

LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
LLB - 304
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET
B

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. In which case Mr Huber, the sole Arbitrator, defined the State sovereignty to mean "the right to exercise therein, to the exclusion of any other state, the functions of a state"?
 - a. North Sea Continental Shelf Case
 - b. Island of Palmas Case
 - c. The Nicaragua Case
 - d. Fisheries Case
2. Suggestions for improving International Law is /are-
 - a. ICJ should be given compulsory jurisdiction.
 - b. An ICC should be established to adjudicate cases relating to International crimes
 - c. International law should be properly codified.
 - d. All of the above
3. International Law was introduced by Bentham in the year ____?
 - a. 1788
 - b. 1789
 - c. 1790
 - d. 1791
4. According to Section ____ of the Vienna Convention of the law of treaties, 1969- "A treaty is an agreement whereby two or more States establish or seek to establish relationship between them governed by International Law"
 - a. Section 2
 - b. Section 3
 - c. Section 3
 - d. Section 5
5. The word 'Asylum' is ____ and derives from the ____ word 'Asylia' which means inviolable place.
 - a. Greek, Latin
 - b. Latin, Greek
 - c. French, Greek
 - d. German, Greek
6. Who introduced the concept of 'just war' and imposed certain limitations on the unfettered power of the States to wage war.
 - a. Starke
 - b. Grotius
 - c. Salmon
 - d. Oppenheim
7. Treaties may be classified into categories on the basis of the parties becoming members to treaties, such as---
 - a. Bilateral Treaties
 - b. Plurilateral Treaties
 - c. Multilateral Treaties
 - d. All of the above

8. Which Article__ of The Second Hague Convention, 1907 says, "The contracting powers recognize that hostilities between them must not commence without a previous and unequivocal warning, which shall take the form either of a declaration of war, giving reasons, or of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war"
- Article 1
 - Article 2
 - Article 3
 - Article 4
9. As per _____"It is the duty of each State either to punish the criminals or to return them to the States where they have committed crime".
- Grotius
 - Oppenheim
 - Starke
 - None of the above
10. According to _____"International Law or the law of nation is the name of a body of rules which according to the usual definition regulate the conduct of States in their intercourse with one another"
- Kelson
 - Bentham
 - Hall
 - Oppenheim
11. "_____"doctrine was in fact the reaction of the treaty which Napoleon had entered into with some European States.
- Drago Doctrine
 - Montroe Doctrine
 - Montroe Doctrine
 - None of the above
12. Private International Law is a collection of rules or principles which guide the Municipal Courts in determining the questions related to__?
- Their jurisdiction and competence to entertain a suit
 - The particular territorial system of law by reference to which the rights of the parties are to be ascertained, and
 - The circumstances in which a foreign judgment can be recognized and enforced
 - All of the above
13. According to _____" A formal source is that from which a rule of law derives its force and validity"
- Hall
 - Salmond
 - Bentham
 - Oppenheim
14. According to ____" A succession of International persons occurs when one or more International persons take place of another International person, in consequence of certain changes in the latter's condition".
- Starke
 - Bentham
 - Oppenheim
 - Kelson
15. When was the first hijacked Indian aircraft taken to Lahore and after the hostage were released by the hijackers, the plane was blown-up?
- February 1947
 - February 1970
 - January 1970
 - January 1947

16. The history of the Law of the Seas is the history of conflict between the theory of _____?
- a. Territorial sea
 - b. High seas
 - c. Maritime belt
 - d. Closed seas and open seas
17. Congress of Vienna (1815) had classified diplomatic agents under Article I into _____ categories.
- a. Ambassadors
 - b. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoy extraordinary
 - c. Charge of Affaires
 - d. All of the above
18. Permanent Court of Arbitration comprises of --
- a. Panel of Experts
 - b. Administrative Council
 - c. International Bureau
 - d. All of the above
19. League of Nations was created after the First World War, it was aptly described as the _____?
- a. Child of War
 - b. Mother of War
 - c. Father of War
 - d. None of the above
20. Neutrality is derived from the Latin word "neuter" which connotes a status of non-involvement and impartiality. It comprises of which element(s)?
- a. Attitude of impartiality
 - b. Recognition of neutrality by the belligerents
 - c. Creation of rights and duties between belligerents and neutrals.
 - d. All of the above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define the term 'International Law'? Explain in detail the various characteristics of International Law ? 2+8=10
2. According to Viner, "A custom is such a usage as that obtained the force of law" -Elucidate. 10
3. Define the term "State succession"? Explain in detail the two kinds of State succession under the International Law ? 2+8=10
4. Define the term "Settlement of International Disputes"? What are the modes or specific means to settle the International disputes? 2+8=10
5. What does " International Organization" mean? State in detail the legal functions of the said Organization? 2+8=10
6. Define the term "Public International Law" and "Private International Law"? State the differences between the same ? 2+8=10
7. Define the term "State jurisdiction"? Discuss in detail the basis or principles of State Jurisdiction under International Law? 2+8=10
8. Write short notes on - 5+5=10
 - a. Blockade
 - b. Contraband

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