

LL.B. Three Year Course Semester–IV (Credit Base System) Examination

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Compulsory Paper—4

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) Attempt **all** Sections. Section A consists of **10** marks. Section B consists of **30** marks. Section C consists of **40** marks.

- (2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.
- (3) Marks are indicated against each question.

SECTION—A

1. Choose the correct alternative (any **Ten**) :—

1×10=10

(i) What is the next best known name for international law ?

- (a) Jus gentium
- (b) Law of Nations
- (c) Law among Nations
- (d) None of the above

(ii) _____ called international law as a positive international morality.

- (a) Austin
- (b) Holland
- (c) Kelson
- (d) Vattel

(iii) State which of the following statement is/are correct :

- (a) International law governs not only a community of states but an organized international society.
- (b) International law is concerned not merely with the delimitation of the rights of states but also with harmonising them.
- (c) International law adopts itself to the need of international life and develops itself side by side with it.
- (d) All the above statements are correct

- (iv) Which of the following article of the Statute of International Court of Justice enumerates "treaty" as the first source of International Law ?
- (a) Art. 37 (1) (a)
 - (b) Art. 38 (1) (a)
 - (c) Art. 37 (1) (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (v) Recognition is necessary for :
- (a) Establishing diplomatic relations and international intercourse.
 - (b) Filing actions in the municipal courts of other states.
 - (c) Recovering property situated within the jurisdiction of other states.
 - (d) All of the above
- (vi) The principles and objectives of the U.N. were laid down at :
- (a) New York Conference of 1944
 - (b) Yalta Conference of February 11, 1945
 - (c) The San Francisco Conference of June 25, 1945
 - (d) Iumbarton Oaks Conference of 1944
- (vii) In maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council has :
- (a) Exclusive authority
 - (b) Primary authority
 - (c) Both primary and exclusive authority
 - (d) Collective authority
- (viii) Seat of I.C.J. is permanently situated at :
- (a) New York
 - (b) Moscow
 - (c) Rome
 - (d) Hague
- (ix) Rights of passage over Indian Territory Case (1960) 1236 lays down :
- (a) Customary Rights which Portugal has over the British Indian Territory survived to Portugal after India became independent.
 - (b) A free state is not bound by the right conceded by the Imperial State over its territory.
 - (c) The case does not clearly lay down any principle.
 - (d) This case is not a proposition for anything

- (x) The principle that, "the issue of passage of warships through territorial sea depends upon the state of customary law," is laid down in :
- (a) United States v. California
 - (b) A.M. S.S.V.M. & Co. v. State of Madras
 - (c) Corfu Channel Case
 - (d) None of the above
- (xi) According to Indian Maritime Zones Act, 1976, EEZ of India is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters and the limit of such zone is :
- (a) 100 miles
 - (b) 12 miles
 - (c) 120 miles
 - (d) 200 miles
- (xii) International law treats nationality as an evidence of the existence of genuine connection (link) of an individual with the state, is a statement derived from :
- (a) La Grand Case
 - (b) Bread Case
 - (c) Nottebohm Case
 - (d) None of the above
- (xiii) The treaty adopted by General Assembly governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of Outer Space, including Moon and Celestial Bodies, is known as :
- (a) State sovereignty in International Space Law, 1977.
 - (b) Outer Space Treaty of 1967.
 - (c) Declaration of Outer Space, 1963
 - (d) None of the above
- (xiv) International Labour Conference is the Supreme body which meets annually at ILO headquarters in :
- (a) Hague
 - (b) New York
 - (c) Geneva
 - (d) Paris
- (xv) Which of the following convention is/are related to Airspace ?
- (a) Paris Convention
 - (b) Warsaw and Chicago Convention
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above.

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

2. Write short notes on (any **Three**) : 5×3=15
- (a) Individual as a subject of International Law.
 - (b) World Trade Organization.
 - (c) Agreement on Registration of Space Objects.
 - (d) International Court of Justice.
3. Answer the following (any **Three**) : 5×3=15
- (a) What is the role of General Assembly in Conflict Resolution ?
 - (b) State nature and kinds of State Responsibility.
 - (c) Write a note on : Asylum Case (Columbia v. Peru), ICJ Rep. 1950, 266.
 - (d) State Constitution and functions of International Seabed Authority.

SECTION—C

(Long Answer Questions)

Answer the following (any **Five**) :— 8×5=40

- 4. Define Public International Law and discuss its nature and origin.
- 5. Briefly discuss the sources of International law.
- 6. What do you mean by state succession ? Write various modes of acquiring state territory.
- 7. Which are the subjects of international law ? Explain state as subject of international law.
- 8. Write a detailed note on formation and termination of treaty at International level.
- 9. Explain the Immunities and Privileges available to Diplomatic agents in India.
- 10. What are the important conventions in respect of outer space ? Give detailed account of any one treaty.
- 11. Discuss the composition and functions of Security Council.