

Roll No:

Application No:

Name:

Exam Date: **05-Oct-2020**

Exam Time: **09:00-12:00**

Examination: **1. Course Code - Ph.D.**

2. Field of Study - Int. Legal Studies (ILGH)

SECTION 1 - SECTION 1

Question No.1 (Question Id - 89)

The subjects of International Law are :

- (A) States only
- (B) Only International organizations
- (C) **States, International organizations and Individuals (Correct Answer)**
- (D) United Nations

Question No.2 (Question Id - 36)

Name the Indian Ocean Archipelago that was at the heart of an international legal dispute between Mauritius and the UK in recent times.

- (A) **Chagos Islands (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Spratly Islands
- (C) The Senkaku Islands
- (D) Falkland Islands

Question No.3 (Question Id - 95)

In the *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* case (1960), the International Court of Justice held that :

- (A) Colonial treaties ceased to be valid
- (B) Resort to force by India in the liberation of Goa was justified
- (C) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were not part of the former British India
- (D) **Customary law right could be claimed against a successor state (Correct Answer)**

Question No.4 (Question Id - 96)

Article 94 of the United Nations' Charter provides that :

- (A) the International Court of Justice is empowered to implement its decisions
- (B) if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgement, the Security Council is empowered to implement the judgment of the court provided the matter is referred to it by ICJ
- (C) **if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) if any party to a case fails to perform its obligations under the judgment of the ICJ, the Security Council may decide up on measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment, on the recommendation of the General Assembly.

Question No.5 (Question Id - 97)

Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?

- (A) Customary rules of international law are increasingly being codified through law-making treaties

- (B) States do not deny the existence of international law. On the contrary, they interpret international law so as to justify their conduct.
- (C) A great limitation of international law is that it cannot intervene in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of states.
- (D) **International law is positive morality of States with no binding force. (Correct Answer)**

Question No.6 (Question Id - 41)

The 'Optional Clause' now provides that parties to the ICJ Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, "in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation". The above provision is contained in which one of the following article of the Statute of International Court of Justice ?

- (A) Article 37
- (B) Article 38
- (C) **Article 36 (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Article 35

Question No.7 (Question Id - 51)

How can the structure of the international society be displayed ?

- (A) The international society follows the vertical model of the domestic legal orders
- (B) **International society consists of a constellation of sovereign States and other international organizations, which are dispersed in a rather horizontal order of authority (Correct Answer)**
- (C) International society is so anarchical that there is no order of authority, neither vertical nor horizontal
- (D) The structure of the international society resembles the structure of the most powerful nations in the world

Question No.8 (Question Id - 45)

The Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted at a Diplomatic Conference in 1998 at :

- (A) **Rome (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Kampala
- (D) None of these

Question No.9 (Question Id - 98)

'Monism' denotes that international law and state law :

- (A) represent entirely distinct legal systems
- (B) **are concomitant aspects of one system- law in general (Correct Answer)**
- (C) are not enforceable
- (D) are not binding

Question No.10 (Question Id - 13)

Review of relevant literature in a research writing helps in :

- (A) Clarifying what is already known about the topic
- (B) Clarifying concepts and theories that have been applied to the topic
- (C) Identifies key contributors to that area of work
- (D) **All of the above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.11 (Question Id - 22)

Article 13 (1) (a) of the Charter of the United Nations envisages an institutional framework to 'initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of ... encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification'. Name the body established by the UN General Assembly in accordance with this mandate.

- (A) Human Rights Commission
- (B) **International Law Commission (Correct Answer)**
- (C) International Committee of Jurists
- (D) None of the above

Question No.12 (Question Id - 29)

The power of deliberation by the General Assembly of any matter within the Charter of the General Assembly of the United Nations is :

- (A) unlimited under all circumstances
- (B) dependent on consent by the State concerned
- (C) **restricted when the Security Council is already considering the same matter (Correct Answer)**
- (D) dependent on the nature of the matter

Question No.13 (Question Id - 40)

"Intervention by a third state in proceedings already instituted before the Court (ICJ) may occur in two circumstances". Which one of the following sets of articles of the ICJ Statute deals with the same ?

- (A) Articles 60 and 61
- (B) **Articles 62 and 63 (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Articles 49 and 50
- (D) Articles 39 and 40

Question No.14 (Question Id - 39)

Is there any priority among international courts and tribunals ?

