

6

QUESTION PAPER
SERIES CODE

B

Centre Name : _____

Roll No. : _____

Name of Candidate : _____

S A U

Entrance Test for LL.M. (Master of Laws), 2015

[PROGRAMME CODE : MLS]

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, Roll Number and Centre Name 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 Two Parts : Part—A and Part—B.
- (iii) Part—A (Objective-type) has **20** questions of **1** mark each. Each right answer carries **1** mark. There is negative marks of **0.25** for each wrong answer. All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Part—B (Objective-type) has **80** questions of **1** mark each. All questions are compulsory. There is negative marks of 0.25 for each wrong answer.
- (v) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR/Answer Sheet in the space provided.**
- (vi) Part—A and Part—B (Multiple-choice) questions should be answered on OMR/Answer Book.
- (vii) Answers written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (viii) Calculators and Log Tables may be used. Mobile Phones are **NOT** allowed.
- (ix) Pages at the end have been provided for Rough Work.
- (x) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR/Answer Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.**
- (xi) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR/ANSWER SHEET.**

/6-B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS IN THE 'OMR SHEET'

Use BLUE/BLACK Ballpoint Pen Only

1. Please ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.

Example :

Question Paper Series Code

Write Question Paper Series Code A or B and darken the appropriate circle.

	A or B
--	--------

Ⓐ
●

Programme Code

Write Programme Code out of 14 codes given and darken the appropriate circle.

Write Programme Code

MEC	<input type="radio"/>	MAM	<input type="radio"/>	PCS	<input type="radio"/>
MSO	<input type="radio"/>	MLS	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PBT	<input type="radio"/>
MIR	<input type="radio"/>	PEC	<input type="radio"/>	PAM	<input type="radio"/>
MCS	<input type="radio"/>	PSO	<input type="radio"/>	PLS	<input type="radio"/>
MBT	<input type="radio"/>	PIR	<input type="radio"/>		

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 :

Example :

Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Correct
● (b) (c) ●	ⓧ (b) (c) (d)	ⓧ (b) (c) ⓧ	ⓧ (b) (c) ●	ⓐ (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. **One-fourth of marks assigned to any question will be deducted for wrong answers.**
10. Write your six-digit Roll Number in small boxes provided for the purpose; and also darken the appropriate circle corresponding to respective digits of your Roll Number as shown in the example below.

Example :

ROLL NUMBER

1	3	5	7	2	0
●	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	●	②
③	●	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	●

PART—A

1. Siegfried Line is a boundary between
 - (a) The United States and Canada
 - (b) India and Bangladesh
 - (c) Germany and France
 - (d) North Korea and South Korea

2. The Bandung Conference was a major milestone in the history of
 - (a) formation of Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 - (b) India-China relations
 - (c) US-Vietnam War
 - (d) The Non-Aligned Movement

3. Asteroids are found between the orbits of
 - (a) Earth and Mars
 - (b) Mars and Jupiter
 - (c) Mercury and Venus
 - (d) Uranus and Neptune

4. Which of the following diseases is not caused by viruses?
 - (a) Cholera
 - (b) Chickenpox
 - (c) Hepatitis
 - (d) Measles

5. The last Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) was held in
 - (a) Bali
 - (b) Singapore
 - (c) Doha
 - (d) Cancun

11. The Eighteenth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was held in
- (a) Dhaka
 - (b) Kathmandu
 - (c) New Delhi
 - (d) Kabul
12. The President of Sri Lanka is
- (a) Ranil Wickremesinghe
 - (b) Mahinda Rajapaksa
 - (c) Maithripala Sirisena
 - (d) None of them
13. The FIFA World Cup, 2018 will be held in
- (a) Qatar
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) Brazil
 - (d) Germany
14. The Noble Prize for Economics, 2014 was awarded to
- (a) Jean Tirole
 - (b) Patric Modiano
 - (c) Jagdish Bhagwati
 - (d) Eric Betzig
15. The United Nations was founded on
- (a) March 28, 1945
 - (b) October 24, 1945
 - (c) November 24, 1949
 - (d) October 24, 1950

