

**30003**

QUESTION PAPER  
SERIES CODE

**A**

Test Centre : \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**S A U**

**Entrance Test for LL.M. (Master of Laws), 2016**

[ PROGRAMME CODE : MLS ]

**Question Paper**

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 Name of the Test Centre in the space provided for the purpose on the top of this Question Paper and on the OMR Sheet.
- (ii) This Question Paper has two Parts : Part—A has **20** multiple-choice questions and Part—B has **80** multiple-choice questions of **1** mark each. **A wrong answer will lead to deduction of one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the marks assigned to that question.** All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) **Please darken the appropriate circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.**
- (iv) All questions should be answered on the OMR Sheet.
- (v) Answers written inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (vi) **Calculators and Log Tables may be used. Mobile Phones are NOT allowed.**
- (vii) Pages at the end of the Question Paper have been provided for Rough Work.
- (viii) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.**
- (ix) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR SHEET.**

**/6-A**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS ON THE 'OMR SHEET'**

Use BLUE/BLACK Ballpoint Pen Only

- 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 in the box and darken the appropriate circle.

	A or B
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●  
Ⓐ  
Ⓑ

**Programme Code**

Write Programme Code in the box 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"/>		

- Use only Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen to darken the Circle. Do not use Pencil to darken the Circle for Final Answer.
- Please darken the whole Circle. ●
- 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) ●

- Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
- Please do not make any stray marks on the OMR Sheet.
- Please do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
- Mark your answer only in the appropriate circle against the number corresponding to the question.
- A wrong answer will lead to the deduction of one-fourth (¼) of the marks assigned that question.**
- 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
●	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	●	Ⓐ
Ⓐ	●	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
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Ⓐ	Ⓐ	●	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	●	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
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Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	●

**PART—A**

1. Entomology is the science that studies
  - (a) the structure of human body
  - (b) insects
  - (c) the formation of rocks
  - (d) cancer cells
  
2. The Charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was signed on
  - (a) 8th October, 1987
  - (b) 10th December, 1990
  - (c) 8th December, 1985
  - (d) 6th November, 1983
  
3. The first general elections in Bhutan were held in
  - (a) 2005
  - (b) 1999
  - (c) 2008
  - (d) 2010
  
4. Which one of the following lists of former Secretary-Generals of the United Nations is in the correct chronological order?
  - (a) U Thant, Kurt Waldheim, Dag Hammarskjöld, Trygve Lie
  - (b) Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjöld, U Thant, Kurt Waldheim
  - (c) Trygve Lie, U Thant, Dag Hammarskjöld, Kurt Waldheim
  - (d) U Thant, Dag Hammarskjöld, Trygve Lie, Kurt Waldheim
  
5. The ozone layer restricts
  - (a) visible light
  - (b) infrared radiation
  - (c) X-rays and gamma rays
  - (d) ultraviolet radiation

6. Friction can be reduced by changing from
- (a) sliding to rolling
  - (b) rolling to sliding
  - (c) potential energy to kinetic energy
  - (d) dynamic energy to static energy
7. Gerontology is the study of
- (a) caves
  - (b) ice age
  - (c) aging
  - (d) brain cells
8. The Land and Boundary Agreement with exchange of enclaves was recently concluded between two South Asian Countries. These were
- (a) India and Nepal
  - (b) Nepal and Bhutan
  - (c) India and Bangladesh
  - (d) India and Pakistan
9. The new Constitution of Nepal was adopted on
- (a) 14th October, 2014
  - (b) 20th September, 2015
  - (c) 8th November, 2010
  - (d) 9th December, 2008
10. Exposure to sunlight helps human being as it provides
- (a) vitamin A
  - (b) vitamin B
  - (c) vitamin C
  - (d) vitamin D

11. *Sanchi*, a Buddhist place of learning and meditation, is located in
- (a) Nepal
  - (b) India
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) Sri Lanka
12. The Headquarters of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is situated in
- (a) Thimpu
  - (b) Colombo
  - (c) Kathmandu
  - (d) Dhaka
13. Which one of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?
- (a) Bhutan
  - (b) Maldives
  - (c) Burma (Myanmar)
  - (d) Sri Lanka
14. The present Secretary-General of the SAARC is from
- (a) India
  - (b) Pakistan
  - (c) Nepal
  - (d) Bangladesh
15. The South Talpatti Island is located between
- (a) India and Sri Lanka
  - (b) Bangladesh and India
  - (c) Maldives and India
  - (d) Sri Lanka and Maldives