- (A) The court or the tribunal that seizes first the dispute has exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate it
- (B) The International court of Justice has by definition priority over any other court or tribunal
- (C) Regional or special courts have priority over all others in line of the principle of *lex specialis*.
- (D) **In international law, all depends on the consent of the parties to a dispute: there is no priority or hierarchy among international courts and tribunals. (Correct Answer)**

Question No.15 (Question Id - 92)

The Rann of Kuchchh dispute was settled by :

- (A) The International Court of Justice
- (B) The Security Council
- (C) Mediation by the Soviet Union
- (D) **International Arbitration (Correct Answer)**

Question No.16 (Question Id - 50)

Which one of the following Articles in the Constitution reflects the doctrine of incorporation of international law into municipal law ?

- (A) 372(2)
- (B) 51(C)

- (C) 372(1)
(D) **253 (Correct Answer)**

Question No.17 (Question Id - 37)

Why is it important to have well formulated research questions ?

- (A) It gives greater clarity to the research process and what you wish to research
(B) It leads to more focused research
(C) It provides more structure to research work
(D) **All of the above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.18 (Question Id - 81)

The Budget of the ICJ is approved by :

- (A) ICJ
(B) The ICJ or the General Assembly
(C) **The General Assembly (Correct Answer)**
(D) General Assembly and the ICJ

Question No.19 (Question Id - 9)

Name the post-colonial legal scholars whose academic work pioneered an approach to the study of international law, seeking to correct the 'Euro-centric' bias in the field by examining legal practices among Asian rulers and treaty relations between African communities even before the entry of the Europeans in those territories.

- (A) C.H. Alexandrowicz
(B) R.P. Anand
(C) T.O. Elias
(D) **All of the above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.20 (Question Id - 44)

The Nuremberg Trials were held at :

- (A) Holland
(B) USSR
(C) **Germany (Correct Answer)**
(D) None of these

Question No.21 (Question Id - 93)

When the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the UN Charter, the General Assembly :

- (A) **shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests (Correct Answer)**
(B) cannot make any recommendation with regard to that dispute
(C) can make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation
(D) can make a recommendation on the advice of the Secretary General

Question No.22 (Question Id - 84)

'The Development of international Law through Political Organs of the United Nations' has been authored by :

- (A) D.P. O' Connell
(B) Ian Brownlie
(C) Max Sorensen
(D) **Rosalyn Higgins (Correct Answer)**

Question No.23 (Question Id - 20)

Are the peremptory norms of international law the only norms that set out obligations *erga omnes* ?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No, acts of international organizations also set out such obligations
- (C) No, decisions of international courts also set out such obligations
- (D) **No, even though all peremptory norms set out obligations *erga omnes*, the latter may also spring from treaties regulating objective regimes or unilateral acts (Correct Answer)**

Question No.24 (Question Id - 79)

The voting procedure in the Security Council for admission of a member to the United Nations is by :

- (A) A two-thirds of the members present and voting
- (B) Affirmative vote of nine members
- (C) **Affirmative vote of nine members along with the concurring votes of the permanent members (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Concurring votes of all members of the Security Council

Question No.25 (Question Id - 86)

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is an independent judicial body established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to hear any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of UNCLOS. Which city is the seat of the Tribunal ?

- (A) The Hague, Netherlands
- (B) **Hamburg, Germany (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Brussels, Belgium
- (D) Geneva, Switzerland

Question No.26 (Question Id - 72)

Article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights empowers a State to expel an alien :

- (A) Whenever it desires to do so
- (B) **In pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Without assigning any reasons
- (D) Without extending an opportunity to submit a petition to review the decision

Question No.27 (Question Id - 35)

The Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located at :

- (A) Islamabad
- (B) Colombo
- (C) Dhaka
- (D) **Kathmandu (Correct Answer)**

Question No.28 (Question Id - 61)

How can customary law be related to treaty provisions ?

