.4.** "The subject of Recognition is one of the most difficult branches of international law, not merely from the point of view of exposition of principles, but also intrinsically by reason of many difficulties which arise in practice." Discuss. (20)
- Q.5.** Define Diplomatic Envoy. Give a short account of the functions, privileges and immunities of the diplomatic envoys accredited to other states. (20)
- Q.6.** "The practice of United Nations Organization show that while the principle of self-determination is agreed upon, neither the scope of its application nor the method of decolonisation has been settled." Discuss. (20)
- Q.7.** "All the major issues on voting in the Security Council are now satisfactorily resolved. The real problem today is about the composition of the Security Council." Discuss. (20)
- Q.8.** Elucidate and justify: "The United Nations inspite of its imperfections, is the only organization that can save humanity from disaster and complete annihilation." (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q.Paper . (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II . All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q.2 Does the customary International Law grant the right to use force to a state in response to a terrorist attack on it? Substantiate your answer by arguing from Article 51 and Paragraph 4 of the Article 2 of the UN Charter and other recent examples in this regard. (20)
- Q.3 “Non-recognition of a government can be amounted to denying the recognition of the state itself as it is the governments that do international businesses on behalf of the states.” Argue in affirmative this statement with particular reference to the Constitutive Theory of Recognition. (20)
- Q.4 Lord Curzon once said, “Frontiers are indeed the razor’s edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war or peace, of life or death to nations.” Explain in this light the various modes of acquisition of territory by a state. (20)
- Q.5 What are the various kinds of treaties in International Law? Explain the laws about formation, interpretation and termination of treaties. (20)
- Q.6 What is ‘Veto’? How, when and by whom it is used? What consequences Pakistan had to face in past because of its use by a former superpower? (20)
- Q.7 Explain with reference to the relevant articles of the UN Charter that whether the world body is authorized to intervene in the domestic jurisdiction of its member states? (20)
- Q.8 Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: (4 x 5=20)
- (a) Protectorate. (b) Prize Courts. (c) Extradition.
 - (d) Double Nationality. (e) Continental Shelf.
 - (f) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013 INTERNATIONAL LAW

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	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.			

PART-I ((MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

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

- The UN charter also functions as a:
(a) Constitutional and Law making treaty (b) Moral binding only
(c) Judicial decision (d) None of these
- The term "Opinio juris" signifies:
(a) Just opinion (b) The belief that a certain practice is obligatory as a matter of law
(c) Decision of publicists on law (d) None of these
- An entity have direct rights and duties under International Law is called:
(a) NGO (b) Condominium (c) International legal person (d) None of these
- The criteria for statehood generally recognized in customary International Law was set in the:
(a) Island of Palmas case 1928 (b) Covenant of the League of Nations
(c) Monte video convention of the rights and duties of States (1933) (d) None of these
- A state that lies on an International river is known as:
(a) Coastal state (b) Riparian state (c) Littoral state (d) None of these
- War crimes are violations of the laws of war and in particular the:
(a) Geneva Conventions of 1949 (b) Declaration of Paris 1856
(c) Vienna Convention 1969 (d) None of these
- Internal waters of a state include
(a) Marginal belt or territorial sea (b) Land locked seas and non-national rivers
(c) Gulfs and canals (d) None of these
- In the Geneva Convention on the High seas 1958 the term 'High seas' means:
(a) Exclusive economic zone (b) Continental shelf
(c) Waters of an archipelago state (d) None of these
- Validity of treaty and state consent is determined only by:
(a) Vienna Convention 1969 (b) State practice (c) Provisions of the treaty itself (d) None of these
- The UN Charter consists of how many articles?
(a) 41 (b) 114 (c) 27 (d) None of these
- The status of the statute of the International Court of Justice is:
(a) Integral part of the UN Charter (b) Inoperative (c) Ineffective and obsolete (d) None of these
- Extradition means:
(a) Aggression (b) Wilful defiance (c) War crimes (d) None of these

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13. Primary responsibility for Human Rights question is given by the UN Charter to:
(a) Security Council (b) ECOSOC (c) General Assembly (d) None of these
14. Most important treaties developing the laws of war are:
(a) Hague conventions of 1899 & 1907 (b) Locarno treaties
(c) Geneva conventions (d) None of these
15. Peaceful methods of settlement of disputes under the UN Charter are:
(a) Blockade & Reprisals (b) Recognition & Asylum (c) Mediation & Inquiry (d) None of these
16. "Equity" in International Law denotes:
(a) Flexibility (b) Extra powers of Judges (c) State practice (d) None of these
17. The 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea for common heritage of mankind provides:
(a) Sea-bed, ocean floor & subsoil as common heritage
(b) Territorial sea and EEZ as commonly owned
(c) Equal sharing of marine resources of national waters (d) None of these
18. What does the acronym UNDHR stands for:
(a) United Nations Development of Human Resource
(b) United Nations Doctrine of Human Rights
(c) United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (d) None of these
19. Ban Ki Moon, the UN Secretary General belongs to
(a) North Korea (b) South Korea (c) Japan (d) None of these
20. The United Nations Headquarters are in the city of:
(a) Hague (b) New York (c) Barcelona (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**.
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

