

Total number of printed pages—4

19 (VI) PINL 6-2

2017

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. (a) Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (i) _____ is considered as the Father of Modern Law of Nations. (Grotius/Austin)
- (ii) The expression "International Law" was introduced by _____. (Bentham/Oppenheim)
- (iii) According to _____ International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence. (Moser / Holland)

Contd.

(iv) Decisions of ICJ are binding _____, (for the parties only / for the members of the UN)

(v) A difficulty in case of customary law is that its development process is _____. (very slow/very fast)

(vi) League of Nations was established on _____ 1920. (January 10 / January 20)

(vii) Disarmament means _____ abolition of armaments of all types. (partial / total)

(viii) Equity and Justice is a _____ source of International Law. (Subsidiary/Primary)

(ix) The term "Neutrality" has been derived from the latin word _____ (Neuter/Nauter)

(x) Good office is a _____ of settlement of international dispute. (Pacific means/coercive means)

(b) Write notes on the following :

2×5=10

(i) Individual as a subject of International law

(ii) *De facto* and *De jure* recognition

(iii) Blockade

(iv) Contraband

(v) Functions of Security Council.

2. Write a short essay- on the origin and development of International law. 12

Or

Define International Law. Discuss in brief about various sources of international law. 12

3. What do you understand by Intervention ? What are the grounds of intervention ? State the various kinds of intervention. 12

Or

What are the distinguishing feature of Municipal law from International law ? 12

4. Give in short the law relating to extradition. Answer referring to leading case. 12

Or

Discuss briefly about various peaceful means for settlement of International dispute. 12

5. What are the major organs of the United Nations ? Discuss the power, composition and functions of General Assembly. 12

Or

What do you mean by International Institution ? Compare International Institution with Regional Institution. 12

6. Define Diplomatic Agents. Discuss functions, immunities and privileges of Diplomatic Agent. 12

Or

Write a detail note on International Court of Justice. 12

2018

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6.2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer given in the brackets :

1×10=10

(i) International Law _____ penalties for offences against morality.

(describe/does not describe)

(ii) The expression "International Law" was introduced by _____.

(Bentham/Austin)

(iii) Recognition of statehood is granted to the state mainly on _____ measures. (Political / Economic)

Contd.

- (iv) United Nation Charter came into force in the year _____.
(1945/1946)
- (v) The Geneva Convention on the High Seas was adopted in the year _____.
(1958/1957)
- (vi) A neutral state is _____ to adopt the attitude of impartiality towards all the belligerents.
(required/not required)
- (vii) League of Nations was established on _____ 1920.
(January 10/January 20)
- (viii) By resorting to _____ states seek to impose their will on each other.
(war/settlement)
- (ix) A state must have the capacity to enter into relation with other states in order to call it a "State" in _____ Law. (Municipal/International)
- (x) In accordance with the traditional definition of war, war is a contest between armed force of the _____.
(Neutral states/belligerent states)

(b) Write short notes on the following :
2×5=10

- (i) International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence
- (ii) Law of Nature
- (iii) Diplomatic Agents
- (iv) United Nations Organisation
- (v) Extradition.

2. Define International Law. What are the main sources of International Law? Discuss.
4+8=12

Or

Where does the importance of International Law lie? What is the main object of it? Discuss.
6+6=12

3. What do you mean by "State" in International Law? Discuss the essential characteristics of State. Suitably classify different types of States for the purpose of International Law. 12

Or

All authorities agree that sovereign states are the subjects of International Law. Discuss. 12

4. What do you understand by recognition? Discuss the various theories of recognition. Distinguish between *de facto* and *de jure* recognition. 4+4+4=12

Or

What do you mean by Intervention? What are the types of Intervention and grounds for intervention? 4+8=12

5. What do you mean by Neutrality? Discuss the rights and duties of Neutral States. 4+8=12

Or

Write notes on the following: 6+6=12

- (a) Contraband
(b) Disarmament.

