

B.A.LL.B.(5 Years Course)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem VII  
**LLB 475 - Course Code 7.5 : Public International Law**

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/W/16/6510**

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes :
1. Answer **any eight** questions in all including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Refer to case law wherever necessary.

1. Choose the correct alternative from the options given under each question.
- i) 'Monism' denotes that International law and state law -----.
    - a) Represent two entirely distinct legal system.
    - b) Are concomitant aspects of the one system.
    - c) Are not enforceable
    - d) Are not binding
  - ii) State as a person in international law should possess a permanent population, a defined territory. ----- and capacity to enter into relations with other states.
    - a) A government
    - b) A state government.
    - c) International capacity
    - d) None of the above.
  - iii) Austin's definition of law is commonly known as -----.
    - a) Command
    - b) Natural theory
    - c) Historical theory
    - d) Pure theory.
  - iv) Bhutan was a ----- state of India through a treaty of friendship which concluded on 1949.
    - a) Protected
    - b) Non-protected
    - c) Partially protected
    - d) None of the above.
  - v) When an existing state considers that the new state is capable of possessing all attributes of statehood, the recognition granted is know as
    - a) De jure
    - b) De facto
    - c) Both (a) & (b)
    - d) None of the above.
  - vi) ----- convention has classified all the treaties into bilateral and multilateral treaties.
    - a) Vienna
    - b) Draft
    - c) Common wealth
    - d) European
  - vii) Vessels of all states have a right of ----- passage in the territorial sea of a state.
    - a) Dangerous
    - b) Innocent
    - c) Merchantmen
    - d) None of the above.
  - viii) Diplomatic agents enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction and -----
    - a) Civil jurisdiction
    - b) Administrative jurisdiction
    - c) Both (a) & (b)
    - d) None of the above.
  - ix) One of the important sources of International law is -----
    - a) Principles
    - b) Statute
    - c) treaties
    - d) All the above.
  - x) ----- Zone is that part of sea which is beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters of the coastal state.
    - a) Innocent
    - b) Continental
    - c) Contiguous
    - d) None of the above.

2. Elaborate the modes of acquisition and loss of nationality.
3. Explain the rights of states over Territorial sea and over continental shelf.
4. Elaborate the position of individual as the subject of modern international law.
5. What are the sources of international law? Elaborate in brief.
6. Explain the purpose and principles of united nations.
7. Write short notes on
  - a) Monism and Dualism
  - b) Basis of international law.
8. What is recognition? Distinguish between 'De-jure ' and 'De-facto' recognition with the help of decided cases.
9. Examine the various modes of acquiring territorial sovereignty.
10. Write notes on the following:
  - a) Territorial jurisdiction
  - b) State succession.
11. Discuss the privileges and immunities of diplomatic envoys.
12. Write short notes on the following
  - a) International court of justice.
  - b) International Labour organization.

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