16. Maldives is made of
- (a) 18 atolls
  - (b) 26 atolls
  - (c) 20 atolls
  - (d) 32 atolls
17. Kachchtivu Island is located between
- (a) Maldives and India
  - (b) Sri Lanka and India
  - (c) India and Pakistan
  - (d) Bangladesh and India
18. Dhivehi is a language spoken in
- (a) Bhutan
  - (b) Maldives
  - (c) Nepal
  - (d) Sri Lanka
19. *Takshashila*, a place of learning in ancient times, is located in
- (a) Sri Lnaka
  - (b) Nepal
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) India
20. Afghanistan joined SAARC in
- (a) 2001
  - (b) 1999
  - (c) 2007
  - (d) 2010

**PART—B**

21. The principle of *pacta sunt servanda* means
- (a) that Parties to a treaty should be aware of its terms and not misinterpret it
  - (b) that Parties to a treaty should safeguard the object and purpose of the treaty
  - (c) that Parties to a treaty should adhere to its terms in good faith
  - (d) that Parties to a treaty should not violate the most basic provisions of the treaty
22. What is the legal name of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR)?
- (a) Multilateral treaty
  - (b) Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly
  - (c) Resolution of the United Nations Security Council
  - (d) Declaration adopted by States in a multilateral meeting
23. Identify the jurist who presented the thesis that Jurisprudence refers to law as an instrument for social engineering.
- (a) William Blackstone
  - (b) Jeremy Bentham
  - (c) Roscoe Pound
  - (d) Karl Llewellyn
24. The nature of ownership as the recognition of a claim over a property, tangible or intangible, is termed as
- (a) *de jure*
  - (b) *de facto*
  - (c) *ipso facto*
  - (d) *per se*
25. What is an *acta jure imperii*?
- (a) An act undertaken by the United Nations
  - (b) An act undertaken by a State entity
  - (c) An act undertaken by a State in official State capacity
  - (d) All acts done by officials of the State

26. When is a reservation to a treaty considered to be invalid under the Law of Treaties?
- (a) When a majority of the States object to it
  - (b) When the International Court of Justice (ICJ) holds it invalid
  - (c) When it is incompatible with customary norms of international law
  - (d) When it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty
27. Systematic recording, documentation and arrangement of rules related to any subject ensures the ironing out of inconsistencies within the rules and ensures specificity and clarity. The process is known as
- (a) legislation
  - (b) codification
  - (c) prescription
  - (d) administration
28. How is the 'sovereign' identified in Austin's 'command theory of law'?
- (a) By the judiciary of a particular society
  - (b) Through consulting a textbook on constitutional law of that particular society
  - (c) By identifying the institution (a group of persons) accepted as 'sovereign' through a 'social contract' of that particular society
  - (d) Through a derivation from the habitual obedience of people and usages adopted
29. Dualism implies that
- (a) international law and domestic law are parts of a unified legal system
  - (b) international law and domestic law are distinct legal systems
  - (c) domestic law and international law are distinct but equal in hierarchy
  - (d) international law and domestic law are distinct legal system whereby domestic law always prevails
30. Ronald Dworkin objected to judicial law-making, because
- (a) judges could interpret the law under influence of their personal opinions
  - (b) judge-made law might not be reflective of the needs of a particular society
  - (c) parliament might have better resources for law-making
  - (d) judges, being unelected, should decide disputes on the basis of the legal principle and not on the basis of law as it ought to be



