



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR  
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

|               |                                |                  |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: | (PART-I) 30 MINUTES            | MAXIMUM MARKS:20 |
|               | (PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES | MAXIMUM MARKS:80 |

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.  
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)  
(COMPULSORY)

**Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**

- (i) Consuls, in receiving state are considered representative of:  
(a) Head of State (b) The government  
(c) Foreign Office (d) None of these
- (ii) “International Law is not a true law but a positive international morality”.  
(a) Brierly (b) Oppenheim  
(c) John Austin (d) None of these
- (iii) Who is known as father of International Law?  
(a) Jessup (b) Grotius  
(c) Hegal (d) None of these
- (iv) Albama Claim Arbitration determines the principles of:  
(a) Extradition (b) Nationality  
(c) Neutrality (d) None of these
- (v) Decision of Arbitration is:  
(a) Binding on Parties (b) Not Binding  
(c) Partially Binding (d) None of these
- (vi) Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 was a:  
(a) Non-war Armed Conflict (b) War  
(c) Just border conflict (d) None of these
- (vii) Nationality of a woman as a result of marriage with a foreigner is:  
(a) Lost (b) Changed  
(c) Nothing is done (d) None of these
- (viii) Tashkent declaration between India and Pakistan in 1966 by USSR was a:  
(a) Conciliation (b) Mediation  
(c) Arbitration (d) None of these
- (ix) Geneva convention for POWs was signed in:  
(a) 1949 (b) 1952  
(c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (x) Armed Attack on enemy fall under:  
(a) Retortion (b) Reprisal  
(c) Intervention (d) None of these
- (xi) Briand-Kellog pact was signed in Paris in:  
(a) 1923 (b) 1928  
(c) 1945 (d) None of these
- (xii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by:  
(a) Geneva convention (b) Vienna Congress  
(c) UN General Assembly in 1948 (d) None of these
- (xiii) ‘Truce’ is:  
(a) Agreement of ceasefire (b) Peace Treaty  
(c) Agreement of exchange of Prisoners of War (d) None of these
- (xiv) Concept of State will was first time given by:  
(a) Hegel (b) Grotius (c) Bynkershoek (d) None of these

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- (xv) If a Pakistani citizen is involved in counterfeiting US currency, US can claim Jurisdiction over him on the basis of principle of:
  - (a) Subjective Territoriality
  - (b) Objective Territoriality
  - (c) Extra-Territoriality
  - (d) None of these
- (xvi) Charge' d Affairs, appointed in a foreign state has to report to:
  - (a) Head of State
  - (b) Head of Government
  - (c) Foreign Office
  - (d) None of these
- (xvii) Charter of International Criminal Court was adopted in:
  - (a) Rome Conference 1998
  - (b) Geneva Convention
  - (c) General Assembly
  - (d) None of these
- (xviii) Genocide Convention 1951 protects the:
  - (a) Smaller minority groups
  - (b) Prisoners of War
  - (c) Non-combatants
  - (d) None of these
- (xix) Extradition means:
  - (a) Capturing a Criminal
  - (b) Exchange of Diplomats
  - (c) Exchange of Criminals to other State
  - (d) None of these
- (xx) International Court of Justice can exercise its Jurisdiction on:
  - (a) All disputes between States
  - (b) With consent of any one party
  - (c) With consent of all Parties
  - (d) None of these

**PART – II**

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| <b>NOTE:</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</li><li>(ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks.</li><li>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</li></ul> |
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- Q.2.** Give such a definition of International Law which could cover all the modern trends in it? **(20)**
- Q.3.** Discuss the concept of Neutralization. How is it done? Explain the Rights, Duties and Guarantees given to a Neutralized State. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Define Recognition. Differentiate between Defacto and Dejure Recognition. **(20)**
- Q.5.** What is meant by 'Subjects of International Law' Justify Individuals as subject of International Law by giving appropriate examples. **(20)**
- Q.6.** Discuss various modes of Acquisition of Territorial Sovereignty by the states acknowledged in International Law. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Give an account of the efforts of international community to protect the civilian population from the effects of war. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Discuss in detail amicable means for settlement of international disputes. **(20)**

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