6. Give an account of the Constitution of International Court of Justice and state what are the functions of the Court. 12

Or

Write short notes on: 6+6=12

- (a) Tokyo Trial
(b) Nuremberg Trial.

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (VI) PINL 6.2

2019

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6.2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers given in the brackets :

1×10=10

(i) The expression "international law" was introduced by _____.
(Bentham/Austin)

(ii) Recognition of Statehood is granted to a state mainly on _____ consideration. (economic/political)

(iii) _____ is considered as the Father of Law of Nations. (Grotius/Oppenheim)

Contd.

- (iv) According to _____, International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence. (Prof. Higgins/Hollard)
- (v) Private International law is also known as _____. (Law of Nations/Conflict of laws).
- (vi) According to _____, a treaty is an agreement, whereby two or more states establish or seek to establish relation under International Law. (Prof. Starke/Prof. Oppenheim)
- (vii) International Law _____ any duty upon state to admit aliens. (impose/does not impose)
- (viii) Winfield refers _____ kinds of intervention. (two/three)
- (ix) States _____ to extradite persons to be tried for political or military offences. (decline/incline)
- (x) The Judges of the International Criminal Court _____ re-elected. (can be/cannot be)

(b) Answer the following: 2×5=10

- (i) Relationship between International law and Municipal law.
- (ii) Recognition
- (iii) Law of Sea
- (iv) International terrorism
- (v) Prize court.

2. What do you mean by International Law? "International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence"—Explain the statement. 12

Or

Discuss the various sources of International Law. 12

3. Define Extradition and Asylum. Point out the differences between Extradition and Asylum. 12

Or

Who are Diplomatic Agents? Discuss functions, immunities and privileges of Diplomatic Agents. 12

4. What are the various amicable means of settling International Disputes? Illustrate your answer from international practice. 12

Or

Write a note on International Humanitarian Law. 12

5. Write notes on the following: 6×2=12

(a) Neutrality

(b) Blockade

Or

What do you mean by absolute contraband and conditional contraband? State the consequences of carriage of contraband. 12

6. What are the major organs of the United Nations? Discuss the power, composition and functions of Security Council. 12

Or

Examine the jurisdiction, powers, scope and the trials conducted by the International Criminal Court. 12

Total number of printed pages-7

19 (Sem-6) PBIN

2021

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6:2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×10=10

(i) The sources of international law are to be found in Article 38(1) of _____.
(Statute of the International Court of Justice/Rome Statute)

(ii) "International law is the name for the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by the civilized states in their intercourse with each other." This definition of international law was given by _____.

(Philip C. Jessup/Oppenheim)

Contd.

- (iii) Personality of State is created not by fact but through recognition by other States is the _____ theory of Recognition. (*Declaratory/ Constitutive*)
- (iv) “Treaties shall be complied with” or the “International agreements are binding on good faith” is the translation of this Latin phrase that comprises a general principle of International Law. _____ (*pacta sunt servanda/rebus sic stantibus*)
- (v) The case concerning with the inherent right to self-defense of states against an armed attack under Article 51 of the UN Charter is _____. (*S. S. Lotus Case/Nicaragua v. United States*)
- (vi) The judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) are elected for a term of _____. (*5 years/9 years*)
- (vii) A state can exercise its sovereign power on _____. (*Exclusive Economic Zone/ Territorial Waters*)
- (viii) “International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence” was stated by _____. (*Salmond/Holland*)

(ix) The recognition which is final/ permanent is _____. (*de jure/ de facto*)

(x) All countries are signatories to the Geneva Conventions. (*True/False*)

2. Write short notes on : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Geneva Conventions

(ii) Sources of International Law

(iii) Asylum

(iv) International Court of Justice

(v) State Succession.

