

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
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 - (6) Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line:

(a) 12	(b) 24	(c) 60	(d) None of these
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 nautical miles measuring from the base-line.
 - (7) De facto Recognition is:

(a) Legal Recognition	(b) Recognition in principle
(c) Circum	(d) of these

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- (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 Viena Conv... s adopted in:
 - (a) 1045
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1988
 - (d) None of these

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