

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) Haroon 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

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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
