FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	**PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20**
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	**PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**

(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.

(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.

(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART – II

Q. No. 2. Why is it difficult to render accurately a historical account of the origin of International law? What should be the focus of any account as to how and why International law began? **(20)**

Q. No. 3. Distinguish between Monism and Dualism. To what extent both Monism and Dualism explain how States relate to International Law? Critically discuss, 'Incorporation and Transformation are two modalities for adopting international law into the municipal legal system. **(20)**

Q. No. 4. **'**A state may exercise its Territorial Jurisdiction once a crime is committed on its territory, regardless of where the crime starts or ends'. Discuss. **(20)**

Q. No. 5. What is the general principle governing imputability of conduct of insurrectional groups to a state? To what extent can the unlawful acts of a rebel movement that is successful in controlling parts of a state be imputed to the state? **(20)**

Q. No. 6. 'A state that first physically occupies a territory retains sovereignty over it forever'. To what extent is this statement true of the acquisition of territory in International Law? **(20)**

Q. No. 7. What is International Criminal Law? Describe the composition, basis and jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), especially with reference to non-State parties. List all the conditions for the exercise of jurisdiction by the ICC? **(20)**

Q. No. 8. Article 2(4) of the UN charter is an absolute prohibition of the use or threat of force. Analyse the validity of this statement in light of writers' and states' approaches to interpreting the article. **(20)**

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