

LL.B.(3 Years)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem IV
LLB3-244 Course Code 4.4 : Public International Law

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/16/5469

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes :
1. Answer **eight** questions in all including question no. **1** which is compulsory.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Indicate appropriate question number while answering.

1. Choose the correct alternative in support of the following statements.
- i) A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction.
 - a) in all cases
 - b) criminal cases
 - c) in cases involving personal property.
 - d) none of the above
 - ii) A vassal state is
 - a) One which is completely under the suzerainty of another state
 - b) One which is supposed to exist in every vessel of the state, on the high seas.
 - c) A protectorate
 - d) A state which is a member of commonwealth
 - iii) A candidate for the International Court of Justice is nominated by
 - a) The national government
 - b) The national party
 - c) The president of the permanent court of arbitration
 - d) The Governor of the state
 - iv) Provisions of municipal law
 - a) are enforceable in international relations without any qualification
 - b) are enforceable in international relations if they are not in conflict with international law
 - c) are not enforceable in international relations
 - d) all the above
 - v) A continental shelf is situated beneath the sea level at the approximate depth of
 - a) 200 meters
 - b) 500 meters
 - c) 300 meters
 - d) 800 meters
 - vi) Extradition is the process of
 - a) providing asylum to the person who needs it
 - b) handing over a person accused or convicted of a crime by a state to the demanding state
 - c) both (a) & (b)
 - d) none of the above
 - vii) De - facto Recognition is
 - a) Legal recognition
 - b) Recognition in principle
 - c) Circumstantial Recognition
 - d) none of these

- viii) '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
- ix) The main difference between de jure and de-facto recognition is that the former is
- a) legal while the latter is factual
 - b) provisional and the latter is definite
 - c) informal while the latter is formal
 - d) explicit and the latter is implicit
- x) The constitutive theory of recognition
- a) Recognition is determinative of statehood
 - b) Recognition requires constitutional approval by third nations
 - c) Recognition requires that the constitution of the recognised state includes sufficient human rights guarantees
 - d) Countries wishing to be recognised must possess a valid constitution.

2. Elaborate the rule regarding the liability of a state for international delinquencies.
3. Define International Law. Discuss the origin and development of International Law.
4. Explain the various sources of International Law.
5. Define state succession and state the rules relating to state succession in the matter of treaties.
6. Discuss the importance of recognition in international law, what are the legal effects of recognition?
7. Elaborate the various modes of acquisition and loss of 'Nationality'.
8. What are the various modes of acquiring territory under International law.
9. Write short notes on :
 - a) Doctrine of continuous voyage.
 - b) ILO.
10. Describe the relationship between international law and municipal law with the help of various theories.
11. Explain the concept of sovereignty. What is the nature of a state at International Law?
12. Write short notes on :
 - a) Pacta Sunt Servanda.
 - b) Security Council.