16. The Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located in
- (a) Male, Maldives
 - (b) New Delhi, India
 - (c) Kathmandu, Nepal
 - (d) Thimphu, Bhutan
17. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at
- (a) Kushinagar
 - (b) Sarnath
 - (c) Bodh Gaya
 - (d) Lumbini
18. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in
- (a) New York
 - (b) London
 - (c) Geneva
 - (d) Rome
19. The present Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is from
- (a) India
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Sri Lanka
 - (d) Bangladesh
20. The present membership of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is
- (a) 6
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 9
 - (d) 8

PART—B

21. Who among the following has made distinction between distributive justice and corrective justice?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) John Rawls
 - (d) Jeremy Bentham
22. Which of the following sources has not been listed in the Statute of International Court of Justice?
- (a) Treaties
 - (b) Custom
 - (c) Work of Jurists
 - (d) Precedents
23. In giving effect to a custom, a State relying on it
- (a) must prove that custom is binding on the other party
 - (b) must prove that customary rule relied upon is in accordance with a uniform usage practised by the State parties to the dispute
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
24. Pitt's India Act of 1784 also called as
- (a) India Act, 1784
 - (b) Imperial Act, 1784
 - (c) Empire Act, 1784
 - (d) Crown Act, 1784

25. Every State has the right to establish the breadth of the territorial sea
- (a) up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles
 - (b) less than 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982
 - (c) up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982
 - (d) up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles
26. The seat of the International Seabed Authority is at
- (a) Geneva
 - (b) Kathmandu
 - (c) Kingston
 - (d) New York
27. Recently which South Asian countries have settled boundary disputes by law of the sea dispute settlement bodies?
- (a) Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka
 - (b) Bangladesh, India and Myanmar
 - (c) Maldives, India and Sri Lanka
 - (d) Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka
28. The right of innocent passage through territorial sea is enjoyed
- (a) by all States
 - (b) by landlocked and geographically disadvantaged States
 - (c) by coastal States
 - (d) by coastal States and archipelagic States

29. In territorial sea, submarine and other underwater vehicles
- (a) are required to navigate under water
 - (b) are required to navigate on the surface and show their flag
 - (c) are required to navigate on the surface
 - (d) are not allowed to enter territorial sea
30. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) shall not extend from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, beyond
- (a) 250 nautical miles
 - (b) 200 nautical miles
 - (c) 350 nautical miles
 - (d) 300 nautical miles
31. The power of court to refer parties for arbitration would and must necessarily include, imply and inhere in it
- (a) the power and jurisdiction to advise the parties
 - (b) the power and jurisdiction to review the award
 - (c) the power and jurisdiction to appoint the arbitrator
 - (d) the power and jurisdiction to call for another arbitrator
32. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is situated in
- (a) Vienna
 - (b) The Hague
 - (c) Geneva
 - (d) New York

33. A plea questioning the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal
- (a) must be raised before or at the time of submission of statement of defence
 - (b) may be raised after the submission of the statement of defence
 - (c) can be raised at any time before the conclusion of arbitral proceedings
 - (d) can be raised at any time before the making of arbitral award
34. While considering the grant of interim measures, the Court may see whether
- (a) the applicant has made *prima facie* case
 - (b) the balance of convenience is in his favour
 - (c) he would suffer irreparable injury if such measures are not granted
 - (d) All of the above
35. Who among the following philosophers was not a part of the Classical era?
- (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Socrates
 - (d) Aquinas
36. Which of the following is not an example of critical legal theory?
- (a) Feminism
 - (b) Legal realism
 - (c) Race theory
 - (d) Postmodernism

37. American realists argued that formalism devalued the authority of the judge to make law, because
- (a) formalism treats legal reasoning as syllogistic reasoning
 - (b) judicial decisions are less important than legislation
 - (c) judges generally base their decisions on formal logic
 - (d) the structure of legal reasoning is flawed
38. Which statement best described the nature and function of Kelsen's *Grundnorm*?
- (a) The ultimate source of a legal system's morality
 - (b) The rule that distinguishes norms from habits of obedience
 - (c) The constitution of a State
 - (d) A presupposition that facilitates our understanding of the legal system
39. Which is the most accurate description of legal positivism?
- (a) It regards morals and law as inseparable
 - (b) It perceives law as commands
 - (c) It regards a legal order as a closed logical system
 - (d) It espouses the view that there is no necessary connection between morality and law
40. Which of the following apparent correlatives contradicts Hohfeld's scheme of jural relations?
- (a) Right and duty
 - (b) Privilege and no-right
 - (c) Power and liability
 - (d) Immunity and disability
41. Critical Legal Studies (CLS) is often compared to (or with) American realism. Which of the following statements is inaccurate?
- (a) Both are concerned with the 'law in action'
 - (b) Both are anti-formalist and sceptical
 - (c) Both adopt a liberal ideology
 - (d) Both attempt to demystify the law