31. Which of the following is the most valid criticism of the natural law theory?
- (a) Natural law theory is not addressed to real legal systems
  - (b) Natural law theory depends on theology and the personal beliefs of people about theology, thus is not reflective of the population's general belief of law
  - (c) Natural law theory is outdated and has outlived its utility
  - (d) Natural law theory offers little practical guidance to the formulation of modern statute law, which is complex, technical and thus is not a scientifically explainable derivation of abstract notions of reason
32. The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 primarily focuses on
- (a) *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation measures
  - (b) economic development of nations
  - (c) energy conservation
  - (d) All of the above
33. Utilitarianism is
- (a) a philosophical approach according to which laws are valid only if they are for the greater good
  - (b) the idea that all individuals should benefit equally from the usefulness of laws
  - (c) the idea that the collective good prevails over individual rights
  - (d) the idea that law-making has to invoke sanctions for its adherence
34. Every State has the right to establish the breadth of the territorial sea
- (a) up to a limit not exceeding 24 nautical miles
  - (b) up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles
  - (c) up to a limit not exceeding 200 nautical miles
  - (d) up to a limit not exceeding 350 nautical miles
35. According to the 'natural law theory' of St. Thomas Aquinas, is there a duty to disobey and unjust law?
- (a) Yes, in all circumstances
  - (b) No, obedience to the law is paramount
  - (c) Yes, if disobedience will not lead to social instability or civil unrest
  - (d) Yes, if the majority of the population decides that the law is unjust

36. The condition of the validity of a norm, given by Kelsen, is
- (a) its consistency with another norm
  - (b) its creation by a person entitled to produce legal norms
  - (c) its moral content
  - (d) its consistency with international charters and conventions
37. Bin Cheng's most well-known contribution to international law is his
- (a) theory of persistent objector
  - (b) theory of subsequent objector
  - (c) theory of instant custom
  - (d) clean slate doctrine
38. Why is Kelsen's theory considered to be an imperative theory?
- (a) Because the source of the law is the sovereign
  - (b) Because the basic norm can be identified by reference to the legal norms referred to by officials when they apply sanctions
  - (c) Because it is not possible to criticise a valid law
  - (d) Because of its emphasis on sanctions through separate norms
39. Which of the following organizations is mandated by the Geneva Conventions to act in situations of armed conflict?
- (a) UN Security Council
  - (b) UN High Commissioner for Refugees
  - (c) International Committee of the Red Cross
  - (d) UN General Assembly
40. What is the function of the judge in 'hard cases' according to Dworkin?
- (a) To decide the case according to his/her personal beliefs
  - (b) To apply higher standards of justice or morality
  - (c) To rule in accordance with the interpretation of legal data (legislation, cases, etc.) which best explains and justifies past legal practice
  - (d) To make a literal interpretation of the statute

41. Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1949 recognizes armed conflicts in which people fight against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right to self-determination as
- (a) Internationalized Armed Conflicts
  - (b) Non-international Armed Conflicts
  - (c) Law and Order Situations
  - (d) International Armed Conflicts
42. In the Hart-Fuller debate, which of the following represents Hart's position?
- (a) That the internal consistency and efficacy of a legal system bear no relation to its morality
  - (b) That morality is of no relevance to law
  - (c) That inner morality is the reflection of external morality in disguise
  - (d) Hart agreed with Fuller on the inseparability of law and morality
43. For the proponents of Scandinavian realism, rights do not exist because
- (a) rights do not have a factual existence
  - (b) the only business of law is to be the instrument of government
  - (c) 'rights' is just another name for the prophecies we make of probable court decisions
  - (d) rights are discussed only in the context of the remedies
44. Common Article 3 of the Fourth Geneva Convention deals with
- (a) armed conflicts not of non-international character
  - (b) aerial warfare and drone attacks
  - (c) civil wars
  - (d) armed conflicts not of international character

45. Which of the following is the most accurate and complete statement about American Legal realism?
- (a) Morality is irrelevant to legal rules
  - (b) The only source of law is the legislator
  - (c) Law is an instrument of government
  - (d) Law can be derived from abstract principles like reason
46. According to Bentham, what can be considered to be a good law?
- (a) One that treats all beings equally
  - (b) One that has come into being according to a number of rules which guarantee the consistency of the legal system as a whole
  - (c) One which satisfies the principle of utility
  - (d) The parliament, being a democratic institution, is presumed to make good laws
47. In which one of the following crimes, does the International Criminal Court have jurisdiction?
- (a) Money laundering
  - (b) Environmental destruction
  - (c) Genocide
  - (d) Terrorism
48. For Posner, why is justice an economic rather than a moral or legal standard?
- (a) Because court cases are always about financial gains
  - (b) Because all non-economic values have disappeared from capitalist societies
  - (c) Because the common law overtly takes economic considerations into account
  - (d) Because all law-makings are founded upon the need to address the economic needs of the society
49. For Dworkin, a principle is
- (a) a standard that sets out a goal to be reached by society
  - (b) an abstract standard to which all laws must conform
  - (c) a requirement of justice, fairness and morality
  - (d) a rule of guidance for democratic institutions

