

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

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

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

## S A U

Entrance Test for LL.M. (Master of Laws) 2017

[ PROGRAMME CODE : 30003 ]

Question Paper Series Code : A

### QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

*Read carefully the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :*

- (i) Write your Name, Roll Number and Name of Examination Centre in the space provided for the purpose on the top of this Question Paper and in 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 the deduction of one-fourth (¼) 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) 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.**

/s-A

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS ON 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.

**Question Paper Series Code**

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

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



(B)

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) ●	⊙ (a) (b) (c) ●

5. Once marked, no change in the answer is possible.
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. **A wrong answer will lead to the deduction of one-fourth of the marks assigned to that question.**
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	2
● (1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	● (2)	(2)	● (2)
(3)	● (3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(5)	(5)	● (5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
(7)	(7)	(7)	● (7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	● (0)	(0)

**PART—A**

1. The SAARC Secretariat is in
  - a. Kathmandu
  - b. Kabul
  - c. Kolkata
  - d. none of the above
  
2. Photosynthesis is the process by which
  - a. digital photographs are synthesized
  - b. water from the oceans gets evaporated
  - c. plants make their food using sunlight, water and carbon dioxide
  - d. underground water gets contaminated
  
3. National League for Democracy (NLD) is led by
  - a. Nelson Mandela
  - b. Aung San Suu Kyi
  - c. Martin Luther King
  - d. Dalai Lama
  
4. Palestine was recently in the news because
  - a. Israel attacked the Gaza strip
  - b. Syria was attacked by Israeli forces
  - c. Israel approved more settlements over the occupied Palestinian land
  - d. National elections were held there
  
5. The Headquarters of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is in
  - a. Geneva
  - b. Paris
  - c. London
  - d. New York

6. The seat of the International Court of Justice is in
- London
  - The Hague
  - Brussels
  - Paris
7. The Headquarters of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) is in
- Dacca
  - Colombo
  - Islamabad
  - New Delhi
8. The United Nations General Assembly meets annually in
- London
  - New York
  - Paris
  - Rome
9. The Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in the year
- 1955
  - 1960
  - 1963
  - 1972
10. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) comprises
- 6 members
  - 8 members
  - 9 members
  - 7 members

11. Michael T. Flynn
- is the National Security Advisor of the United States
  - was the National Security Advisor of the United States
  - was the National Deference Secretary of the United States
  - none of the above
12. Which of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations?
- International Court of Justice
  - Security Council
  - International Committee of the Red Cross
  - General Assembly
13. Amnesty International is an organization associated with
- the environment
  - international trade
  - human rights
  - cultural heritage
14. The International Court of Justice has
- 12 judges
  - 18 judges
  - 15 judges
  - 10 judges
15. The International Covenant on Civil and Political rights was adopted in the year
- 1970
  - 1966
  - 1975
  - 1977

16. Numismatics is the study of
- coins
  - numbers
  - stamps
  - space
17. Who is the Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- Pascal Lamy
  - Donald Trump
  - Jim Yong Kim
  - None of them
18. GST is
- Goods and Services Tax
  - Goods and Services Tribunal
  - General Sales Tax
  - none of the above
19. Kachchativu island is located between
- Maldives and India
  - Sri Lanka and India
  - India and Pakistan
  - Bangladesh and India
20. ICC, which was in the news recently, stands for
- International Cricket Council
  - International Criminal Court
  - International Customs Council
  - none of the above

**PART—B**

21. The Indian Parliament is
- competent to make treaties
  - competent to legislate if required upon ratification
  - competent to make nominations for ratification of a treaty
  - none of the above
22. International law is stated in the ICJ Statute in
- Article 38
  - Article 28
  - Article 18
  - none of the above
23. International law deals with
- countries
  - human beings
  - international organizations
  - all of the above
24. International treaties are regulated by
- 1969 Vienna Convention
  - 1961 Vienna Convention
  - 1964 Vienna Convention
  - none of the above
25. The ratification of a treaty is
- a legislative act
  - a diplomatic act
  - a judicial act
  - an executive act

