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Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

Tenth Semester B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B.
(Five Year Integrated) Degree Examination, April 2025

Paper – III : PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

(2020 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

PART – I

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

1. Theory of Dualism and Monism.
2. Rights of States under International law.
3. Constitutive and Declaratory Theory.
4. Active Nationality and Passive Nationality principles.
5. Significance of ILO.
6. Purposes of the UNO.
7. Rebus sic stantibus.
8. Continental Shelf.

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

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PART – II

II. Answer any **four** questions in not exceeding **150** words. Each question carries **5** marks.

1. Discuss the methods through which a state can acquire and loss territory.

2. Explain the different kinds of state recognition under Public International Law.

3. Explain the various grounds on which extra-territorial jurisdiction can be exercised.

4. What do you mean by reservations in treaties and explain the limitations applicable to it?

5. Write a note on the composition and powers of UN ECOSOC.

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

PART – III

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

1. State A establishes military bases and civilian settlements on an uninhabited island located between its borders and those of State B. State B objects, claiming historical title over the island. Under International law, does State A acquire sovereignty through effective occupation? Analyze the legal principles governing territorial acquisition, including the doctrine of terra nullius.

2. State B undergoes a violent coup, and a new regime takes control. Some States recognize the new government, while others continue to recognise the outsed government-in-exile. What is the difference between the recognition of a State and the recognition of a government? How does this impact diplomatic relations and international obligations?

3. A high-ranking official from State Z is accused of committing crimes against humanity in a civil war. While visiting State D, he is arrested and prosecuted under State D's domestic law. State Z protests, claiming that State D has no legal authority over the matter. Does State D have the right to prosecute the official under international law? Explain.

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4. A senior diplomat from State X is caught engaging in espionage activities in State Y. State Y demands prosecution, but State X invokes diplomatic immunity. What legal actions can State Y take under international law?

5. State E and State F enter into a bilateral trade agreement. After a few years, State F imposes restrictions that violate the core terms of the treaty. State E claims that this constitutes a material breach and announces its withdrawal. Can State E lawfully terminate the treaty? Discuss.

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – IV

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

1. What are the essential elements required to constitute State responsibility under international law? Also discuss the available remedies in case of state responsibility and analyze the possible defenses.

2. Examine the various rights, privileges and immunities of diplomats under Public International Law.

3. What are the different types of treaties under international law? Explain the various states involved in the treaty-making process and discuss the grounds for treaty invalidity.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)

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