- 42.** Which of the following most accurately describes the enforceability of an arbitral award?
- (a) An arbitral award is not binding on the parties; they may choose to follow it if they so wish
 - (b) An arbitral award, unless set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, is enforceable in the same manner as a decree of a civil court
 - (c) An arbitral award can only be enforced if there is a specific direction from a court that it should be so enforced
 - (d) An arbitral award can be enforced, but only upon an application by the arbitrator to a court to do so
- 43.** Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is a part of
- (a) United Nations
 - (b) United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
 - (c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - (d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- 44.** Patents are granted to
- (a) literary and artistic works
 - (b) integrated circuits
 - (c) inventions
 - (d) computer programmes
- 45.** The concept of 'Idea-expression dichotomy' is related to
- (a) copyright
 - (b) patents
 - (c) geographical indications
 - (d) trademarks
- 46.** The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established pursuant to
- (a) Doha Round of Negotiations
 - (b) Uruguay Round of Negotiations
 - (c) Tokyo Round of Negotiations
 - (d) Geneva Round of Negotiations

47. The term of patent protection under TRIPs Agreement is
- (a) 25 years
 - (b) 20 years
 - (c) 15 years
 - (d) 10 years
48. The primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security under the United Nations Charter lies with the
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Secretary General
 - (c) Security Council
 - (d) International Court of Justice
49. Through recognition under International Law, a political community acquires
- (a) international personality
 - (b) corporate personality
 - (c) political personality
 - (d) economic independence
50. International Law cannot become part of domestic law unless it is implemented by the concerned State. This is known as
- (a) incorporation theory
 - (b) transformation theory
 - (c) realist theory
 - (d) Transplant theory

51. The Judicial Review means
- (a) the power of the courts to try cases
 - (b) the review of working of judiciary
 - (c) the review of judicial power of the judges
 - (d) the powers of the courts to declare null and void the powers enjoyed by any organ of the government beyond the power granted by the constitution
52. Who among the following jurists asserted that the law is a command of sovereign?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) John Austin
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Kelson
53. The purpose of punishment is
- (a) retributive
 - (b) reformative
 - (c) recreative
 - (d) readjustment
54. A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the
- (a) Security Council
 - (b) General Assembly
 - (c) General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council
 - (d) Security Council upon the recommendation of the General Assembly

55. Which of the following is not a primary source of International Law?
- (a) International Treaty
 - (b) Decisions of the International Court of Justice
 - (c) International Custom
 - (d) General Principles of Law recognized by Civilized Nations
56. *Opinio juris sive necessitates* means
- (a) opinions of jurists is necessary evidence for determining rules of international custom
 - (b) opinions of jurists is not necessary for ascertaining the rules of international law
 - (c) the feeling on the part of States that in acting as they do they are fulfilling a legal obligation
 - (d) None of the above
57. Regional Human Rights Court does not exist in
- (a) Africa
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) Asia
 - (d) America
58. Which one of the following organs of the United Nations performs legislative functions?
- (a) Security Council
 - (b) General Assembly
 - (c) Economic and Social Council
 - (d) Trusteeship Council
59. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) provides for the protection of
- (a) microorganisms
 - (b) biological processes
 - (c) plants and animals
 - (d) None of the above

60. International Humanitarian Law applies in situations of
- (a) natural calamities
 - (b) peace
 - (c) emergency
 - (d) armed conflict
61. Which of the following can be considered as an important source of International Humanitarian Law?
- (a) United Nations Charter
 - (b) Human Rights Covenants
 - (c) Rome Statute
 - (d) Geneva Conventions of 1949
62. Common Article 3 of the fourth Geneva Conventions deals with
- (a) armed conflicts not of international character
 - (b) armed conflicts not of non-international character
 - (c) aerial warfare
 - (d) drone attacks
63. Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 recognizes armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination as
- (a) Non-International Armed Conflicts
 - (b) Internationalized Armed Conflicts
 - (c) International Armed Conflicts
 - (d) Law and Order Situations
64. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is located at
- (a) The Hague
 - (b) Belgrade
 - (c) New York
 - (d) Geneva

