

LLM  
SECOND SEMESTER  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW  
LLM – 2.2 CSL-5

**SET  
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[ Objective ]

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. The term of International Court of Justice is-
  - a. 5 years
  - b. 7 years
  - c. 9 years
  - d. 11 years'
2. When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted ?
  - a. 1954
  - b. 1948
  - c. 1951
  - d. None of the above
3. The primary responsibility to establish international peace and security rates with the .....
  - a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. Economic and Social Council
  - d. Trusteeship Council
4. Are all violations of international humanitarian law considered to be war crimes?
  - a. Yes, because war crimes are jus cogens norms
  - b. Yes, as long there is a nexus between the crimes and armed conflict
  - c. No only crime that takes place during international armed conflict
  - d. No only serious violations
5. The crime of aggression has been successfully prosecuted at which tribunal?
  - a. The ICC
  - b. The ICTY
  - c. The ICTR
  - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is a source of international law?
  - a. Treaties and conventions
  - b. Custom
  - c. Judicial decisions and teachings
  - d. All of the above
7. Which of the following is not a crime under English domestic law?
  - a. Genocide
  - b. War crime
  - c. Aggression
  - d. Crime against humanity
8. Which of the following types of jurisdictions would allow a state to prosecute one of its citizens for a crime anywhere in the world?
  - a. National jurisdiction
  - b. Passive personality jurisdiction
  - c. Protective jurisdiction
  - d. Territory jurisdiction

9. Who is called 'the father of international law'?
  - a. Hago Grotius
  - b. Oppenheim
  - c. Suarez
  - d. None of these
10. Can the ICC ever exercise universal jurisdiction?
  - a. No because that would violate the principle of positive complementarity
  - b. No because it only has jurisdiction over the four core crimes
  - c. Yes, it can exercise universal jurisdiction over the crime aggression
  - d. Yes, but only when a situation is referred by the UN Security council
11. How does the ICC normally enforce its arrest warrants?
  - a. It requests the assistances of the UN Security council
  - b. It relies on the cooperation of states
  - c. It uses UN peacekeepers as a police force
  - d. It relies on INTERPOL to arrest suspects
12. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in-
  - a. Geneva
  - b. New York
  - c. Hague
  - d. London
13. Which of the following act is most likely to constitute genocide, if done with the requisite specific intent
  - a. Ethnic cleansing
  - b. Forced sterilization
  - c. Cultural genocide
  - d. Denial of the right of self determination
14. Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which
  - a. Is always subject to ratification
  - b. Its not needed to be ratified
  - c. May or may not be subject to ratification
  - d. None of those
15. Recognition of new state is a matter of -
  - a. International law
  - b. Constitutional law
  - c. Policy of the new state
  - d. International criminal law
16. Which of the following crimes was not prosecuted at the Nuremburg Trials?
  - a. Crime against peace
  - b. Crime against Humanity
  - c. Genocide
  - d. War crimes
17. Genocide Convention was signed by the UN General Assembly in
  - a. 9<sup>th</sup> December 1940
  - b. 9<sup>th</sup> December 1942
  - c. 9<sup>th</sup> December 1946
  - d. 9<sup>th</sup> December 1948

18. Which of the following is an important difference between international and domestic criminal law?
- a. Domestic criminal law can be implemented by domestic courts, whereas international criminal law is only used by international tribunals
  - b. International criminal law is only applicable in times of armed conflict, while domestic criminal law is always applicable
  - c. The objective of international criminal law is deterrence, while the objective of domestic criminal law is retribution
  - d. The corpus of international criminal law only includes four crimes, whereas thousands of acts are criminalized in most domestic systems
19. Diplomatic envoys are immune from which of the following jurisdiction?
- a. Civil jurisdiction
  - b. Criminal jurisdiction
  - c. Both civil and criminal jurisdiction
  - d. None of those
20. First red notice was published against national of which country for murdering policeman-
- a. Russian National
  - b. Yemen National
  - c. Afghanistan National
  - d. Iraq National

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss in details various sources of International Criminal law. Examine various challenges faced by International Criminal law. 10
2. Explain various objectives and policies of International Criminal law. What are the various mechanisms in dealing cases related to International Crime? 3+7=10
3. Critically examine various emerging issue under International criminal Jurisprudence. 10
4. Critically examine various important provisions of Extradition Act 1962. 10
5. What are the different forms of Crime against Humanity? Discuss the role of United Nations in preventing international crime. 4+8=10
6. What do you understand by Transnational Crime? Discuss features of transnational organized crime. 3+7=10
7. Discuss War Crimes in the context of International and Non International Armed Conflicts. 10
8. What is the full form of INTERPOL? Discuss in details various powers and function of International Military Tribunals. 10

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