- (A) Treaties may only codify customary law
- (B) Customary law is a different source of international and it cannot be embodied in treaties
- (C) **Treaties may (1) codify customary law, (2) 'crystallise' customary law, (3) lead to the emergence of customary law (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Customary law can emerge only from few multilateral treaties

Question No.29 (Question Id - 5)

'International Law is a part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as question of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination'. This was observed by Justice Gray in :

- (A) Queen Vs Keyn case
- (B) **Paquete Habana case (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Corfu Channel case
- (D) Westrand Central Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Vs. King case

Question No.30 (Question Id - 1)

The term 'International Law' was first coined by :

- (A) Hugo Grotius
- (B) **Jeremy Bentham (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Hagel
- (D) None of these

Question No.31 (Question Id - 58)

Where do we find the 'general principles of law recognized by civilized nations' (article 38 ICJ Statute) ?

- (A) We look for established principles of law recognized only among the most civilised nations
- (B) **We look for established principles of law, which are common to all major legal systems (Correct Answer)**
- (C) We look for general principles of international law recognized by international courts and tribunals
- (D) We look for general principles of law recognized by all nations

Question No.32 (Question Id - 26)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the options given below :

List - I	List - II
A. The International Court of Justice	I. Rome
B. The United Nations	II. Vienna
C. Food and Agriculture Organization	III. New York
D. International Atomic Energy Agency	IV. The Hague

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) **A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II (Correct Answer)**
- (B) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
- (C) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
- (D) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

Question No.33 (Question Id - 64)

A judge at the Federal Court of India before independence, this legal luminary went on to become the first Asian President of the International Court of Justice.

- (A) Sir BN Rau
- (B) **Sir Zafrullah Khan (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Judge Radha Binod Pal
- (D) Judge Nagendra Singh

Question No.34 (Question Id - 34)

In which one of the following cases, was observed that recognition was NOT necessary for a State to acquire international personality :

- (A) **Tinoco Arbitration (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Kutch Arbitration
- (C) Alabama Arbitration
- (D) Palmas Arbitration

Question No.35 (Question Id - 15)

The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty produced an influential report in December 2001, arguing for a reformulation of the concept of State Sovereignty vis-a-vis protection of people. It created the concept of :

- (A) Humanitarian Intervention
- (B) **The Responsibility to Protect (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Agenda-21
- (D) Global Compact

Question No.36 (Question Id - 100)

Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process ?

- (A) Searching sources of information to locate problem
- (B) Survey of related literature
- (C) **Identification of problem (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Searching for solutions to the problem

Question No.37 (Question Id - 47)

One of the forcible means of settling of states disputes is :

- (A) Conciliation
- (B) **Retorsion (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Arbitration
- (D) None of these

Question No.38 (Question Id - 38)

What is the 'Lotus principle' ?

- (A) **'Whatever is not prohibited is permitted in international law' (Correct Answer)**
- (B) States are free to choose the Court that they will submit their disputes
- (C) States are not prohibited to assert their enforcement jurisdiction on the high seas
- (D) Customary law derives from the combination of State practice and *opinio juris*

Question No.39 (Question Id - 25)

Articles of the UN Charter are :

- (A) 115
- (B) 120
- (C) **111 (Correct Answer)**
- (D) None of these

Question No.40 (Question Id - 3)

International Law is :

- (A) More honoured in the breach than in the observance
- (B) **More honoured in the observance than in the breach (Correct Answer)**
- (C) No law at all
- (D) A code of ethics

Question No.41 (Question Id - 74)

Which one of the following human rights instruments does not contain institutional mechanism to implement the rights enumerated therein ?

- (A) **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Correct Answer)**
- (B) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (C) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- (D) The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Question No.42 (Question Id - 57)

Who is a 'persistent objector' ?

- (A) The State which persistently objects to the rule in question after its formation
- (B) The State which denies to be bound by the rule in question for a short period
- (C) **The State which persistently and publicly objects to the formation of a rule of customary law from its outset (Correct Answer)**
- (D) The State which accepts the formation of a rule of customary law but it retains objections as to its content

Question No.43 (Question Id - 65)

The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

- (A) has power to hear individual complaints from women
- (B) may inquire into systematic violation of the Convention rights by a State Party
- (C) **both 1 and 2 are true (Correct Answer)**
- (D) 1 is true; 2 is false

Question No.44 (Question Id - 8)

Who wrote the book 'The Changing Structure of International Law' ?

