



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR**  
**RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN B.P.S. – 17**  
**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015.**

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

|                      |                       |                                  |                          |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED:</b> | <b>(PART I, MCQs)</b> | <b>30 MINUTES</b>                | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b> |
| <b>THREE HOURS</b>   | <b>(PART II)</b>      | <b>2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES:</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b> |

- 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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.  
(iv) No page/space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
(v) Extra attempt of any questions or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

**PART-II**

- Q.2.** What is the relationship between Positive Law Theory, Natural Law Theory and International Law? How these theories contributed in the evolution of International Law? **(20)**
- Q.3.** Explain the sources of International Law in the light of Article 38(1) of the Statute of International Court of Justice. **(20)**
- Q.4.** What is the difference between immunities and privileges of diplomats? What is its place in International Law? How it affects the functions and responsibilities of the diplomats? **(20)**
- Q.5.** "Treaties are known by a variety of differing names, ranging from conventions, international agreements, pacts, general acts, and charters through to statutes, declarations and conventions." Discuss in the light of laws of its formation, interpretation and termination. **(20)**
- Q.6.** What is the role of state recognition in the commencement of existence of a state? What are the rules that govern the issues that arise out of a state ceasing to exist? **(20)**
- Q.7.** Explain the rules which govern how an insurgency movement can become a subject of International Law. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Write short notes on any TWO of the following cases, discussing brief facts and important points of law: **(20)**  
(a) Corfu Channel Case; (b) The Rainbow Warrior Case; (c) The Nottebohm Case.

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2016  
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

INTERNATIONAL LAW

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                                    | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                             | <b>PART-II</b>       | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b>                                            |                      |                           |
| <b>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.</b>                              |                      |                           |
| <b>(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</b> |                      |                           |
| <b>(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.</b>                |                      |                           |
| <b>(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.</b>     |                      |                           |
| <b>(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</b>             |                      |                           |

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Define International Law. Discuss its nature and scope. To what extent it is relevant and effective in the modern times? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What are the material sources of International Law? Discuss any two of them in detail with necessary examples. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What is meant by “Freedom of High Seas”? Discuss certain restrictions on it by International Law, including the right of Hot Pursuit by the ships of a coastal state on the High Seas. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** What is meant by State Jurisdiction? Discuss different types of state jurisdiction under International Law. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Discuss the concept of Neutrality. How a neutral State differs from a neutralized State. Explain the rights and duties of neutral and the belligerent states during war. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What is Recognition? Discuss *Dejure* and *Defacto* recognitions. Also explain the constitutive and declaratory theories of recognition. Discuss the disabilities of unrecognized states. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8** Write short notes on any TWO of the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a) Lotus Case
- (b) Scotia Case
- (c) Territorial and Extra-Territorial asylum

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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2017  
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                             | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                      | <b>PART-II</b>       | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b>                                     |                      |                           |
| (ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b> . <b>ALL</b> questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks. |                      |                           |
| (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. |                      |                           |
| (iv) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.             |                      |                           |

**PART-II**

- Q. No. 2.** International Law is Oxymoronic. Argue. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Explain the basic difference between Primary and Subsidiary sources of International Law. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How can good offices and mediation help in avoiding influence of Security Council's highhandedness? Analyze. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** How does International Law deal with POWs? Explain with examples. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Under Vienna Convention how would you define treaty, its major features and conditions of termination of a treaty? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** What are the Jurisdictional constraints to the right of self-determination in context to Montevideo Convention on the recognition of state? (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) International Soft Law.
- (c) Collective use of Force.

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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018  
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                             | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                      | <b>PART-II</b>       | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b>                                     |                      |                           |
| (ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b> . <b>ALL</b> questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks. |                      |                           |
| (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. |                      |                           |
| (iv) Candidate must 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 attempted question will not be considered.             |                      |                           |

**PART-II**

- Q. No. 2.** “From the theoretical stand point, the provision for applying the ‘general principles’ sounding the death — knell of positivism”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What do you mean by subject of law? Discuss individuals as subjects of International law with special reference to Reparation for injuries suffered in the service of United Nations Organization case 1949. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** According to Starke, the subject of recognition can be presented, “Less as a body of clearly defined rules or principles than as a body of fluid, inconsistent and unsystematic state practice”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** To what extent, if at all, are the powers of the Security Council confined to the contents of Chapters VI and VII of the United Nations Charter? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Critically analyze the powers of the General Assembly and Security Council in the settlement of International Disputes. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** “Although Security Council has resolved most of the issues relating to threat to international peace and security but the real problem today is about its composition”. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Elucidate and Justify: “The United Nations, inspite of its imperfections, is the only organization that can save humanity from disaster and complete annihilation”. **(20)**

