CEPI PAKISTAN
COMPETITIVE EXAMS PREPARATORY INSTITUTE

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	**(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20**
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	**(PART-II) 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.
(iii) There is **no negative** marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ■ on the **OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **Consuls, in receiving state are considered representative of:**
   (A) Head of State (B) The government (C) Foreign Office (D) None of these
2. **"International Law is not a true law but a positive international morality", said by:**
   (A) Brierly (B) Oppenheim (C) John Austin (D) None of these
3. **Who is known as father of International Law?**
   (A) Jessup (B) Grotious (C) Hegal (D) None of these
4. **Albama Claim Arbitration determines the principles of:**
   (A) Extradition (B) Nationality (C) Neutrality (D) None of these
5. **Decision of Arbitration is:**
   (A) Binding on Parties (B) Not Binding (C) Partially Binding (D) None of these
6. **Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 was a:**
   (A) Non-war Armed Conflict (B) War (C) Just border conflict (D) None of these
7. **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
8. **Tashkent declaration between India and Pakistan in 1966 by USSR was a:**
   (A) Conciliation (B) Mediation (C) Arbitration (D) None of these
9. **Geneva Convention for POWs was signed in:**
   (A) 1949 (B) 1952 (C) 1945 (D) None of these
10. **Armed Attack on enemy falls under:**
    (A) Retortion (B) Reprisal (C) Intervention (D) None of these
11. **Briand-Kellog Pact was signed in Paris in:**
    (A) 1923 (B) 1928 (C) 1945 (D) None of these
12. **Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by:**
    (A) Geneva convention (B) Vienna Congress (C) UN General Assembly in 1948 (D) None of these
13. **'Truce' is:**
    (A) Agreement of ceasefire (B) Peace Treaty
    (C) Agreement of exchange of Prisoners of War (D) None of these
14. **Concept of State was first time given by:**
    (A) Hegel (B) Grotious (C) Bynkershoek (D) None of these
15. **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
16. **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
17. **Charter of International Criminal Court was adopted in:**
    (A) Rome Conference 1998 (B) Geneva Convention (C) General Assembly (D) None of these
18. **Genocide Convention 1951 protects the:**
    (A) Smaller minority groups (B) Prisoners of War (C) Non-combatants (D) None of these
19. **Extradition means:**
    (A) Capturing a Criminal (B) Exchange of Diplomats
    (C) Exchange of Criminals to other State (D) None of these
20. **International Court of Justice can exercise its Jurisdiction:**
    (A) On all disputes between States (B) With consent of any one party
    (C) With consent of all Parties (D) None of these

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PART-II

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.

Q. No. 2. "From the theoretical standpoint, the provision for applying the 'general principles' sounding the death-knell of positivism". Discuss. **(20)**

Q. No. 3. Explain the term 'Subjects of International Law'. Whether States continues to be the principal subjects of international legal relations? Also justify individuals as subject of International Law by giving appropriate examples. **(20)**

Q. No. 4. To what extent, if at all, are the powers of the Security Council confined to the contents of Chapter VI and VII of the United Nations Charter? **(20)**

Q. No. 5. Discuss in detail Recognition in International law and its various kinds. Argue with particular reference to the Constitutive Theory of Recognition and the consequences of non-recognition of government. **(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. Frequent interventions have challenged the validity of some of the fundamental principles of international law. Discuss those principles in light of recent interventions. **(20)**

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any two of the following: **(10 each)** **(20)**

(a) Nature of relationship of a state with an individual
(b) Territorial and Extra-Territorial asylum
(c) The Nottebohm Case

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