

LLM
SECOND SEMESTER
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
LLM - 2.2 CSL-5 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. What is the primary source of International Criminal Law (ICL)?
 - a. Domestic criminal codes
 - b. International treaties and conventions
 - c. Regional trade agreements
 - d. National constitutions
2. The Nuremberg Trials primarily dealt with which type of international crime?
 - a. Terrorism
 - b. War crimes
 - c. Cybercrime
 - d. Drug trafficking
3. What is the main objective of International Criminal Law?
 - a. To regulate trade between nations
 - b. To hold individuals accountable for international crimes
 - c. To enforce immigration policies
 - d. To promote economic sanctions
4. Which treaty established the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
 - a. Geneva Conventions
 - b. Rome Statute
 - c. Vienna Convention
 - d. Treaty of Versailles
5. The International Military Tribunal at Tokyo was established to prosecute crimes committed during
 - a. World War I
 - b. The Cold War
 - c. World War II
 - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following international legal framework discuss about War Crimes
 - a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. The Kyoto Protocol
 - c. The Paris Agreement
 - d. The Geneva Conventions
7. The crime of aggression, as defined by the Rome Statute, involves:
 - a. Discrimination based on race
 - b. Economic exploitation of resources
 - c. Use of force by a state against another state in violation of the UN Charter
 - d. Environmental destruction
8. Which of the following is considered as the best key difference between war crimes and crimes against humanity?
 - a. Crimes against humanity require state involvement, while war crimes do not
 - b. War crimes require a nexus to armed conflict, while crimes against humanity do not

- c. War crimes are less severe than crimes against humanity
 - d. Crimes against humanity only occur during peacetime
- 9. The protection of witnesses in international criminal trials is primarily the responsibility of:
 - a. The accused
 - b. The victim's state
 - c. The international court or tribunal
 - d. Non-governmental organizations
- 10. Who can be a victim under the legal definition of genocide?
 - a. Only military personnel
 - b. A national, ethnic, racial, or religious group
 - c. Only state leaders
 - d. Only children
- 11. In international criminal law, the purpose of sentencing policy is generally to:
 - a. Deter future crimes and provide justice to victims
 - b. Maximize prison sentences
 - c. Focus solely on rehabilitation
 - d. Avoid prosecution of state leaders
- 12. Which authority is commonly responsible for referring cases to the ICC for prosecution?
 - a. The UN General Assembly
 - b. The UN Security Council
 - c. The World Trade Organization
 - d. The International Monetary Fund
- 13. Which of the following is an important characteristic of transnational organized crime?
 - a. It involves multiple states and crosses borders
 - b. It occurs within a single state
 - c. It is always committed by individuals, not groups
 - d. It focuses on domestic issues only
- 14. The Palermo Convention is primarily concerned with which type of crime?
 - a. Genocide
 - b. Transnational organized crime
 - c. War crimes
 - d. Crimes against humanity
- 15. What is one major difficulty in prosecuting transnational organized crime?
 - a. Lack of criminal laws
 - b. Too many international courts
 - c. Jurisdictional conflicts between states
 - d. Overabundance of evidence
- 16. Which form of transnational crime deals with the unlawful movement of money to disguise its source?
 - a. Human trafficking
 - b. Drug trafficking
 - c. Cybercrime
 - d. Money laundering
- 17. What is a major factor contributing to transnational crime?
 - a. Uniform global laws
 - b. Globalization and weak border controls
 - c. Overregulation of trade
 - d. Lack of technology
- 18. The role of ad hoc tribunals, like the ICTY, is to:
 - a. Address specific conflicts or events
 - b. Replace the ICC permanently
 - c. Focus on trade disputes
 - d. Prosecute only state leaders

19. Which element is essential for an act to be classified as a crime against humanity?
- It must occur during an armed conflict
 - It must be a widespread or systematic attack against civilians
 - It must involve a state leader
 - It must target military personnel
20. Who can be a victim under the legal definition of genocide?
- Only military personnel
 - A national, ethnic, racial, or religious group
 - Only state leaders
 - Only children

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

- How has the concept of individual criminal responsibility under International Criminal Law evolved, and what challenges does it face in ensuring accountability for state-sponsored crimes? 10
- Analyze the mechanisms in dealing with cases related to international crime, particularly focusing on the role of the ICC in ensuring justice for victims of war crimes. 5+5=10
- Discuss the rights of the accused and the protection of victims and witnesses under International Criminal Law, with reference to the procedural safeguards established by the Rome Statute. 4+6=10
- Explore the emerging issues under international criminal jurisprudence, such as cybercrimes and environmental crimes, and propose legal frameworks to address these challenges 5+5=10

5. Critically analyse the role of international investigative agencies, such as Interpol, in adjudicating authorities and addressing permanent criminal tribunals, and suggest reforms to enhance their effectiveness 10
6. Discuss the conflicting issues between international humanitarian law and International Criminal Law in the context of sentencing policy . 10
7. Analyse the features of transnational organized crime from India's perspective, and discuss how India's legal framework aligns with international obligations to combat such crimes 5+5=10
8. How does International Criminal Law address the challenges posed by drug trafficking as a transnational crime, and what legal mechanisms can be adopted to enhance global cooperation in this area? 10

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