3. Answer the following : (*Each question carries 12 marks*)

1. Define International Law. Is International Law a weak law ? Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. $2+4+6=12$

2. Explain the term 'Recognition'. What are the legal effects of recognition ? Distinguish between *de facto* and *de jure* recognition. $2+5+5=12$

Or

The states of Oceania and Genovia have been mired in conflict for many decades. In the wake of two wars in 1948 and 1967, Oceania expanded into the Genovian lands and annexed territories A, B and C, leading to hostility between both peoples. Subsequently, the two groups initiated numerous truces and peace agreements to no avail. Destruction and deadly violence became a routine affair and militaries of both Oceania and Genovia have been accused of war crimes. Although the state of Genovia has a definitive and permanent population but there is sufficient ambiguity as to Genovian territory pertaining to the territories A, B and C. Furthermore, the Genovian Authority does not enjoy exclusive authority over these territories; some parts are co-administered with Oceania. Genovia Liberation Organization (GLO) had been recognized as “sole legitimate representative of the Genovian people,” competent on all matters concerning the question of Genovia by the UN General Assembly in addition to the right of the Genovian people in Genovia

to national independence and sovereignty.

In the light of these facts, examine the statehood possibilities of Genovia as per relevant international conventions and theories of Statehood. 12

3. Discuss the principle of International Law relating to amicable means of settlement of international disputes. 12
4. Define Intervention and its types. State the valid principles relating to Intervention on the ground of Self-Defense and Self-Preservation with reference to suitable case laws. 4+8=12

Or

Formula rebellion was a right-wing rebel group against the socialist government of Dominica, a small poor island nation in Central America. These rebels violated numerous human rights and used terrorist tactics to usurp the government. They have been accused of targeting health centers, kidnapping, torturing and even executing civilians (some were children), raping and committing other sexual crimes against women, seizing civilian property and burning civilian houses. Dominica stated that the Government of Indica, a global superpower and a neighbor of

Dominica had funded the Formula Rebellion against the Dominican government. Government of Indica was also accused of planting naval mines in Dominica's territorial waters and breaching its air space and allegations of carrying out other illegal military and paramilitary activities in and against Dominica from 1981-1984. There was established evidence that the Formula Rebellion was funded by the intelligence agency of Indica. State of Indica asserts that it relied on an inherent right of collective self-defence guaranteed in Article 51 of the UN Charter when it provided "upon request proportionate and appropriate assistance..." to countries A, B and C in response to Dominica's acts of aggression against those countries.

The state of Dominica went to the International Court of Justice against the state of Indica. Did the Government of Indica violate the established principles of international law and the sovereignty of Dominica? Argue on the points of non-intervention, use of force, collective self-defence. Discuss in the light of relevant legal provisions and case laws. 12

5. Discuss the principles governing Extradition. What are the essential requirements for the extradition of a fugitive? 6+6=12

Or

Harish Chawla was a prominent business personality of India. At one time, he owned India's biggest liquor company, private jet, an Airbus, and many other riches such as a fleet of luxury cars and a private yacht. Chawla left India for UK in 2016 in the wake of cases registered by the Enforcement Directorate as well as the Central Bureau of Investigation for alleged fraud and money laundering of around 9000 crores. Chawla had fraudulently obtained huge loans from a consortium of banks led by the State Bank of India, for running his now-defunct Airlines. In January, 2019, he was declared a Fugitive Economic Offender by the Indian Government under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. Chawla was allegedly involved in false representation to the bank on his financial condition. India and UK have a bilateral treaty on Extradition and India also has its own law — Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

In the light of these facts, give your legal opinion on the extradition of Harish Chawla to India. Use relevant case laws to support your reasoning.

12

Total number of printed pages—4

19 (6) PBIL 6-2

2023

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.**

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer :

1×10=10

- (a) The sources of international law are to be found in Article 38(1) of _____.
(Statute of the International Court of Justice/Rome Statute)
- (b) The League of Nations was founded after the _____.
(Paris Peace Conference/San Francisco Conference)
- (c) The League of Nations had _____ main constitutional organs. (two/three)
- (d) _____ countries signed the United Nations Charter in 1945. (50/61)

Contd.

