

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



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

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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

INTERNATIONAL LAW

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)