50. The *ad hoc* tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda were established by
- (a) the United Nations General Assembly
  - (b) the Human Rights Council
  - (c) the European Union
  - (d) the United Nations Security Council
51. John Rawls in his *A Theory of Justice* refers to the original position to contextualize the goals of law-making in any society. What was he referring to as 'the original position'?
- (a) A hypothetical construction reflecting the situation at the beginning of society
  - (b) The position of the lawgiver
  - (c) The position of the judge
  - (d) The moral standard guiding the law-making
52. Which of the following assumptions is an accurate understanding about sociological jurisprudence?
- (a) The empirical investigation of law in action
  - (b) A field of study which examines the interaction of law with other aspects of society
  - (c) A theory of law derived from sociological insights
  - (d) Theories of sociology having references to law
53. The Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) broadly covers
- (a) trade in goods and trade in services
  - (b) trade in goods, trade in services, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property
  - (c) trade in goods, trade in services, trade-related aspects of intellectual property, and competition law
  - (d) None of the above

54. What is a 'patriarchal legal order' that is considered to be a standpoint for the feminist critique of law?
- (a) One where law is given by a patriarch
  - (b) One where the law reflects masculine concerns and values
  - (c) One where the father has absolute rights over his family
  - (d) A legal order where male members in a society have a significantly larger role in the public institutions in that society
55. International humanitarian law is applicable in situations of
- (a) internal disturbances
  - (b) natural disasters
  - (c) communal riots
  - (d) armed conflicts
56. Under the Rome Statute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are part of
- (a) genocide
  - (b) crimes against humanity
  - (c) war crimes
  - (d) aggression
57. What is *jus cogens*?
- (a) They are peremptory norms of international law, from which no derogations are allowed and which can never be altered even with the consent of the States
  - (b) They are rules of international law that are laid down in multilateral treaties with a wide participation
  - (c) They are the decisions of the UN Security Council
  - (d) They are the rules of international law on which the ICJ founds its decisions

58. Rawls' 'theory of justice' is regarded as contractarian because
- (a) it considers society to be based on a social contract
  - (b) the law of contracts is the source of justice
  - (c) a right can be understood by analogy with a contract
  - (d) legislature is an instrument of social contract
59. Which one of the following South Asian countries has not entered into any Bilateral Investment Treaty?
- (a) Afghanistan
  - (b) Nepal
  - (c) Bhutan
  - (d) Sri Lanka
60. Jural contradictories are
- (a) a right held by *A*, correlated to a duty owed by *B*
  - (b) a right held by *A* precluding *B* from having a right against *A*
  - (c) a right held by *A* which precludes *B* from having a right with regard to the object of *A*'s right
  - (d) a right held by *A* could turn into a no-claim for *A* because of an immunity available to *B*
61. John Rawls equates justice with fairness because
- (a) intuitively what is fair feels just
  - (b) each person has an interest in getting equal benefits from the association constituted by the social contract
  - (c) the right to fair treatment is central to a just society
  - (d) justice and fairness are expected to be the constitutional goals in any society

62. The right of innocent passage through territorial sea is enjoyed by
- (a) land-locked States
  - (b) military ships only
  - (c) the ships of coastal States only
  - (d) all States
63. Which of the following best summarizes the 'precautionary principle'?
- (a) Where there are threats of irreversible or other serious damage to the environment, each nation must fund precautionary measures at levels proportionate to that nation's contribution to the harm
  - (b) Where there are threats of irreversible or other serious damage to the environment, a lack of full scientific certainty does not justify postponing the cost-effective measures to prevent environmental harms
  - (c) Where there are threats of irreversible or other serious damage to the environment, the use of cost-benefit analysis is not appropriate when policymakers decide what environmental precautions to implement
  - (d) Where there are threats of irreversible or other serious damage to the environment, each nation must implement precautions according to its ability, so that each nation will be protected according to its need
64. Which persons are considered to be *de facto* organs of the State under the law of international responsibility?
- (a) Individuals who are empowered by law to exercise elements of governmental authority
  - (b) Persons who, in fact, act on the instructions of, or under the direction or control of, that State in carrying out the conduct attributable to the State
  - (c) The *de jure* organs of the State that act without due authority or *ultra vires*
  - (d) Organs, whose acts or omissions cannot be attributed to the State
65. Which of the following is an 'injured State' in the law of international responsibility?
- (a) A State is 'injured' when it has suffered damaged from an internationally wrongful conduct
  - (b) A State is 'injured' when there has been a violation of a customary norm of international law
  - (c) A State is 'injured' when the other State acknowledges wrongful conduct
  - (d) A State is 'injured' whenever any international law is violated by any State