(e) International Court of Justice is composed of _____ judges.

(Eleven/Fifteen)

(f) Personality of State is created not by fact but through recognition by other states is the _____ theory of recognition.

(declaratory/constitutive)

(g) 'Treaties shall be complied with' or the 'International agreements are binding on good faith' is the translation of this Latin phrase that comprises a general principle of international law _____.

(*pacta sunt servanda/rebus sic stantibus*)

(h) The case concerning with the inherent right to self-defence of states against an armed attack under Article 51 of the UN Charter is _____.

(*S. S. Lotus Case/Nicaragua v. United States*)

(i) A state can exercise its sovereign power on _____.

(*exclusive economic zone/territorial waters*)

(j) 'International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence' was stated by _____.

(*Salmond/Holland*)

2. Write short answer on : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Status of individuals in international law.

(b) Geneva Conventions

(c) Treaties as a source of law

(d) International court of justice

(e) Diplomatic agents

3. Discuss the sources of international law. Elaborate the relationship between international law and municipal law.

$4 + 8 = 12$

Or

Explain the term 'recognition'. What are the legal effects of recognition? Distinguish between de facto and de jure recognition.

$2 + 3 + 7 = 12$

4. Discuss the formation, classification and ratification of laws of treaties. 12

Or

Discuss the principle of international law relating to amicable means of settlement of international disputes.

5. What are the different types of intervention? State the valid principles relating to intervention on the ground of self defence and self-preservation with reference to suitable case laws. $4 + 8 = 12$

Or

Write short notes on : 6+6=12

(a) Laws of armed conflicts and its effect including insurgency and belligerency

(b) War crimes and the role of ICRC

6. Discuss the principles governing extradition. What are the essential requirements for the extradition of a fugitive ? 4+8=12

Or

“International law is not law since there is no international legislature to make it, no international executive to enforce it and no effective international judiciary to develop it or resolve disputes about it.” Do you agree ? Elucidate your answer. 12

7. “State responsibility arises not only in connection with the treatment of aliens but also as result of unlawful acts of a state which cause damage to another state.” In the light of the statement discuss the constituent elements of state responsibility. 12

Or

Discuss the concept of the law of neutrality. What is disarmament ? 8+4=12

Or

Write short notes on : 6+6=12

- (a) Laws of armed conflicts and its effect including insurgency and belligerency
- (b) War crimes and the role of ICRC

6. Discuss the principles governing extradition. What are the essential requirements for the extradition of a fugitive ? 4+8=12

Or

“International law is not law since there is no international legislature to make it, no international executive to enforce it and no effective international judiciary to develop it or resolve disputes about it.” Do you agree ? Elucidate your answer. 12

7. “State responsibility arises not only in connection with the treatment of aliens but also as result of unlawful acts of a state which cause damage to another state.” In the light of the statement discuss the constituent elements of state responsibility. 12

Or

Discuss the concept of the law of neutrality. What is disarmament ? 8+4=12

2024

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer :

1×10=10

(a) Enemy character of ships is determined by their _____. (flags/sea routes)

(b) Gold is an example of _____ contraband. (absolute/conditional)

(c) Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is a type of limited membership and _____ purpose organization. (general/limited)

(d) _____ means detention of ships in ports. (Embargo/Reprisal)

(e) In Ancient India, the foreign relation of kingdoms were maintained or governed by _____. (Dutas/Rajyas)

Contd

(f) _____ preferred to call international law as 'positive international morality'.
(Oppenheim/Austin)

(g) The bag used by the diplomatic mission for sending letters, articles and documents to the sending state or to other missions of its state abroad is called _____ bag.
(diplomatic/immunity)

(h) Those blockade to prevent only 'egress' of ships is called blockade _____.
(inward/outward)

(i) _____ Conference of 1945 is officially known as the United Nations Conference on International Organisation (UNCIO).
(Teheran/San Francisco)

(j) When a treaty signed by the representatives of the state is confirmed by the state, the act of confirmation is called _____. (accession/ratification)

2. Answer the following briefly : 2×5=10

(a) What was the emblem of the League of Nations ?

