



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – LL.B.-2021 / LL.B.-2022

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) Choose the feature that distinguishes international law from domestic legal systems.
 - a) Central enforcement authority
 - b) Voluntary compliance by states
 - c) Local applicability
 - d) Political independence
- (ii) Select the agreement that focuses on global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - a) Geneva Conventions
 - b) Rio Declaration
 - c) Kyoto Protocol
 - d) Paris Agreement
- (iii) 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
- (iv) Select the legal body responsible for the arbitration and resolution of trade disputes between nations.
 - a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - b) International Criminal Court (ICC)
 - c) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (v) Under the 1986 Vienna Convention, how is an international organization defined?
 - a) Non-governmental organization
 - b) Intergovernmental organization
 - c) Multinational corporation
 - d) Non-profit organization
- (vi) What is one of the key rights of international organizations under international law?
 - a) Right to legislate for member states
 - b) Right to immunity from state jurisdiction
 - c) Right to sovereignty over territories
 - d) Right to create national laws
- (vii) Show an example of de facto recognition.

- a) Palestine
c) Bangladesh in 2024
- b) Vatican City
d) Soviet Union in 1924
- (viii) Select the correct concept of Innocent Passage.
- a) Passage for exploration
c) Passage without harm
- b) Passage for spying
d) Passage with harmful intent
- (ix) Choose the area where a coastal state has full sovereignty.
- a) Territorial Sea
c) High Seas
- b) Exclusive Economic Zone
d) Contiguous Zone
- (x) Choose the correct limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- a) 50 nautical miles
c) 150 nautical miles
- b) 100 nautical miles
d) 200 nautical miles
- (xi) Select the correct description of the High Seas.
- a) Part of a nation's EEZ
c) Area beyond any nation's control
- b) Military zone for naval operations
d) Exclusive fishing zone
- (xii) Choose the term that describes the transfer of an accused individual from one jurisdiction to another.
- a) Asylum
c) Deportation
- b) Extradition
d) Refuge
- (xiii) Select the document that outlines the right to seek asylum.
- a) Extradition Act
c) Human Rights Convention
- b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
d) Refugee Convention
- (xiv) Select the country that has established diplomatic asylum as a controversial practice.
- a) India
c) Australia
- b) Sweden
d) United States
- (xv) Name the case where extradition was sought for a fugitive in India based on an extradition treaty.
- a) Daya Singh Latoria v. Union of India
c) Colombia v. Peru
- b) Assange v. The Swedish Prosecution Authority
d) Victor Raul Haya de la Torre case

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Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What is the meaning of extradition? (3)
3. What is the basic purpose of asylum? (3)
4. What is the principle of non-refoulement? (3)
5. When was the United Nations Charter signed and adopted? (3)
6. Examine the role of the Nuremberg Trials in international criminal law. (3)

OR

Analyze the principle of complementarity in the ICC's functioning. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. What are the legal implications of granting asylum within a warship? (5)
8. What is the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in relation to asylum? (5)
9. Assess the functions and powers of ECOSOC. (5)

10. Explain how the monist approach to the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law differs from the dualism concept. (5)
11. List few examples of customary international law with its concept. (5)
12. Evaluate the fundamental nature of International Law and explain how it differs from domestic law. (5)

OR

Evaluate how individuals fit into the framework of International Law. (5)

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