

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.

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- (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.

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