66. Which of the following is a treaty-based human rights mechanism?
- (a) The UN Human Rights Committee
  - (b) The UN Human Rights Council
  - (c) The UN Universal Periodic Review
  - (d) The UN Special Mandates
67. What kind of State practice is required for the formation of custom?
- (a) Widespread, consistent and uniform practice, consisting both of acts and omissions
  - (b) Only widespread, consistent and uniform acts and not omissions of States
  - (c) Widespread acts and omissions of States but not necessarily consistent or uniform
  - (d) Consistent practice of a few States, including both acts and omissions, which is met with protestation by other States
68. The Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) extends protection to
- (a) biological processes
  - (b) animals
  - (c) non-biological processes
  - (d) plants
69. Which one of the following is a 'persistent objector'?
- (a) The State which persistently objects to the rule in question after its formation
  - (b) The State which refuses 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 retains objections as to its content

- 70.** What is the relationship between the formal sources of international law?
- (a) There is no hierarchy between the formal sources of international law
  - (b) Treaties supersede custom
  - (c) Custom supersedes treaties
  - (d) General principles of law supersede both custom and treaties
- 71.** Identify which one of the following is the declared customary practice under the International Environmental Law.
- (a) Principle of sustainable development
  - (b) Environmental impact assessment
  - (c) Precautionary principle
  - (d) All of the above
- 72.** Which one of the following could be protected by Geographical Indications (GIs)?
- (a) A mechanical device
  - (b) A computer programme
  - (c) Darjeeling tea
  - (d) A pharmaceutical product
- 73.** The Kyoto Protocol is an important international treaty. Which one of the following sentences is not correct with regard to this Protocol?
- (a) The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997
  - (b) The first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol ended in 2012
  - (c) The Kyoto Protocol is about the reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases
  - (d) The second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol will end in 2030

74. Which one of the following relates to the objectives of the Convention to Biological Diversity, 1992?
- (a) Conservation of biological diversity and its sustainable use
  - (b) Equity between developed and developing nations
  - (c) Preserving biodiversity for future generations
  - (d) All of the above
75. Which one of the following does copyright protect?
- (a) Ideas
  - (b) Expressions
  - (c) Inventions
  - (d) Trade Secrets
76. Which one of the following groups of greenhouse gases does the Kyoto Protocol identify?
- (a) Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride
  - (b) Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Potassium
  - (c) Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Hydrogen peroxide
  - (d) All of the above
77. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty drawn at
- (a) the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
  - (b) the UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
  - (c) the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
  - (d) the UN Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen, 2009

78. Which one of the following Conventions employs trade measures?
- (a) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1989
  - (b) The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above
79. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property extends international protection to
- (a) Literary and Artistic Works
  - (b) Plant Varieties
  - (c) Patents and Trademarks
  - (d) Genetic Resources
80. Identify the context when transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is deemed illegal.
- (a) Without notification as per the provisions of the Convention to all States concerned
  - (b) Without the consent pursuant to the provisions of the Convention of a State concerned
  - (c) With consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud
  - (d) All of the above
81. "The Fundamental Principle of International Law is the absolute sovereignty of every nation, as against all others, within its own territory." The Harmon Doctrine of Absolute Sovereignty was propounded in the case of
- (a) Lake Lanoux Arbitration case between France and Spain
  - (b) Trail Smelter Arbitration between the United States and Canada
  - (c) Rio Grande Arbitration between the United States and Mexico
  - (d) None of the above