65. Statute of the International Criminal Court was adopted in
- (a) 2002
 - (b) 1998
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 1994
66. On which of the following crimes, International Criminal Court has jurisdiction?
- (a) Terrorism
 - (b) Rape
 - (c) Genocide
 - (d) Money laundering
67. *Ad hoc* tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda were established by the
- (a) UN Security Council
 - (b) UN General Assembly
 - (c) Human Rights Council
 - (d) International Court of Justice
68. How are the members of the arbitral tribunal appointed?
- (a) Each party selects one or two members of the arbitral tribunal, while the president of the tribunal, the umpire, is selected by the arbitrators or the president of the ICJ
 - (b) All the members of the arbitral tribunal are appointed by the parties
 - (c) All the members of the arbitral tribunal are appointed by an impartial third party, such as the president of the ICJ
 - (d) All the members of the arbitral tribunal are appointed by the parties from a restricted list of arbitrators
69. What is natural law?
- (a) State law
 - (b) A law derived from higher, aspirational principles and values
 - (c) A philosophy that developed from religious ideas
 - (d) Peremptory norms

- 70.** Regarding the concept of 'utilitarianism', which of the following statements is not true?
- (a) Utilitarianism is based largely on the ideas of the English philosopher, Jeremy Bentham
 - (b) Utilitarianism could be described as an example of legal positivism
 - (c) Utilitarianism advances the idea that law should advance the cause of the greatest good for the greatest number of people
 - (d) If applied in practice, utilitarianism would help in advancing the best interests of the marginalized groups
- 71.** The work of theorist John Rawls could best be described as falling within which of the following jurisprudential approaches/schools of thought?
- (a) Postmodernism
 - (b) Liberal positivism
 - (c) Race theory
 - (d) Legal positivism
- 72.** The Hart-Fuller debate could be summarized as a debate between which two jurisprudential approaches/positions?
- (a) Positivism and Utilitarianism
 - (b) Positivism and Natural law
 - (c) Positivism and Liberalism
 - (d) Marxism and Liberal Feminism
- 73.** Identify the school of jurisprudence that regards law as an aggregate of the social traditions and customs that have developed in that geographical community over the centuries.
- (a) Sociological
 - (b) Historical
 - (c) Analytical
 - (d) Natural law
- 74.** Identify the philosophers of the School of Jurisprudence that believe law as a set of rules developed, communicated and enforced by the ruling party rather than a reflection of the society's morality, history, logic or sociology.
- (a) Natural Law
 - (b) Law and Economics
 - (c) Critical Legal Studies
 - (d) Analytical Positivism

75. Arbitral proceedings commence
- (a) on the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent
 - (b) on the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator
 - (c) on the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties
 - (d) on the date when the statement of claim and written submission of defence is made
76. Admission of a State as a member of the United Nations (UN)
- (a) does not constitute recognition by other member States of the UN
 - (b) constitutes collective recognition by them
 - (c) constitutes *de facto* recognition by other States individually
 - (d) constitutes *de jure* recognition by other States individually
77. Who authored the book, *The Spirit of Laws*?
- (a) Von Savigny
 - (b) Montesquieu
 - (c) John Austin
 - (d) Jeremy Bentham
78. Whose work is seen as influencing a Communist theory of Law?
- (a) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
 - (b) Henry Maine
 - (c) W. Blackstone
 - (d) John Austin
79. Host State has the right to expropriate foreign investment if
- (a) the measure serves public purpose
 - (b) the procedure follows principles of due process
 - (c) the expropriatory measure is accompanied by due compensation
 - (d) All of the above

80. In Public International Law, 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
- (d) The State which accepts the formation of a rule of customary law but it retains objections as to its content

81. Consider the following statements :

- 1. Bilateral Investment Treaties are the only source of International Investment Law.
- 2. Bilateral Investment Treaties and Customary International Law are the only sources of International Investment Law.
- 3. Bilateral Investment Treaties, Customary International Law and General Principles of Law (in the sense of Article 38.1.c of the ICJ Statute) are sources of International Investment Law.

Which of these statements is correct?