(b) What do you mean by Municipal Law ?

(c) Mention *any two* reasons for the formation of United Nations.

(d) Define Belligerent Occupation.

(e) Differentiate between Asylum and Extradition (*any two points*).

3. Explain various sources of international law. What do you mean by 'ex aequo et bono'?
10+2=12

OR

"International law is the vanishing points of jurisprudence." Elucidate the statement while highlighting the nature of international law. 12

4. What do you mean by 'recognition of state'? Can recognition be withdrawn? Explain the Tobar Doctrine and Estrada Doctrine of Recognition. 4+4+2+2=12

OR

What is state succession? Explain the kinds and consequences of state succession. What are various theories of state succession?
1+6+5=12

5. Differentiate between Human Rights and Humanitarian Laws. Explain various ways in which war comes to an end. What is the role of ICRC during war times?
2+8+2=12

OR

Make an exhaustive note on the four Geneva Conventions along with its additional protocols. 12

6. What do you mean by neutrality ? What are the rights and duties of a neutral state ? Explain briefly the case of Alabama Arbitration relating to neutrality.

2+6+4=12

OR

Explain the following :

4×3=12

- (a) Doctrine of continuous voyage
(b) Long distance blockade
(c) Prize courts in India
7. Write an exhaustive note on the role of United Nations in the current Russia-Ukraine War.

12

OR

What is the role of courts like ICJ or ICC in eradicating any kind of war or war crimes across the globe ? Embellish your answer with relevant recent examples.

Total number of printed pages—4

19 (SEM-VI) PIL 6-2

2025

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper : 6-2

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate answer given in the brackets : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (a) Recognition of statehood is granted to a state mainly on _____ consideration. *(Political/ Economic)*
 - (b) Good office is a _____ of settlement of International dispute. *(Pacific means/ Coercive means)*
 - (c) Neutrality is an attitude of _____ adopted by states in war. *(partiality/ impartiality)*

- (d) The Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to _____.
(diplomatic intercourse and immunities/ recognition of states)
- (e) Diplomatic relations are established by _____.
(mutual consent/ unilateral decision)
- (f) The International Criminal Court (ICC) is governed by an international treaty called the _____.
(Paris Statute/ Rome Statute)
- (g) _____ is considered as the Father of Modern Law of Nations.
(Grotius/ Austin)
- (h) League of Nations was established after the _____ World War. (I/ II)
- (i) The basis of binding force of international law is pacta sunt servanda was suggested by _____.
(Anzilotti/ Brierly)
- (j) The rule of state succession was incorporated from the _____ Law.
(Roman/ Greek)

2. Write short notes on the following :
2×5=10

- (i) Neutrality

- (ii) Disarmament
- (iii) Contraband
- (iv) Relation between International law and Municipal law
- (v) Prize Court

3. Discuss in detail the history and development of International law. 12

Or

- (a) Define International law. What is the basis for International law? 6
- (b) Briefly explain the theories relating to relationship between International law and Municipal law. 6

4. Define 'Recognition'. What are the legal effects of recognition of a new state? Distinguish between de facto and de jure recognition. 2+4+6=12

Or

What do you mean by state succession? Discuss the consequences of the succession of a new state. 2+10=12

5. Discuss briefly about various peaceful means for settlement of International disputes. Explain with relevant case laws. 12

Or

What do you understand by Neutrality? Discuss its features. How does it differ from non-alignment? 4+4+4=12

6. What are the essential conditions of Blockade? Under what circumstances Blockade is ended? Explain. 6+6=12

Or

"Neutrality is no longer a legitimate status under U.N. Charter"—Discuss. 12

7. Discuss the composition and function of the United Nations General Assembly. Specially its role in maintenance of International peace and security. 12

Or

Elaborately examine the jurisdiction, powers, scope and trials conducted by International Criminal Court.