



17163



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata -700125

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – LL.B.-2021/LL.B.-2022/LL.B.-2023

Course Name – Public International Law

Course Code - LLB506

(Semester V)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Name the international document that ensures the protection of human rights globally.
 - a) Vienna Convention
 - b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - c) Geneva Convention
 - d) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (ii) Name the branch of international law that governs relations between sovereign states and international organizations.
 - a) Public International Law
 - b) Private International Law
 - c) Maritime Law
 - d) Diplomatic Law
- (iii) Name the father of modern international law
 - a) Hugo Grotius
 - b) Thomas Rutherford
 - c) Pufendorf
 - d) John Rawls
- (iv) Choose the principle that ensures the more specific norm prevails in case of legal inconsistency.
 - a) Lex posterior
 - b) Lex specialis
 - c) Opinio Juris
 - d) Jus Cogens
- (v) Infer the theory that emphasizes recognition based on functionality.
 - a) Declarative Theory
 - b) Constitutive Theory
 - c) Functional Theory
 - d) Collective Recognition Theory
- (vi) Select the correct definition of the Continental Shelf under UNCLOS.
 - a) Seabed under EEZ
 - b) Natural prolongation of land
 - c) Sea extending to high seas
 - d) Maritime navigation area
- (vii) Choose the distance limit of the Continental Shelf under UNCLOS.
 - a) 100 nautical miles
 - b) 200 nautical miles
 - c) 500 nautical miles
 - d) 1000 nautical miles
- (viii) Choose the country where asylum was granted to the Dalai Lama in 1955.
 - a) Nepal
 - b) Bhutan

- c) USA
 (ix) Infer the voting rights in the General Assembly.
 a) Each member has multiple votes
 c) Permanent members have extra votes
 (x) Show how many judges are elected to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
 a) 12 judges
 c) 15 judges
 (xi) Infer the type of issues the ICJ addresses in advisory opinions.
 a) Criminal matters
 c) Legal questions referred by UN bodies
 (xii) Outline the limitations faced by the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
 a) Unlimited jurisdiction
 c) Authority over individual cases
 (xiii) Show the voting mechanism for electing judges in the ICJ.
 a) Majority in the General Assembly only
 c) Simultaneous but independent voting
 (xiv) Who is responsible for investigating crimes within the ICC?
 a) The Presidency
 c) The Office of the Prosecutor
 (xv) Choose the legal principle that states a defendant cannot be tried twice for the same crime.
 a) Double Jeopardy
 c) Presumption of Innocence
- d) India
 b) Each member has one vote
 d) Only large countries have votes
 b) 10 judges
 d) 20 judges
 b) Disputes between states
 d) National laws of member states
 b) Limited to disputes between states
 d) Enforcing its own rulings
 b) Majority in the Security Council only
 d) Unanimous vote in both bodies
 b) The Chambers
 d) The Registry
 b) Actus Reus
 d) Mens Rea

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Tell the number and name of permanent members in the UN Security Council. (3)
 3. What are the three major shortcomings in Public International Law? (3)
 4. Summarize the monistic theory. (3)
 5. Outline the concept of Territorial Sea. (3)
 6. Distinguish an asylum seeker and an asylee. (3)

OR

Examine the significance of the Nuremberg Trials in the context of war crimes. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Outline the legal effects that recognition confers on a state. (5)
 8. What are the Powers, duties and role of Secretary-General. (5)
 9. Explain the expanding scope and subjects of Public International Law. (5)
 10. Examine how International Law promotes cooperation and diplomacy among states. (5)
 11. Evaluate the primary subjects of International Law and outline the way they contribute to its scope. (5)
 12. Examine the challenges faced by states when providing extra-territorial asylum. (5)

OR

Examine the basic principles governing extradition. (5)