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Only 3 is correct
- (d) None of the statements are correct

82. Which South Asian country was the first one to sign a Bilateral Investment Treaty?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Bangladesh

83. Consider the following statements about 'umbrella clauses' in an investment protection treaty :

1. Umbrella clauses bring contractual and other commitments under the investment protection treaty's protective ambit.
2. Umbrella clauses allow home State of the foreign investor to sue the host State for breach of the investment protection treaty.
3. Umbrella clauses in an investment protection treaty allow foreign investors to repatriate profits back home.

Which of these statements is correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None of the above statements are correct

84. Consider the following statements about Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) :

1. Many BITs allow foreign investors to start arbitral proceedings against host State at an international arbitral forum without exhausting domestic legal remedies.
2. BITs generally allow only the home State (of the foreign investor) and not the foreign investor to bring a claim against the host State (country where the investment has been made)

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Both the statements are wrong

85. Which of the following South Asian countries was not a founding member of the World Trade Organization?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Sri Lanka

- 86.** Which of the following statements about the World Trade Organization (WTO) is/are true?
1. Every WTO member State shall ensure conformity of its laws, regulations and administrative procedures with its obligations as provided in the agreements annexed to the WTO treaty.
 2. A WTO member country can never withdraw from the WTO agreement.
 3. In the event of a conflict between a provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1994 and a provision of another agreement in Annex 1 A to the WTO treaty, the provision of the other agreement shall prevail to the extent of the conflict.
- (a) All three statements are true
(b) Only 1 and 2 are true
(c) Only 1 is true
(d) Only 1 and 3 are true
- 87.** Which provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1994 presents the opportunity to balance objectives of trade liberalization with non-trade objectives like public health and environmental protection?
- (a) Article XXI
(b) Article XXII
(c) Article XX
(d) Article XXIV
- 88.** Which of the following statements is/are correct about the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Convention?
1. ICSID Convention provides a procedural framework for dispute settlement between host States and foreign investors through conciliation or arbitration.
 2. ICSID Convention does not contain substantive standards of investment protection for foreign investments.
- (a) Both 1 and 2 are correct
(b) Both 1 and 2 are wrong
(c) Only 1 is correct
(d) Only 2 is correct

89. What does the precautionary principle state?
- (a) Where there is a threat of damage to human health or to the environment, but a lack of scientific evidence means that the existence or scale of the threat cannot be determined, preventative action should still be undertaken, and the lack of scientific evidence should not be used as an excuse for inaction
 - (b) Action that prevents environmental damage is preferable to action that cures damage already sustained
 - (c) The polluter should pay for the costs of preventing or dealing with the pollution
 - (d) Environmental considerations should be integrated into all policy areas
90. Which piece of law legally commits to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions?
- (a) The Kyoto Protocol
 - (b) Convention on Biodiversity
 - (c) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, March 22, 1989
 - (d) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
91. What was the focal theme of Rio+ 2012, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development?
- (a) Climate Change
 - (b) Green Economy
 - (c) Energy
 - (d) All of the above
92. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
- (a) The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 - (b) The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 - (c) The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 - (d) The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference

- 93.** The principle of intergenerational equity envisages
- (a) conservation of options
 - (b) conservation of access
 - (c) conservation of quality
 - (d) All of the above
- 94.** Who stated that International Law is not true law but 'positive international morality' only, analogous to the rules binding a club or society?
- (a) Oscar Schachter
 - (b) John Austin
 - (c) Louis Flenkin
 - (d) Hans Kelson
- 95.** The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by the
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Security Council
 - (c) General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council
 - (d) General Assembly and the Security Council independently of one another
- 96.** Rio Earth Conference in 1992 produced
- (a) Rio Declaration of Environment and Development
 - (b) Agenda 21
 - (c) Convention on Biological Diversity
 - (d) All of the above

97. What is the definition of Sustainable Development elaborated by Brundtland Commission?
- (a) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - (b) Sustainable development is development that preserves the resources
 - (c) Sustainable development is development that oblige the developed nations to help developing nations
 - (d) All of the above
98. Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights speaks of
- (a) extradition
 - (b) rendition
 - (c) asylum
 - (d) All of the above
99. The 1984 Cartagena Declaration addresses
- (a) Latin American Region
 - (b) South-East Asian Region
 - (c) Asia-Pacific Region
 - (d) Afro-Asian Region
100. Novation is a contract under Contract Act means
- (a) cancellation of the contract
 - (b) alteration of the contract
 - (c) renewal of the original contract
 - (d) substitution of a new contract in place of the original contract

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

