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Given below: 1) a, b and c are true 2) a, c and d are true 3) b, c and d are true 4) a, b and d are true Correct Option: 1 2. UN Commissioner for Human Rights is appointed by 1) General Assembly 2) Security Council 3) Secretary General 4) Council of State of the International Court of Justice lists International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states as the first source of International Law. Reason (R): In modern period, International treaties are the most important source of International law. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) 2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) 3) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong 4) (A) is wrong but (R) is correctCorrect Option: 15. Which of the following statement/ statements is/ are correct? a. Hegel is one of the chief exponents of the Constitutive Theory of recognition. b. Civil Air Transport Incorporated Co. Vs. Central Air Transport Corporation is a leading case on the retrospective effect of recognition. c. De jure recognition is not final and can be withdrawn. d. In Luther v. Sagor it was held that there is distinction between de facto and de jure recognition for the purpose of giving effect to the internal acts of the recognised authority.Select the correct answer using the code given below: 1) Only (a) is correct 2) (a), (b) and (c) are correct 3) (a), (b) and (d) are correct 4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) all are correct Correct Option: 3 6. In which of the following cases, it was held that if a person is not a citizen of any state, he will be called stateless? 1) Nottebohm case 2) Whicker Vs. Hume 3) Winans Vs. A.G. 4) Stoeck Vs. The Public Trustee Correct Option: 47. Which of the following statement/ statements is/ are NOT correct? a. According to Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Everyone has a right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from prosecution. b. In 1967, United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly. c. The Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1951 entered into force on April 24, 1956. d. In the Asylum Case (Colombia V. Peru) the International Court of Justice explained the distinction between territorial asylum and diplomatic asylum. Select the correct answer using the code given below: 1) Only (a) 2) (a) and (b) 3) (a) and (c) 4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Correct Option: 3 8. Match List I with List IIList IList IIa. Date and year of establishment of United Nations(ii) 2 May, 1981b. The first Security Council came into being(i) 1 Jan, 1992c. Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa(iii) 12 Jan, 1946d. Mr. Boutros Boutras Ghali took over as Secretary General of the UN(iv) 24 Oct, 1945Choose the correct option from those given below: 1) (a)- (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv) 2) (a)- (iii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (ii) 3) (a)- (iv), (b) (ii), (c) (i), (d) (i) 4) (a)- (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (i), (d) (ii) Correct Option: 49. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are correct? a. The operation of the doctrine of forum prorogation has not been envisaged under the UN Charter or the Statute of the International Court of Justice. b. The doctrine of Forum Prorogatum may not operate where the court already has jurisdiction ratione personae. c. The doctrine of forum prorogatum affords an informal way for a state to express consent to the jurisdiction of the court. d. The principle underlying doctrine of forum prorogatum was enunciated by the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Island of Palm is Case (1928). Select the correct answer using the code given below: 1) Only (a) 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Correct Option: 210. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are correct? a. WTO was established as a result of the culmination of Uruguay Round of GATT. b. The new World Trade Organisation came into effect on Jan 1, 1995. c. At the time of establishment WTO had 88 members d. The 7th Ministerial Conference of WTO was held in Marrakesh (Morocco) from 30 November to December 2, 2008. Select the correct answer using the code given below:1) Only (a) 2) (b) and (c) 3) (a) and (b) 4) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Correct Option: 311. Which one of the following is NOT a principle which is the very foundation of International Humanitarian law and which must guide emergency humanitarian actions in armed conflicts? 1) Principle of Humanity 2) Principle of Impartiality 3) Principle of Neutrality 4) Principle of Self-determination Correct Option: 412. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is the law that regulates the conduct of war (jus in bello). It is that branch of International Law which seeks, to limit the efforts of Armed Conflicts by protecting persons who are not participating in hostilities and by restricting and regulating the means and methods of warfare available to combatants. Reason (R): International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is inspired by considerations of humanity and the mitigation of human sufferings. