FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

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 **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.

1. The UN charter also functions as a:
(a) Constitutional and Law making treaty **(b)** Moral binding only
(c) Judicial decision **(d)** None of these

2. 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

3. An entity have direct rights and duties under International Law is called:
(a) NGO **(b)** Condominium **(c)** International legal person **(d)** None of these

4. 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

5. A state that lies on an International river is known as:
(a) Coastal state **(b)** Riparian state **(c)** Littoral state **(d)** None of these

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. The UN Charter consists of how many articles?
(a) 41 **(b)** 114 **(c)** 27 **(d)** None of these

11. 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

12. 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)**

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