- (A) **W. Friedmann (Correct Answer)**
- (B) B.S. Chimni
- (C) Georges Abi Saab
- (D) None of the above

Question No.45 (Question Id - 17)

'Genocide' means the destruction of a nation or of an ethnic group. Name the Polish lawyer who coined the term in the context of European developments in the Second World War ?

- (A) Paul Scasz
- (B) **Raphael Lemkin (Correct Answer)**
- (C) C.H. Alexandrowicz
- (D) Allan Gerson

Question No.46 (Question Id - 94)

If there is any threat to international peace and security, the Security Council is empowered to take enforcement action under which one of the following chapters of the U.N. Charter ?

- (A) IV
- (B) V
- (C) VI
- (D) **VII (Correct Answer)**

Question No.47 (Question Id - 16)

What is the problem of 'fragmentation' of international law ?

- (A) Fragmentation of international law concerns the possibility of different legal regimes apply the same rules of international law
- (B) **It is possible for several legal regimes to exist and develop in isolation of each other, ultimately culminating in the production of divergent rules of**

international law (Correct Answer)

- (C) Fragmentation is when States assume different interpretations of the same rule of international law
- (D) Fragmentation is when States disagree to abide by a certain rule of international law

Question No.48 (Question Id - 54)

Which treaties are considered as 'source of international law' under article 38 ICJ Statute ?

- (A) All treaties that are in force at the time of the dispute
- (B) **Only the treaties that are in force and binding upon the parties to the dispute (Correct Answer)**
- (C) All treaties that have been concluded between the parties to the dispute, regardless whether they are in force
- (D) Only treaties that are multilateral and of paramount significance

Question No.49 (Question Id - 28)

Which one of the following States of U.N. has been expelled under Article 6' of the U.N. Charter ?

- (A) Rwanda
- (B) Somalia
- (C) **Taiwan (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Yugoslavia

Question No.50 (Question Id - 63)

Which one of the pairs is **correctly** matched ?

- (A) Apartheid : Treating all the people as equals
- (B) The number of Judges constituting the ICJ: 20
- (C) The seat of the International Court of Justice: Paris
- (D) **None of the Above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.51 (Question Id - 66)

The International Court of Justice consists of :

- (A) The President and 15 other members
- (B) The President, the Vice-President and 15 other members
- (C) The President, the Vice-President and 14 other members
- (D) **The President, the Vice-President and 13 other members (Correct Answer)**

Question No.52 (Question Id - 80)

Which of the following functions are performed by the Economic and Social Council ?

- A. It may make or initiate studies with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
- B. It may recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights.
- C. It may make recommendations to promote friendly relations and understanding amongst member states.
- D. It may prepare draft conventions for submissions to the General Assembly on any of the subjects falling within the competence.

Select the **correct** answer from the codes given below :

- (A) A, B and C
- (B) A, C and D
- (C) **A, B and D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) B, C and D

Question No.53 (Question Id - 31)

Which of the following is among the purposes of the United Nations as laid under Article I of the U.N. Charter ?

- A. To maintain international peace and security
- B. To develop friendly relations among nations
- C. To ensure that non-members of the United Nations act in accordance with the UN charter
- D. To achieve 'international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below :

- (A) A, B and C
- (B) A, C and D
- (C) **A, B and D (Correct Answer)**
- (D) B, C and D

Question No.54 (Question Id - 10)

Pacta sunt servanda means :

- A. Treaties have to be observed
- B. Treaties are a source of International law
- C. Treaties are law binding
- D. Treaties have validity in International Law

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below :

- (A) B alone
- (B) A alone
- (C) D and C
- (D) **A C and D (Correct Answer)**

Question No.55 (Question Id - 78)

In maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council has :

- (A) exclusive authority
- (B) **primary responsibility (Correct Answer)**
- (C) both primary and exclusive authority
- (D) collective authority

Question No.56 (Question Id - 52)

Is there any hierarchy among States under international law ?

- (A) Yes, the founding members of the United Nations are vested with more powers and authority
- (B) Yes, the Permanent Five of the Security Council are in a superior position than the other States
- (C) **No, all States are considered equal as sovereign States (Correct Answer)**

(D) International organization can decide questions of hierarchy among States

Question No.57 (Question Id - 43)

'De Jure Belli Ac Pacis' (The Law of War and Peace) was written by :

- (A) Vattel
- (B) Bynkershoek
- (C) **Hugo Grotius (Correct Answer)**
- (D) None of these

Question No.58 (Question Id - 91)

Article 4 of the U.N. Charter provides that membership of the United Nations is open to peace loving states which ?