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) 2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) 3) (A) is true but (R) is false 4) (A) is false but (R) is true Correct Option: 113. How many core principles are laid down in United Nations Declaration of Permanent sovereignty over Natural resources? 1) Five core principles 2) Six core principles 3) Seven core principles 4) Eight core principles Correct Option: 414. Which article of the UN Charter puts the promotion of respect for human rights on the same level as the maintenance of international peace and security as a purpose of the UN? 1) Article 1 2) Article 2 3) Article 3 4) Article 4 Correct Option: 115. Which of the following Articles provide coverage for the intervention in domestic jurisdiction for the enforcement of human right? 1) Article 2(5) of UN Charter 2) Article 2(6) of UN Charter 3) Article 2(7) of UN Charter 4) Article 2(8) of UN Charter Correct Option: 3 16. Which of the following articles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 deals with civil and political rights? 1) Articles 1 and 2 2) Articles 3 to 21 3) Articles 22 to 27 4) Articles 28 to 30 Correct Option: 2 Sponsored: Practice 1000+ MCQ to master Public International LawLibrary: Notes and Study Material for LL.B, LL.M, Judiciary, and Entrance ExamsLaw Aspirants: Ultimate Test Prep DestinationDISCLAIMERThe following disclaimer pertains to the question paper provided by us:We have made every effort to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the questions and answer keys included in this question paper. Our team has diligently replicated the questions and answer keys published from official sources to the best of our abilities.However, despite our best efforts, there is a possibility of human error or unintentional mistakes in the question paper. We strongly recommend that you rely primarily on the original question paper provided by the official sources for absolute accuracy and reliability.This question paper is intended to serve as a supplementary resource and should not be considered as a replacement for the official question paper. It is advisable to consult the original question paper and refer to the officially published answer keys for the most accurate and reliable information.We disclaim any liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in this question paper. Users of this question paper are responsible for verifying the information and exercising their own judgment and discretion while using it.For more such quality content, we encourage you to subscribe to Legal Bites, where you can find additional law resources for study and exam updates.Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.Team, Legal Bites HistoryWhen I was a student in my University there was not a single website is available where a Law student can get help and to know more about the legal system and still, there is no sufficient legal work is available on the Internet. Therefore, I decided to make Legalversity.com which is now a complete web plate form for all the legal professionals.What do We do?At Legalversity, were making the law more reachable to people who want it every day and linking them to legal professionals who can help them. We provide a complete legal solution for all legal professionals. Any person can get help. A Student can get help for the preparation of his examinations, a Lawyer can prepare for his case and create his own profile and a Judge can get help for his important judgments. Our team at Legalversity has to provide clients with the legal information they search for, we helped legal firms impressively develop their practices, and helped the legal system work better on the whole.With a lot of individuals than ever-revolving to the internet as the main technique for locating a legal professional, explain a legal problem, and growing a business, Legalversity offers clients and professionals a wealth of up-to-date, significant, simply graspable knowledge. Every day, many legal and private legal knowledge seekers came to Legalversity.com for seeking in-depth articles, reports, case laws, books, and statutes on a large sort of legal topics and practice areas, creating it one of the most admired websites free of cost available for Legal Information.Community DevelopmentA mix of experience, focus, and verified assets imply Legalversity is the main site for legal professionals looking for a focused edge through convincing lawyer profiles and law office like online chamber management. With help of Legalversity, lawyers can create their online profile which is shown to the clients so that they can contact the right legal professional for their legal issues. In this way, a process of community development among the legal knowledge seekers is successfully functioning. The main focus of our team at Legalversity is to create a healthy legal environment where access to knowledge becomes easy to get in one place. About Public International Law:International law is also called as law of nations that balances the nations integrity, Peace and harmony among the nations. International law is the law of many countries. International