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

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

|                                                                                                                     |                      |                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                                    | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                             | <b>PART-II</b>       | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b>                                            |                      |                           |
| <b>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.</b>                              |                      |                           |
| <b>(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</b> |                      |                           |
| <b>(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.</b>                               |                      |                           |
| <b>(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.</b>     |                      |                           |
| <b>(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.</b>                       |                      |                           |

**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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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020**  
**FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17**  
**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b><br><b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b><br><b>PART-II</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b><br><b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b><br><b>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.</b><br><b>(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</b><br><b>(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.</b><br><b>(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.</b><br><b>(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.</b> |                                        |                                                        |

**PART – II**

- Q. No. 2.** "The rules regarding the persistent and subsequent objector reveal a critical weakness at the heart of international law. If a state can avoid being bound by any rule of customary international law, including a rule that achieves jus cogens standing, then international law cannot really be described as 'law'." (20)  
Critically examine the above statement, using examples from case law and state practice.
- Q. No. 3.** 'The way in which a State approaches international law will depend on whether it adheres to the monistic or dualistic school of thought.' Examine this quotation with examples. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** How Extradition has been defined in International Law? What is meant by non-extradition of 'political offenders'? What are the conditions necessary for extradition? (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Blockade of the Ports or Coasts of a State by the Armed Forces of another State is an example of Aggressive Act. Explain the Laws relating to Blockade under International Humanitarian Law. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Does current international law concerning immunity suggest that heads of state and former heads of state responsible for serious human rights violations would be well advised to remain at home? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Critically appraise the position of international law relating to self-determination and secession in the light of the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion concerning the status of Kosovo. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on following (10 each) (20)  
(a) Belligerent occupation in public international law  
(b) Difference between state immunity and diplomatic immunity

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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022**  
**FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17**  
**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

|                                                                             |                                        |                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b><br><b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b> | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b><br><b>PART-II</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b><br><b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|

- 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.** Discuss the historical account of the origin of international law. What should be the focus of any account as to how and why international law initiated and to what extent it is relevant and effective in the modern times? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Explain the term ‘Subjects of International Law’. Whether States continues to be the principal subjects of international legal relations and also justify individuals as subject of International Law by giving appropriate examples? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss in detail in the light of relevant Articles of the UN Charter and practice that whether the world organizations are authorized to intervene in the domestic jurisdiction of its member states? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Discuss in detail Recognition in International law and its various kinds as well as 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 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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**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2023**  
**FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17**  
**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Roll Number

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>PART-I (MCQS)</b> | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>PART-II</b>       | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b> |
| <b>NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</b><br><b>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.</b><br><b>(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.</b><br><b>(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.</b><br><b>(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.</b><br><b>(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.</b> |                      |                           |

**PART – II**

- Q. No. 2.** “States continue to be the principal subjects of international legal relations but non-state entities to exert a great deal of influence on the legal system”. Examine the statement with reference to rights and duties of international organizations under the law. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Territory is undoubtedly the basic characteristic of a state as well as the most widely accepted and understood – elaborate with reference to the exclusive rights of states on land and air territory. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Does the customary International Law grant the right to use force to a state in response to a terrorist attack on it? Substantiate your answer by arguing from Article 51 and Paragraph 4 of the Article 2 of the UN Charter and other recent examples in this regard. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Define treaty according to Vienna Convention on the law of treaties 1969 and explain the following: **(20)**
- (i)** Nature of relationship of a state with an individual
  - (ii)** Territorial and Extra-Territorial asylum
  - (iii)** The Nottebohm Case
- Q. No. 6.** According to Austin’s laws “properly so-called” are the commands of a sovereign, and “International Law is no law, it is only positive morality”. In Fitzmaurice view, “a necessary characteristic of any system of law, “properly so-called” is its enforceability, and “international law possesses that characteristic, even if only in a rough and rudimentary form.” **(20)**  
In the light of the above statements, discuss the true nature of international law while taking into account the development that have taken place after the Second World War.
- Q. No. 7.** What are the constituent elements of international responsibility? Also discuss the forms of reparation for the breach of an obligation by a State with the help of relevant provisions of the Draft Code of International Law Commission on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, 2001. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has no so-called compulsory jurisdiction. **(10)**
- (a)** Explain under what circumstances the ICJ has jurisdiction to settle an inter-state dispute. **(10)**
  - (b)** Explain whether or not in the view of the ICJ its “provisional measures” are binding. **(10) (20)**

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT  
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

|                                                                                                                       |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>                                                                                      | <b>(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>                                                                             | <b>(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b>     |
| <b>NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.</b> |                                        |
| <b>(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.</b>                                      |                                        |
| <b>(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.</b>                                                |                                        |

