

6

QUESTION PAPER  
SERIES CODE

A

Centre of Examination : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

**S A U**

**Entrance Test for LL.M. (Master of Laws)**

**[ 2013 ]**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

*Candidates must read carefully the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :*

- (i) Write your Name and Roll Number in the space provided for the purpose on the top of this Question Paper and in the OMR/Answer Sheet.
- (ii) This Question paper has Three Parts : Part—A, Part—B and Part—C.
- (iii) Part—A has 20 questions (Objective-type) of 1 mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Part—B has 20 questions (Objective-type) of 2 marks each. All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Part—C has 10 questions (Subjective/Short note-type) of 4 marks each. All questions are compulsory.
- (vi) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.**
- (vii) Part—A and Part—B (Multiple-choice) questions should be answered on OMR Sheet and Short note-type answers for Part—C, should be written in the Answer Book.
- (viii) Answers written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (ix) Calculators and Log Tables may be used.
- (x) Pages at the end have been provided for Rough Work.
- (xi) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR/Answer Sheet** to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.
- (xii) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR/ANSWER SHEET.**

/6-A

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS IN THE 'OMR SHEET'

1. Please ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of Question Paper Series Code on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.
2. Use only Blue/Black ballpoint pen to darken the Circle. Do not use Pencil, to darken the Circle for Final Answer.
3. Please darken the whole Circle.
4. Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each question as shown below in the example :

Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Correct
● (b) (c) ●	⊗ (b) (c) (d)	⊗ (b) (c) ⊗	● (b) (c) ●	(a) (b) (c) ●

5. Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
6. Please do not make any stray marks on the OMR Sheet.
7. Please do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
8. Mark your answer only in the appropriate circle against the number corresponding to the question.
9. There will be no negative marking in evaluation.

**PART—A**

1. The United Nations General Assembly meets annually in
  - (a) London
  - (b) New York
  - (c) Paris
  - (d) Rome
  
2. The Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in the year
  - (a) 1955
  - (b) 1960
  - (c) 1963
  - (d) 1972
  
3. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprises of
  - (a) 6 members
  - (b) 8 members
  - (c) 9 members
  - (d) 7 members
  
4. The ozone layer restricts
  - (a) visible light
  - (b) infrared radiation
  - (c) X-rays and gamma rays
  - (d) ultraviolet radiation

5. Entomology is the science that studies
- (a) behaviour of human beings
  - (b) insects
  - (c) the origin and history of technical and scientific terms
  - (d) the formation of rocks
6. India and Nepal signed the Mahakhali River Treaty in the year
- (a) 1998
  - (b) 1990
  - (c) 1996
  - (d) 2001
7. Which of the following countries is not a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)?
- (a) Maldives
  - (b) Bhutan
  - (c) Burma
  - (d) Nepal
8. Teesta river flows between
- (a) India and Nepal
  - (b) Bhutan and India
  - (c) India and Bangladesh
  - (d) Pakistan and India

9. The present Secretary-General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) H. E. Mr. Ahmed Saleem is a national of
- (a) Maldives
  - (b) Pakistan
  - (c) Bangladesh
  - (d) India
10. The Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located in
- (a) Dacca
  - (b) Colombo
  - (c) Kathmandu
  - (d) Thimphu
11. The Himalayan mountain system belongs to which of the following categories?
- (a) Residual mountains
  - (b) Volcanic mountains
  - (c) Block mountains
  - (d) Fold mountains
12. Which of the following groups of South Asian countries is landlocked?
- (a) Nepal, Pakistan and Bhutan
  - (b) Bhutan, Bangladesh and India
  - (c) Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan
  - (d) India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan

13. The State of Sri Lanka was formerly known as
- (a) Madagascar
  - (b) Tasmania
  - (c) Ceylon
  - (d) None of the above
14. The Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was signed on
- (a) 11th November, 1990
  - (b) 15th March, 1988
  - (c) 8th December, 1985
  - (d) 28th April, 1992
15. Which of the following is not the principal organ of the United Nations?
- (a) International Court of Justice
  - (b) Security Council
  - (c) International Committee of the Red Cross
  - (d) General Assembly
16. Which of the following is not an agency of the United Nations?
- (a) World Health Organization
  - (b) Food and Agricultural Organization
  - (c) World Trade Organization
  - (d) World Intellectual Property Organization