- (A) **accept and are able and willing to carry out the obligations of Charter (Correct Answer)**
- (B) promote friendly relations among nations through international cooperation
- (C) support and provide the right of self-determinations to the people in various colonies
- (D) undertake to protect human rights of its people as laid down in various U.N. Human Rights instruments

Question No.59 (Question Id - 56)

What kind of State practice is required ?

- (A) **Widespread, consistent and uniform practice, consisting both of acts and omissions (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Only widespread, consistent and uniform acts and not omissions of States
- (C) Widespread acts and omissions of States but not necessarily consistent or uniform
- (D) Consistent practice of few States, including both acts and omissions, which is met with protestation by the other States.

Question No.60 (Question Id - 83)

Which one of the following sets of articles in the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in respect of Treaties (1978) contains special provisions relating to the cases where, two or more states unite to form one successor state, or where a part or parts of the territory of a state should separate to form one or more states ?

- (A) Articles 10–17
- (B) Articles 18–25
- (C) **Articles 31–38 (Correct Answer)**
- (D) None of the above

Question No.61 (Question Id - 32)

Which one of the following Conventions confer privileges and immunities on the UN ?

- (A) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
- (B) Hague Convention on Privileges and Immunities
- (C) **General Assembly Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Stockholm Convention on Privileges and Immunities

Question No.62 (Question Id - 70)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all human beings are :

- (A) By nature equally free and independent
- (B) Born free and rational
- (C) Born free and equal in work and rights

(D) **Born free and equal in dignity and rights (Correct Answer)**

Question No.63 (Question Id - 69)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by :

- (A) Geneva Convention
(B) Vienna Congress
(C) **UN General Assembly (Correct Answer)**
(D) None of these

Question No.64 (Question Id - 7)

Who described International Law as 'The Gentle Civilizer of Nations' ?

- (A) **Martti Koskenneimi (Correct Answer)**
(B) Richard Falk
(C) Wolfgang Friedmann
(D) Henry Wheaton

Question No.65 (Question Id - 48)

Decision of arbitration is :

- (A) **Binding on parties (Correct Answer)**
(B) Not binding
(C) Partially binding
(D) None of these

Question No.66 (Question Id - 12)

Name the diplomatic event that provided the basis for a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling critical issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

- (A) Congress of Berlin
(B) **Congress of Vienna (Correct Answer)**
(C) Paris Peace Conference
(D) None of these

Question No.67 (Question Id - 55)

What is required for a general rule of customary law to be formed ?

- (A) Only general, widespread and consistent practice on the part of States is required
(B) The consistent practice of few States is sufficient
(C) The legal conviction that a certain practice of a State is in accordance with international law is the most significant requirement
(D) **Both the elements of widespread and consistent State practice and of the *opinio juris* are required (Correct Answer)**

Question No.68 (Question Id - 46)

Which one of the following is NOT correct ?

State succession involves :

- (A) A definite replacement of one State by another
(B) **A definite replacement of one State by another in respect of sovereignty over a given territory (Correct Answer)**
(C) Change of governments
(D) One State acting as the delegate or agent of another for legal purposes

Question No.69 (Question Id - 11)

Historically, the extent to which a nation could control its coastal waters was largely based on the reach of its cannons on the shore. This was known as :

- (A) **The 'cannon-shot rule' (Correct Answer)**
- (B) The 'customs waters' rule
- (C) Contiguous zone rule
- (D) None of the above

Question No.70 (Question Id - 24)

Which one of the following Articles of the United Nations Charter authorizes the General Assembly to establish subsidiary organs for its performance ?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 20
- (C) Article 21
- (D) **Article 22 (Correct Answer)**

Question No.71 (Question Id - 21)

Match **List - I** (Provision in UN Charter) with **List - II** (Subject) and select the correct answer :

List - I	List - II
A. Article 2 (7)	I. Admission of a State into the UN
B. Article 4 (2)	II. Veto power
C. Article 27(3)	III. Legal disputes to be submitted to ICJ
D. Article 36(3)	IV. Domestic Jurisdiction clause

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
- (B) **A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III (Correct Answer)**
- (C) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (D) A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III

Question No.72 (Question Id - 87)

The International Seabed Authority is mandated under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea to organize, regulate and control all mineral-related activities in the international seabed area for the benefit of mankind as a whole. Where is its headquarters ?