law plays an important role in regulating inter-state alliances.The main role of international law is to promote global peace and prosperity.It provides nations with rules of intercourse with each other. Many nations made a Confederation, signed treaties and adopted conventions for the states. International law is a major topic in all competitive exams.It sets the rules that govern the conduct of nation-states and other actors in international law. It is not a single unified body of law. Instead, it is a collection of different rules and principles that have evolved.International covers a wide range of all aspects of laws like Human rights law, Environmental law, International criminal law, trade law and so on.We have witnessed many Wars among the nations. To maintain the peace among nations, countries step forward and established International institutions for all forums. The key International institution which plays a vital role is United Nation Organization (UN), there are 193 member countries in UNO till date. UN was created after the World War II to establish a peaceful and harmonious world.International law is an important subject. One has to practice well very well. This article contains Objective-type multiple-choice Questions which will help many competitive exam aspirants.These multiple choice questions (MCQ) covers a wide range of important international law topics and key incidents in the international arena.This is in the form of an objective type.International law is an important subject which helps you to score more in all competitive exams.It will be helpful for all law master exam aspirants and the official sources for absolute accuracy and reliability.This question paper is intended to serve as a supplementary resource and should not be considered as a replacement for the official question paper. It is advisable to consult the original question paper and refer to the officially published answer keys for the most accurate and reliable information.What is International law?International Law governs affairs between sovereign states in various activities like trade, Environmental issues, military, Human rights etc. International law can be classified into two:Public international lawPrivate international lawWho does International law apply to? Public International Law is made by states for states. It is based on mutual obligation and consent ratified by treatiesWhat are the sources of International law?The sources of International law includesInternational conventions and treaties.International customsGeneral principles of law recognized by civilized nationsJudicial decisionsWhat is the Objectives of United nation charter?Maintain Peace and security among nations.Develop friendly relationship among nationsTo create international co-operation among nationsTo promote human rightsTo create framework and guidelines for member nationsWhat are some of the human rights guaranteed by international law?Human rights guaranteed by international law which includes civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. The rights include:freedom of expressionfreedom of religionfreedom of associationthe right to an adequate standard of livingthe right to work in favorable conditionthe right to educationProtections against arbitrary arrest and detention. These rights are codified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other United Nations instruments, known collectively as the International Bill of Human Rights.Author Monisha Skip to content Past Papers of Public International Law for LL.B Part 2 is given here under. The paper of Public International Law is a compulsory paper in LL.B part 2. Public International Law is vital to read as relations with foreign and local bodies are essential for growth of a nation. All the year wise past papers of Public International Law of LL.B Part 2 is collected and set here according to needs of the student of LL.B part 2. Past Papers Indexing20072008200920102011201220132014201520172019 LL.B Part 2 Public International Law Past Papers 2007 To OnwardPublic International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2007 Paper-VIi) Attempt any FIVE questions.Q.1. What are the Principal sources of International Law? Give your answer with reference to Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice.Q.2. What is the legal status of individual under International Law? Discuss fully. Q.3. Discuss fully various theories advanced with regard to the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. Is the actual state practice in conformity with these theories?Q.4. What are the elements of statehood? State various kinds of States.Q.5. Define Recognition. What are the rules governing the recognition of insurgency and belligerency?Q.6. Define State Sovereignty. What are the things and objects over which a state is competent to exercise its Sovereignty?Q.7. Define Territorial Waters What are the rules relating to the power of a state to exercise its jurisdiction over terrestrial waters. Q.8. Who is a diplomatic envoy? What immunities and. Are privileges available to him?Q.9. What is a treaty? How are they concluded? Discuss fully.Q. 10. Write notes on the following:(a) Piracy. (b) Extradition. (c) Servitude(d) Contraband. Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2008 Paper-VIQ.1. Define International Law, discuss the different theories about the basis of International Law.Q.2. Explain:(i) The role of International law before Municipal Courts.(ii) The position of Municipal law within International sphere.Q.3. In the light of Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties. 1969, explain the following:Formation of TreatiesEntry into ForceInterpretation of TreatiesReservations to TreatiesTermination of TreatiesQ.4. Explain in detail the rules of State Succession.Q.5. Write short notes on the following:PiratesTerritorial waters.Natural StateQ.6. According to Article 1, Montevideo Convention, State as an International legal person should possess the following qualifications, discuss.(i) Permanent Population (ii) Defined territory (iii) Government(iv) Capacity to enter into legal relations with other states.Q.7. Explain in details the various Privileges and immunities enjoyed by a diplomatic envoy?Q.8. Discuss in details the Right of Self-determination.Q.9. Mistreatment of foreign nationals give rise tointernational responsibility, while examining the lawState Responsibility discuss the rules relating to this typeof responsibility.Q.10. Discuss in detail the role of the International Court of Justice in judicial settlement of international disputes. Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2009 Paper-VIQ1. Explain the declaratory and constitutive theory of Recognition.Q2. What are the Principal Sources of International Law Give your answer with reference to Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice?Q3 Discuss the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the diplomatic envoys.Q4 Write notes on the following:(a) Piracy (b) Extradition(c) Servitude (d) ContrabandQ5 Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of International Law?Q6 Explain the following:(i) National Law before International Courts.(ii) National Courts applying International Law.Q7. Discuss the law of State Responsibility.Q8. Write a detailed note on the right of self-determination.Q9. Explain the following methods in detail, by which a state may gain title to a piece of territory:(i) Occupation (ii) PrescriptionQ10 Explain the following types of jurisdiction:(i) Jurisdiction to Prescribe(ii) Jurisdiction to Enforce(iii) Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of State Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2010 Paper-VIQ.1.Discuss the juridical basis of International Law.Q.2.Give a definition of Treaty according to the ViennaConvention on the law of Treaties. 1969 and explainthe following:(a) Entry into force(b) Modification r:if Treaty(c) Reservation of TreatyQ.3.Explain the following theories of National and International Law:(a) Transformation(b ) IncorporationQ.4.Discuss the following as a subject of International Law:(a) States(b) IndividualsQ.5.Discuss the following theories of Recognition: Declaratory theory(b) Constitutive theoryQ.6.Discuss the following types of jurisdiction:(a) Territorial jurisdiction(b) National jurisdiction(c) Universal jurisdictionQ.7.There are several recognized methods of which state may give the title to a piece of territory. Discuss following concepts of acquisition of sovereignty overterritory:(a) Cession and Treaty(b) Conquest (use of force)(c)- Self-determinationQ.8.Discuss the following concepts of state immunity:(a)Absolute Immunity Approach(b) Restrictive Immunity ApproachQ.9.In the context of State Responsibility, discuss thestandard of Treatment of Foreign Nationals.Q.10. Discuss the following methods of peaceful settlement of disputes:(a) Conciliation(b) Arbitration(c) MediationQ10. What are the common rules of international law which govern extradition in the absence of an extradition treaty?Q.7 International Court of Justice does not have jurisdiction without the consent of the Security Council of the UN Discuss its failures if any.Q.3 What are principal sources of Public International Law? Your answer should be with reference to article 38 of the statute of International Court of Justice.Q.4. The charter of the UN reaffirms faith in equal rights of Nations, rage and small. Discuss. Please state whether there are any exceptions to the general rule of equality of state.Q.5 Critically examine the legal character of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.Q.6 Define extradition . What are the common rules of international law which govern extradition in the absence of an extradition treaty?Q.7 International Court of Justice does not have jurisdiction without the consent of the states. Discuss in detail.Q.8 What legal issues are involved in Kashmir conflict? Discuss in light of the Right of Self-Determination, Human Rights, and the Genocide Convention.Q.9 What is the difference between Defacto and De-jure. recognition? Discuss in the light of state/government recognition in general.Q.10 Define intervention. What are the kinds and grounds for intervention? Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2013 Paper-VIQ1. Explain Custom and Treaties as material sources of International law.Q2 is this the high time to review Change the UN Charter? Discuss with reference to inefficiency of UN Security Council.Q3 Explain coercive measures for settlement of international disputes?Q4. What is sovereignty? How a state acquires and loses the territory?Q5 Define extradition. What are the common rules of international law which govern extradition in the absence of an extradition treaty?Q6 Write a short note on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. What is its present-day Status?Q7 International Court of Justice does not have jurisdiction without the consent of the states. Discuss in detail.Q8 What is Nationality? How it is acquired and lost?Q9 What is the difference between Defacto and De-jure recognition? Discuss in the light of state/government recognition in general.Q10 Explain immunities and privileges of foreign diplomats. Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2014 Paper-VIQ1. Discuss the strengths and weakness of international legal system?Q2. Discuss the following as a subject of international law .(a) states(b) IndividualsQ3. Write a detailed note on the following aspects of recognition of state:(a) Defacto recognition(b) Dejure recognitionQ4. What are the principal sources of international law? support your answer with reference to Article 38 of the statute of international court of justice?Q5. Write a detailed note on the right. of self-determination?Q6. What are privileges and immunities enjoyed by the diplomatic envoys?Q7. Discuss development of the law of Human rights after the formation of UN? Q8. Define and explain Nationality? How it can be acquired and lost?Q9. Discuss following methods of peaceful settlement of disputes?(a) Conciliation(b) Arbitration(c) MediationQ10. What are elements of statehood? State various kinds of states? Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2015 Paper-VIQ1. What is the Principle source if international Law? Give your answer with respect to Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice.Q2. Explain:(a) The Role of international law before Municipal Courts.(b) Position of Municipal law within the international where.Q3. What are the elements of statehood? Describe various kinds of states.Q4. What is meant by subject of international Law? Describe various subjects of International Law.Q5. Write a detailed note on following aspects of recognition of state: (a) De facto recognition(b) De jure recognitionQ6. Write a detailed note on self determination.Q7. Explain in detail the rules of State SuccessionQ8. Explain in detail the various privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Diplomatic envoy.Q9. Discuss in detail the role of the International Court of justice in judicial settlement of international disputes.Q10. Write a note on the following(a) Extradition (b) Piracy Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2017 Paper-VIQ.1 What are the principal source of international. law? Give your answer with respect to Article 38 of the Statues of the international court of justice.Q.2 Discuss fully various theories advanced with regard to the relationship between International Law and Municipal law. Is the actual state practice in conformity with these theories?Q.3 Discuss the following as a subject of internationallaw:(a) States (b) IndividualQ.4 What is the law on State Responsibility? Discuss indetail.Q.5 Discuss in detail the distinction between Recognition de jure and Recognition de facto. Do they have the same legal effect? Explain.Q.6 Discuss the following types of jurisdiction:(a) Territorial Jurisdiction(b) National Jurisdiction(c) Universal JurisdictionQ.7 Elaborate the various state practices regardingasylum.Q.8 Discuss the following diplomatic methods ofpeaceful settlement of international disputes:(a) Negotiation (b) Good Offices (c) InquiryQ.9 Discuss in detail the role of the international court ofjustice in judicial settlement of international disputes.Q.10 Define State Sovereignty. What are the things and objects over which a state is competent to exercise its sovereignty? Public International Law LL.B PART-II ANNUAL 2019 Paper-VINote: Solve only 5 questions that will be of equal marks.Q1. what is the difference between de-facto and de-jure recognition? Explain in the light of state / government recognition in general.Q2. Discuss the constitution functions and powers of the Security Council of the UNO?Q3. Explain the theories of International Law in national legal system?TransformationIncorporationQ4. Define and explain International Law? Whether it is a proper law or not?Q5. How a multinational Treaty is concluded? What are various rules of its interpretations?Q6. Define and explain state sovereignty? What are the things and objects over which a state is competent to exercise its sovereignty?Q7. Define and explain Extradition. What are the most common rules of international law which govern extradition in the absence of an extradition treaty?Q8. Write a detailed note on the right of self determination.Q9. Discuss and explain custom as a source of international law.Q10. Discuss the following types of jurisdiction:Territorial jurisdictionNational jurisdictionNational jurisdictionUniversal jurisdiction

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