

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Tenth Semester B.A. LL.B/B.Com LL.B/B.B.A LL.B (Five Year Integrated)
Degree Examination, April 2024**

Paper III : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART – I

- I. Answer any **five** questions not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (a) Jus Inter Gentes.
 - (b) Pacific Blockade.
 - (c) Statelessness.
 - (d) Continental Shelf.
 - (e) Cessation.
 - (f) "Lex posterior".
 - (g) Declarative Theory of Recognition.

(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

PART – II

- II. Answer any **four** questions in not exceeding 120 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.
- (a) What are the objectives of the United Nations Charter?
 - (b) Define Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ).

P.T.O.

- (c) Describe the Monistic Theory in international law.
- (d) Explain the circumstances of State Succession.
- (e) Give a brief note on extradition laws in India.

(4 × 4 = 16 Marks)

PART – III

III. Answer any **four** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

- (a) On 31 May 2010 Country A stormed a foreign ship which carried aid for Gaza. At an emergency session, the United Nations Security Council called for a prompt, impartial, credible and transparent investigation conforming to international standards. Country A responded by stating that country A is a democratic nation. It has the ability and the right to investigate itself, not to be investigated by any international board. Explain whether or not the UN Security Council is allowed to take up this matter.
- (b) Adova and Rotania have a legal dispute concerning the border between the two countries. At one point the situation escalates and Rotania threatens to enforce its rights through bombing parts of Adova. As a response, Adova decides to bomb military strategic targets in Rotania. Discuss the attack of Adova on Rotania in the light of public international law.
- (c) The appellants were the judgment-debtors while the respondent-bank was the decree-holder. In execution of the decree a warrant for arrest and detention in civil prison was issued to the appellants under section 51 and order 21, rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The appellant insisted that a debtor who is unable to pay should not be detained in prison as it violates the right to life and personal Liberty of the appellants as per the provisions of ICCPR. The appellant argued that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights became a part of the law of land as the State was a signatory and the state must respect the International Covenant in lower courts. From the perspective of International Law, whether it is justified to imprison a person merely for failure to perform a contractual obligation as per the provisions of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

- (d) Country A's Courts allowed civil claims to be brought against Country G based on violations of international humanitarian law committed by G from 1943 – 1945 against A's citizens. A's courts also permitted the enforcement of a judgement of the court G in A against G and took measures of constraint against a G's property in Country A. Country G objected to the proceedings on the basis of jurisdictional immunity before foreign courts. Did A's actions violate the customary international law right of jurisdictional immunity of G?
- (e) The Colombian government gave asylum to a Peruvian citizen, Mr. T, in its embassy. It claimed it had a right to do this both under agreements between the states and in a local custom in the Latin American states. Can the Colombian government offer asylum under local custom?

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – IV

IV. Answer any **three** questions. **Each** question carries **10** marks.

- (a) Describe the role of treaties in International Law
- (b) Explain the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
- (c) What are the rights of the coastal States?
- (d) How has international law addressed war and aggression?

(3 × 10 = 30 Marks)