- (A) Canberra, Australia
- (B) Hamburg, Germany
- (C) **Kingston, Jamaica (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Nairobi, Kenya

Question No.73 (Question Id - 90)

Which one of the following sources may be regarded as modern source of International Law ?

- (A) International customs, treaties and decisions
- (B) General principles of law recognized by civilized states
- (C) Judicial decisions and juristic works of high quality
- (D) **Decisions of organs of international institutions (Correct Answer)**

Question No.74 (Question Id - 88)

In which one of the following classic cases did the Permanent Court of International Justice apply the general principle of *res judicata* ?

- (A) *Mavrorromatis Palestine Concessions*

- (B) **The Chorzow Factory (Indemnity) Case (Correct Answer)**
- (C) Diversion of water from time Meuse Case
- (D) Serbian loan ease

Question No.75 (Question Id - 76)

Where was the first United Nations conference on environmental issues held, in 1972 ?

- (A) Johannesburg
- (B) Rio de Janeiro
- (C) **Stockholm (Correct Answer)**
- (D) New York

Question No.76 (Question Id - 23)

Which one of the following expressions is NOT appropriate when we deal with the responsibilities of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter ?

- (A) **Investigative action (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Preventive action
- (C) Enforcement action
- (D) Administrative action

Question No.77 (Question Id - 77)

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by :

- (A) Simple majority
- (B) Simple majority present and voting
- (C) Two-thirds majority
- (D) **Two-thirds majority present and voting (Correct Answer)**

Question No.78 (Question Id - 30)

Are there any limits to the application of article 103 of the UN Charter ?

- (A) No, there are no limits to Article 103
- (B) Yes, Article 103 cannot trump multilateral treaties
- (C) **Yes, Article 103 of the UN Charter cannot trump jus cogens norms (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Yes, when a case is submitted to the ICJ, Article 103 ceases to have any effect

Question No.79 (Question Id - 67)

The controversy about the legal sources of International Law was settled when the legal sources were authoritatively laid down for the first time in :

- (A) The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes
- (B) The Covenant of the League of Nations
- (C) The Statute of International Court of Justice
- (D) **The Statute of Permanent Court of International Justice (Correct Answer)**

Question No.80 (Question Id - 68)

International Bill of Rights is said to be consist of :

- (A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (B) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (C) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- (D) **All of the above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.81 (Question Id - 60)

What is the value of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly in terms as a 'source' of international law ?

- (A) GA Resolutions are considered as additional sources of international law and

thus binding upon States

- (B) GA Resolutions are equivalent to treaties
- (C) GA Resolutions reflect always customary law
- (D) **GA Resolutions are considered as material source, in the sense that they may enunciate statements of customary law (Correct Answer)**

Question No.82 (Question Id - 33)

The phrase 'general principles of law recognized by civilized nations' in Article 38 (1) (c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice helps an international tribunal to :

- (A) **incorporate common principles reflecting consensus of nations (Correct Answer)**
- (B) incorporate common principles followed by major powers
- (C) incorporate provisions contained in documents of regional organizations
- (D) ignore certain practices of some nations in the process of interpretation

Question No.83 (Question Id - 59)

What is the relationship between the formal sources of international law ?

- (A) **There is no hierarchy between the formal sources of international law (Correct Answer)**
- (B) Treaties supersede custom
- (C) Custom supersedes treaties
- (D) General Principles of Law supersede both custom and treaties

Question No.84 (Question Id - 49)

A newly independent state :

- (A) succeeds to all treaties which were applied to its territory by the former administering state.
- (B) has a right not to be bound by earlier treaties.
- (C) **is not bound by any earlier treaties except those determining boundaries. (Correct Answer)**
- (D) continues to be bound by all multilateral treaties which applied to its territory at the time of its independence.

