

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Tenth Semester B.A.LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Integrated)
Degree Examination, April 2026**

**Paper III – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
(2020 Admission Onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – I

I. Answer any **six** questions in not exceeding **50** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

1. Theories as to the basis of International Law.
2. Doctrine of Incorporation.
3. Defacto and Dejure Recognition of States.
4. Principle of common heritage of mankind.
5. Jurisdiction of the ICJ.
6. Pacta Sunt Servanda.
7. Accession and Adhesion in Treaties.
8. Contiguous Zone.

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

P.T.O.

SECTION – II

- II. Answer any **four** questions in not exceeding **150** words. Each question carries **5** marks.
9. Explain the law relating to State responsibility under International law.
 10. State recognition is a political act with legal consequences - Explain
 11. Examine the justifications for conferring special rights and privileges to Diplomats.
 12. What do you mean by a Treaty? Discuss the various grounds on which a Treaty can be terminated.
 13. Write a note on the composition and powers of the UN Security Council.

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

SECTION – III

- III. Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **6** marks.
14. Country A unilaterally annexes a disputed territory previously administered by Country B, citing historical claims and national security concerns. Country B contests this action, arguing that the annexation violates international law. On the basis of principles governing the acquisition of territory and assess the validity of Country A's claim under international law.
 15. Following the dissolution of State Z, two newly formed successor States claim sovereignty over a strategically significant region. Both parties cite ethnic ties, historical governance, and administrative control under the previous regime. How should international law address competing territorial claims in cases of State succession?
 16. A separatist region within Country B declares independence and establishes a new government, fulfilling the Montevideo criteria for statehood. However, only a few States recognize it, while others reject its legitimacy. Does the entity qualify as a State under international law? Discuss

17. A hacker from State X launches a cyberattack on financial institutions in State Y, causing massive economic damage. The hacker remains in State X. Which refuses to extradite him. Can State Y claim extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction and prosecute the hacker?
18. A diplomat from State T, stationed in State U, is accused of committing a serious crime, such as homicide. State B demands prosecution, but State T claims diplomatic immunity under international law. Can State U arrest and prosecute the diplomat, or does diplomatic immunity shield them from legal action? Discuss

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – IV

IV. Answer any **two** of the following. Each question carries **12** marks

19. What are the essential criteria for statehood under international law? Also discuss the various methods through which a state can acquire and lose territory.
20. Discuss the basis of civil and criminal jurisdiction under international law with special emphasis on extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction.
21. Trace the key milestones in the establishment of the United Nations. Discuss its fundamental principles and objectives, highlighting their significance in maintaining international peace and security.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)