17. Amnesty International is an organization associated with
- (a) environment
  - (b) international trade
  - (c) human rights
  - (d) cultural heritage
18. The International Court of Justice has
- (a) 12 judges
  - (b) 18 judges
  - (c) 15 judges
  - (d) 10 judges
19. The most important ore of aluminium is
- (a) calcite
  - (b) galena
  - (c) calamine
  - (d) bauxite
20. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted in the year
- (a) 1970
  - (b) 1966
  - (c) 1975
  - (d) 1977

**PART—B**

- 21.** According to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the length of the exclusive economic zone is extended into the sea up to
- (a) 350 nautical miles
  - (b) 200 nautical miles
  - (c) 100 nautical miles
  - (d) 24 nautical miles
- 22.** The Doha Round Negotiations of the World Trade Organization were launched in the year
- (a) 2004
  - (b) 2001
  - (c) 2000
  - (d) 2006
- 23.** A contract is concluded when
- (a) an offer is made
  - (b) an offer is accepted
  - (c) a proposal to offer is made
  - (d) a counteroffer is made
- 24.** The undertaking of a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity is subject to
- (a) strict liability
  - (b) vicarious liability
  - (c) absolute liability
  - (d) principle of negligence



**25.** *Grundnorm* is the basic hypothesis of

- (a) H.L.A. Hart
- (b) Kelsen
- (c) Austin
- (d) Pound

**26.** *Mens rea* is a crucial element in

- (a) tort law
- (b) criminal law
- (c) contract law
- (d) environmental law

**27.** Tort may be defined as a

- (a) criminal wrong
- (b) civil wrong
- (c) breach of contract
- (d) None of the above

**28.** Which of the following is both tort and crime?

- (a) Libel
- (b) Assault
- (c) Theft
- (d) All of the above

- 29.** The 1966 Helsinki Principles adopted by the International Law Association codified the existing State practice relating to
- (a) international trade
  - (b) international rivers
  - (c) international environment
  - (d) international migration
- 30.** The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed by the
- (a) General Assembly
  - (b) permanent members of the Security Council
  - (c) Security Council
  - (d) General Assembly in consultation with the Security Council
- 31.** Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on
- (a) 5th June, 1949
  - (b) 10th December, 1948
  - (c) 30th November, 1945
  - (d) 24th July, 1950
- 32.** Monism regards International Law and Municipal Law as
- (a) unitary
  - (b) separate
  - (c) complementary
  - (d) complementary and separate

33. Implementation and monitoring of International Humanitarian Law has been the responsibility of
- (a) Human Rights Council
  - (b) Amnesty International
  - (c) International Committee of the Red Cross
  - (d) World Health Organization
34. The concept of 'self-defence' is attributable under the United Nations Charter to
- (a) Article 33
  - (b) Article 51
  - (c) Article 10
  - (d) Article 25
35. The Agreement relating to Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is an integral part of the
- (a) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
  - (b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - (c) World Bank
  - (d) World Intellectual Property Organization
36. The concept of *rebus sic stantibus* under International Law means
- (a) a treaty can be terminated by the will of parties
  - (b) a treaty can be terminated by either of the parties
  - (c) a treaty can be terminated when there is a fundamental change of circumstances
  - (d) a treaty can be terminated when the purpose for which it was concluded is realised

- 37.** The 1972 Stockholm Declaration relates to
- (a) trade and development
  - (b) environment and development
  - (c) human rights and right to development
  - (d) rights of the indigenous peoples
- 38.** The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are
- (a) United States, Germany, France, Britain and Russian Federation
  - (b) Russian Federation, United States, Britain, France and China
  - (c) China, Russian Federation, Japan, Germany and United States
  - (d) United States, France, Canada, Japan and Britain
- 39.** The subject matter of patent protection is usually
- (a) new inventions
  - (b) literary and artistic works
  - (c) plant varieties
  - (d) expressions and ideas
- 40.** The Convention on Biodiversity confers on States their
- (a) national rights over natural resources
  - (b) international rights over natural resources
  - (c) sovereign rights over natural resources
  - (d) sectoral rights over natural resources

**PART—C**

**All** ten questions, requiring long answers, are compulsory. Restrict your answer to  
100 words for each of these questions

*Each question carries 4 marks*

1. Briefly explain treaty as a source of International Law.
2. How does implementation of International Law obligations take place within National Laws?
3. Outline International Law Principles relating to recognition of States and Governments.
4. What are the major conventions and declarations on International Human Rights?
5. What are the salient features of Law of Diplomatic Immunity under International Law?
6. Identify the basic principles of International Environmental Law.
7. What is the nature of enforcement under International Law?
8. Examine briefly the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.
9. What are the powers and functions of the United Nations General Assembly?
10. What kind of role the International Court of Justice plays in settling disputes between States?

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