- Q.No.2.** International Law is a product of centuries – elaborate the statement in view of the scientific development and codification of the law. (20)
- Q.No.3.** States continue to be the principal subjects of international legal relations but non-state entities too exert a great deal of influence on the legal system. Examine the statement with reference to rights and duties of international organizations under law. (20)
- Q.No.4.** While customs form the major part of International Law it is conventions that make it more authentic and applicable. Discuss. (20)
- Q.No.5.** Why is the third UN convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS-III) considered a vast diplomatic and legal undertaking and what has made it different to the earlier efforts on the subject? (20)
- Q.No.6.** Explain the structure and powers of the International Court of Justice and assess the importance of the principles laid down in judicial decisions of leading cases as precedents for states. (20)
- Q.No.7.** Define Recognition and explain its kinds. Also point out the difference between recognition of states and governments. (20)
- Q.No.8.** Keeping in view the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). What can be a reform agenda in your opinion for making the UN more effective? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
INTERNATIONAL LAW

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:
	20		
	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:
	80		
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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. (iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** “When all has been said it will be found that consent remains firmly the basis of international law, and there are as many, and only as many, sources of international law as there are ways whereby the consent of states can be expressed”? Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** “What ever be the generally accepted rules governing the outer limit of the territorial limit of the territorial sea this issue, and others like it, will be settled in many cases on the basis of the principles of acquiescence and opposability”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.**the assumption that the “genuine link” formula, invented for dealing with people, is capable of immediate application to ships. ...smacks of a disappointing naïveté. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** “The case law of the international court of justice and the practice of the United Nations show that while the principle of self-determination is agreed upon, neither the scope of its application nor the method of decolonisation has been settled”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** “All the major issues on voting in the Security Council are now satisfactorily resolved. The real problem to day is about the composition of the Security Council”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** “The office of the Secretary General of the United Nations is certainly the most important and visible post in international multilateral diplomacy but it has been called the most impossible job in the world because he faces complex and contradictory pressures in the performance of his duties”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** To what extent could the constitution and practice of the International Labour Organisation serve as a useful model for other specialised international organisations? **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** What is relationship between Positive Law Theory, Natural Law Theory and International Law? How these theories contributed in the evolution of International Law? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Explain the sources of International Law in the light of Article 38(1) of the Statute of International Court of Justice. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** What is difference between immunities and privileges of diplomats? What is its place in International Law? How it effect the functions and responsibilities of the diplomats? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** 'Treaties are known by a variety of differing names, ranging from Conventions, International Agreements, Pacts, General Acts, and Charters Through to Statutes, Declarations and conventions'. Discuss it in the light of laws of its formation, interpretation and termination. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** What is the role of state recognition in the commencement of existence of a state? What are the rules that govern the issues that arise out of a state ceasing to exist? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Explain the rules which govern how an insurgency movement can become a subject of International Law. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Write a note on any **TWO** of the following cases, discussing brief facts and important points of law. (10 each) (20)
- (a) Corfu Channel Case
 - (b) The Rainbow Warrior Case
 - (c) The Nottebohm Case



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Define International Law. Discuss its nature and scope. To what extent it is relevant and effective in the modern times? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What are the material sources of International Law? Discuss any two of them in detail with necessary examples. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What is meant by "Freedom of High Seas"? Discuss certain restrictions on it by International Law, including the right of Hot Pursuit by the ships of a coastal state on the High Seas. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** What is meant by State Jurisdiction? Discuss different types of state jurisdiction under International Law. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Discuss the concept of Neutrality. How a neutral State differs from a neutralized State. Explain the rights and duties of neutral and the belligerent states during war. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What is Recognition? Discuss *Dejure* and *Defacto* recognitions. Also explain the constitutive and declaratory theories of recognition. Discuss the disabilities of unrecognized states. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8** Write short notes on any TWO of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a) Lotus Case
 - (b) Scotia Case
 - (c) Territorial and Extra-Territorial asylum



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
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) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** International Law is Oxymoronic. Argue. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Explain the basic difference between Primary and Subsidiary sources of International Law. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How can good offices and mediation help in avoiding influence of Security Council's highhandedness? Analyze. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** How does International Law deal with POWs? Explain with examples. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Under Vienna Convention how would you define treaty, its major features and conditions of termination of a treaty? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** What are the Jurisdictional constraints to the right of self-determination in context to Montevideo Convention on the recognition of state? (20)
- Q. No. 8** Write short notes on any TWO of the following: (10 each) (20)
- (a) Nature of relationship of a state with an individual.
 - (b) International Soft Law.
 - (c) Collective use of Force.