Question No.85 (Question Id - 4)

'Law of Nations or International Law is the name for the body of customary and treaty rules which are considered legally binding by civilized States in their intercourse with each other.' This definition was given by :

- (A) Brierly
- (B) Starke
- (C) **Oppenheim (Correct Answer)**
- (D) Hughes

Question No.86 (Question Id - 99)

The Secretary General of the UN is appointed :

- (A) **by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council (Correct Answer)**
- (B) by the Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly
- (C) in a joint session of the Security Council and General Assembly
- (D) by the permanent members of the Security Council

Question No.87 (Question Id - 85)

Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer :

List - I	List - II
A. Suspension of Members	I. Article 5
B. Veto Power	II. Article 6
C. Appointment of Secretary General	III. Article 27
D. Objectives of the Trusteeship System	IV. Article 76
	V. Article 97

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (A) A - III, B - II, C - I, D - V
(B) A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - V
(C) **A - I, B - III, C - V, D - IV (Correct Answer)**
(D) A - III, B - II, C - V, D - I

Question No.88 (Question Id - 19)

Which rule of *jus cogens* was the first to be accepted explicitly as such by the ICJ ?

- (A) The prohibition of the use of force
(B) The prohibition of torture
(C) **The prohibition of genocide (Correct Answer)**
(D) The principle of self-determination

Question No.89 (Question Id - 73)

Name the international legal principle which prohibits States from expelling or returning an asylum seeker in any manner whatsoever to a territory where the individual would be at risk of threats to life or freedom.

- (A) **Principle of non-refoulement (Correct Answer)**
(B) Principle of estoppel
(C) Martens clause
(D) Principle of *locus standi*

Question No.90 (Question Id - 82)

Which one of the following will settle the issue in the event of a dispute as to whether the International Court of Justice has jurisdiction ?

- (A) The President of the Court
(B) The Vice-President of the Court
(C) Both the President and the Vice-President together
(D) **The court itself (Correct Answer)**

Question No.91 (Question Id - 18)

Who among the following subscribed to the "New Haven" or "policy-oriented" School of International Law ?

- (A) Harold Lasswell
(B) Myres McDougal
(C) W. Michael Reisman
(D) **All of the above (Correct Answer)**

Question No.92 (Question Id - 62)

What is 'unilateral acts' ?

- (A) They are acts that States perform as practice in the context of custom
(B) **They are acts creating unilateral legal obligations to the acting State (Correct Answer)**
(C) Unilateral acts are simply political acts of State devoid of any legal effect

(D) Unilateral acts are those that State perform in order to be bound by a treaty

Question No.93 (Question Id - 14)

Kellogg-Briand Pact or Paris Peace Treaty was signed in :

- (A) 1945
(B) **1928 (Correct Answer)**
(C) 1919
(D) None of these

Question No.94 (Question Id - 6)

“International Law may be defined as form of rules-accepted by civilized states as determining their conduct towards each other and towards each other’s subjects.” It was held in :

- (A) **Western Central Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Vs. King (Correct Answer)**
(B) S.S. Lotus case
(C) Queen Vs. Keyn
(D) None of these

Question No.95 (Question Id - 2)

“International law is **not** true law but positive morality”, said :

- (A) **John Austin (Correct Answer)**
(B) Oppenheim
(C) Hagel
(D) None of these

Question No.96 (Question Id - 75)

Jus cogens means and includes :

- (A) Customary rules only
(B) General rules of International Law
(C) Treaty contracts
(D) **Peremptory norms of International Law which cannot be normally derogated by any State (Correct Answer)**

Question No.97 (Question Id - 53)

Which are the formal sources of international law ?

- (A) Custom, treaties and judicial decisions
(B) Custom, general principles of law and theory
(C) **Treaties, custom and general principles of law (Correct Answer)**
(D) Treaties, custom and General Assembly Resolutions

Question No.98 (Question Id - 27)

Who is the present Secretary General of the United Nations ?

- (A) Ban Ki Moon
(B) Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein
(C) **António Guterres (Correct Answer)**
(D) David R. Malpass

Question No.99 (Question Id - 42)

The Genocide Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in :

- (A) 1945
(B) 1950
(C) 1960
(D) **None of these (Correct Answer)**

Question No.100 (Question Id - 71)

Article 6, first paragraph of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights declares :

- (A) everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person
- (B) every human being has the inherent right to life and liberty
- (C) **every human being has the inherent right to life (Correct Answer)**
- (D) everyone has the inalienable right to life

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