82. Which of the following is the correct statement about the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2010?
- (a) The Nagoya Protocol sets out the core obligations for its contracting parties to take measures in relation to access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and compliance
  - (b) The Nagoya Protocol only provides for access to genetic resources in the context of genetic knowledge
  - (c) The Nagoya Protocol provides for compulsory insurance to all genetic resources
  - (d) The Nagoya Protocol establishes common heritage concept to all genetic resources
83. The Nagoya Protocol mandates that access to genetic resources and their utilization shall be subject to the prior informed consent of the Party providing such resources. The Protocol also lays down the requirement of a dispute settlement clause as an essential part of the prior informed consent process. Which one of the following is an element of such a dispute settlement clause?
- (a) Terms on benefit-sharing
  - (b) Terms on subsequent third-party use
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above
84. Literary and artistic works are protected by the
- (a) Madrid Convention
  - (b) Berne Convention
  - (c) Paris Convention
  - (d) Washington Treaty

- 85.** Identify the correct objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change.
- (a) Prevention of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, and at such a level as to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner
  - (b) Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner
  - (c) Reduction of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that climate is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner
  - (d) All of the above
- 86.** What is an 'internationally wrongful conduct'?
- (a) It is an action or omission which is in breach of a rule of international criminal law
  - (b) It is every breach of an international obligation of the State, whether attributable to it or not
  - (c) It consists of an action or omission attributable to the State, which constitutes a breach of an international obligation of the State
  - (d) It is conduct that cannot be excused on grounds of necessity, force majeure, etc.
- 87.** The Rome statute establishing the International Criminal Court was adopted in
- (a) 2002
  - (b) 1945
  - (c) 1993
  - (d) 1998

88. Which one of the following lists is the formal source of international law?
- (a) Customs, treaties and judicial decisions
  - (b) Customs, general principles of law and theory
  - (c) Treaties, customs and general principles of law
  - (d) Treaties, customs and General Assembly Resolutions
89. What is a 'treaty' according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLTs)?
- (a) Treaties are all agreements concluded between States, international organizations and non-State entities (e.g., corporations)
  - (b) Treaties are agreements concluded between States in written form and governed by international law
  - (c) Treaties are both the written and oral agreements between States
  - (d) None of the above
90. Under the law of armed conflict which one of the following is entitled to take part in hostilities legally?
- (a) Combatants
  - (b) Civilians
  - (c) Police personnel
  - (d) Paramilitary
91. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was founded by
- (a) Henry Duncan in 1885
  - (b) Henry James in 1859
  - (c) Henry Dunant in 1863
  - (d) None of them

92. The concept of Constitutionalism conveys that
- (a) it is associated with political theory
  - (b) it is associated with approbation
  - (c) it is associated with judicial review
  - (d) All of the above
93. What is the fundamental premise of Monist theory?
- (a) That international law is superior to domestic law
  - (b) That domestic laws are superior to international law
  - (c) That international law and domestic law are parts of the same legal order
  - (d) That there is no conflict between international law and domestic law
94. A non-international armed conflict between two armed groups only, without the involvement of government forces, is covered by
- (a) additional protocol II
  - (b) common article 3 of the Four Geneva Conventions
  - (c) additional protocol I
  - (d) Common article 3 and additional protocol II
95. Which one of the following SAARC member countries has established an International Crimes Tribunal at the domestic level?
- (a) Pakistan
  - (b) Afghanistan
  - (c) Bangladesh
  - (d) India



96. What elements are required for the formation of customary international law?
- (a) Widespread and consistent practice by States
  - (b) Widespread and consistent practice coupled with *opinio juris*
  - (c) Consistent practice by the Member States of the UN is sufficient
  - (d) Consistent practice by the permanent members of the Security Council is sufficient
97. What are the criteria for Statehood under the Montevideo Convention?
- (a) It was recognized by majority of States within international community
  - (b) It should be peaceful and not an aggressor
  - (c) It should have a permanent population, definite territory, a government and capacity to enter into foreign relations
  - (d) It should have a recognized border and respect to other States
98. What is an *acta jure gestionis*?
- (a) All sovereign acts done by a State
  - (b) Acts undertaken by States in their private capacity
  - (c) All acts undertaken by State entities
  - (d) All acts undertaken by State officials in their personal capacity
99. Which of the following originally exercises jurisdiction in respect of crimes committed on board vessels?
- (a) The Coastal State
  - (b) The Flag State
  - (c) All States enjoy jurisdiction
  - (d) International Tribunal for Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
100. What is the constitutive theory of recognition?
- (a) That formal recognition by all States determines Statehood
  - (b) That recognition requires Constitutional approval by other States
  - (c) That the Constitution of the recognized State should provide protection for human rights
  - (d) The countries wishing to the recognized should have a valid Constitution

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