**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. Extradition proceedings are based on:**  
(A) Principle of equality. (B) Principle of non-interference in domestic affairs.  
(C) Principle of Reciprocity. (D) None of these
- 2. Dolus Specialis refers to:**  
(A) Special agreement between two states.  
(B) Specific intent requirement to constitute the crime of Genocide.  
(C) Widespread and systematic nature of the crime of Ethnic Cleansing. (D) None of these
- 3. Which one of the laws is not a source of International Law?**  
(A) International Financial Transactions (B) International Principles of Law  
(C) International Contracts (D) None of these
- 4. Which of the following conventions encourages state parties to reward indigenous knowledge?**  
(A) UN Convention on Bio-Diversity 1992.  
(B) UN Convention on Means of Prohibiting Illegal Export of Cultural Property 1970.  
(C) UN Convention against Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substance 1988. (D) None of these
- 5. United Nations Convention against Torture 1984 prohibits acts of torture committed by:**  
(A) Individual citizens. (B) Occupying forces. (C) Non- state actors. (D) None of these
- 6. The Just war doctrine was repudiated after entry into force of;**  
(A) Bretton Woods Agreement 1944. (B) The Covenant of the League of Nations 1920.  
(C) Kellog-Briand Pact 1928. (D) None of these
- 7. The task of the United Nations Peace Keepers is to:**  
(A) Apprehend suspects in conflict zone. (B) Fight war in conflict zone against the aggressor.  
(C) To maintain law and order in the conflict zone. (D) None of these
- 8. The Montevideo Convention 1933:**  
(A) Sets out definition, Rights and duties of states. (B) Lays down rules on self-determination for states.  
(C) Delineates maritime boundaries of states. (D) None of these
- 9. According to the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, the breadth of Exclusive Economic Zones shall not extend beyond:**  
(A) 200 nautical miles. (B) 300 nautical miles. (C) 100 nautical miles. (D) None of these
- 10. The following resolution of the UN Security Council obliges member states to prohibit terrorist funding and designate terrorist organizations:**  
(A) UNSCR 1574. (B) UNSCR 1441. (C) UNSCR 1373. (D) None of these
- 11. The UN Convention against corruption 2006 encourages member states to make laws aimed at protecting:**  
(A) Whistle blowers. (B) Witnesses. (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- 12. Aut dedere aut judicare obligation requires states to:**  
(A) Incarcerate the fugitive. (B) Extradite or prosecute the fugitive.  
(C) Request Interpol to capture the fugitive. (D) None of these
- 13. Universal jurisdiction is exercised on the basis of:**  
(A) Seriousness of the crime. (B) Universal abhorrence of the crime.  
(C) Universal prevalence of the crime. (D) None of these
- 14. Jus ad bellum refers to:**  
(A) Law during warfare. (B) Law regulating the decision to go to war.  
(C) Law after the outbreak of war. (D) None of these
- 15. Which of the following represent military targets:**  
(A) Monuments of martyrs. (B) Prisons. (C) Camps for sick and wounded. (D) None of these

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

**16. Remedies for unlawful use of force include:**

- (A) Restoration of territory, reparations and apology.  
(B) Monetary compensation, ceding territory and exchange of prisoners.  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these

**17. Select the meaning of the principle of rebus sic stantibus:**

- (A) There is not a crime without Law (B) A treaty must be adhered to faithfully  
(C) A fundamental change of circumstances (D) None of these

**18. Select the name that is considered to be the father of International Law:**

- (A) Oppenheim (B) Hugo Grotius (C) Suarez (D) None of these

**19. Jus Soli is a principle associated with:**

- (A) Extradition (B) Nationality (C) Asylum (D) None of these

**20. Piracy is a crime within the jurisdiction of the:**

- (A) Flag State (B) Offenders State (C) All the States (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. (a) Can you draw a distinction between right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter and right of self-defense under customary international law? Discuss in the light of *Caroline incident* of 1837. (20)**  
**(b) Do you agree with the statement that right to self-defense constitute an exception to prohibition on the use of force under article 2(4) of UN Charter?**
- Q. No. 3. (a) What is prescriptive jurisdiction under international law? Examine its various kinds as set out in customary international law. (20)**  
**(b) Can a state exercise enforcement jurisdiction in the territory of another state? Discuss by reference to *Lotus case* (France V. Turkey) 1927.**
- Q. No. 4. States are considered as original and principal subject of international law. (20)**  
**(a) Provide and discuss two examples illustrating the fact that states possess the most full blown form of legal personality under international law.**  
**(b) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of the fact that states are still the primary subjects of international law.**
- Q. No. 5. (a) Is International law a law or positive morality? Give reasons to support your answer. (20)**  
**(b) In what respects, International law differs from domestic law? Are there any similarities between the two?**
- Q. No. 6. What is Advisory jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ)? In what respects it can be distinguished from consent based contentious jurisdiction? Discuss in view of *Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2004*. (20)**
- Q. No. 7. (a) Narrate the importance of treaty in international law. (20)**  
**(b) Explain various steps in conclusion of a treaty.**
- Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any two of the following: (10 each) (20)**  
**(a) Principle of non-refoulment.**  
**(b) Jurisdiction of a maritime state over coastal waters.**  
**(c) Legitimacy of perfidy and ruses in IHL.**

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