26. The instrument of ratification is
- necessary to open the treaty for signature
  - necessary to corroborate the consent of the consenting State
  - deposited with the depository of the treaty
  - both b. and c.
27. The UN Charter is a
- treaty
  - convention
  - custom
  - both a. and b.
28. *Jus cogens* is
- a cogent law
  - a concise law
  - a precise law
  - none of the above
29. *Opinio juris* is
- the opinion of jurists
  - juristic opinion as a source of law
  - the jural opinion of a judge
  - none of the above.
30. Arvid Pardo is associated with the idea of the
- permanent sovereignty over natural resources
  - sovereignty over the Islands of Palmas
  - cultural heritage of humankind
  - common heritage of mankind



31. Contentious cases before the ICJ are between
- states
  - states and individuals
  - individuals and international organizations
  - none of the above
32. Sovereign equality of States is
- a general principle of law
  - the consensual obligation of States
  - a principle of the UN Charter
  - a juridical aspiration of the UN Charter
33. The relation of international law and domestic law is the subject matter of the theories of
- monism and monarchy
  - dualism and oligarchy
  - immunity and jurisdiction
  - none of the above
34. There is no obligation to settle disputes between
- India and Pakistan
  - Pakistan and Afghanistan
  - India and Sri Lanka
  - none of the above
35. The most-favoured-nation treatment principle is
- a principle of non-discrimination
  - a principle against non-tariff barriers
  - a principle against non liquet
  - none of the above

36. Aristotle was one of the first persons in recorded history to make a formal distinction between ordinary law and constitutional law and who in his works, *Constitution of Athens*, *Politics* and *Nicomachean Ethics* explored different constitutions, including that of
- Athens
  - Sparta
  - Carthage
  - all of the above
37. The Romans first codified their Constitution in 449 BC as the
- twelve tables
  - ten tables
  - fifty tables
  - twenty tables
38. Which of the following are the ways of studying Comparative Constitutional Law?
- Normative Universalism
  - Functionalism
  - Contextualism
  - All of the above
39. That individuals possess basic human rights independently of any constitution is
- true
  - false
  - uncertain
  - none of the above
40. The protection and promotion of fundamental rights has been considerably ensured by the SAARC judiciaries through
- public interest litigation
  - judicial independence
  - judicial review
  - none of the above

41. Parliamentary supremacy and the power of judicial review are the cornerstone of a
- democratic republic
  - theocratic republic
  - all of the above
  - none of the above
42. Chief Justice John Marshall assessed the virtues of a written constitution in his seminal opinion in
- Marbury v. Madison*
  - Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - Missouri Compromise
  - none of the above
43. Conflicts in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq have significantly contributed to the rise in the global number of displaced people. Which country among the following hosted the world's largest refugee population in 2015?
- Turkey
  - Jordan
  - Iraq
  - None of the above
44. Which among the following countries is a party to the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees?
- Afghanistan
  - Pakistan
  - India
  - Bangladesh

45. Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the right of everyone to seek and enjoy the
- a. right to asylum
  - b. right to vote
  - c. right to life
  - d. none of the above
46. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is also known as
- a. the Banjul Charter
  - b. the Brunel Charter
  - c. the Bakila Charter
  - d. none of the above
47. Article 6 of the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms protects
- a. right to a fair trial
  - b. right to life
  - c. right to property
  - d. none of the above
48. The United Kingdom held a referendum on 23rd June 2016 and decided to leave the European Union. Which Article of the EU Lisbon Treaty will it trigger?
- a. Article 50
  - b. Article 52
  - c. Article 55
  - d. Article 58

49. Holland in the 17th century was a crucible of
- a. individualism
  - b. religious pluralism
  - c. economic liberty
  - d. all of the above
50. The Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909, provided that the Imperial Legislative Council shall consist of
- a. 37 official and 32 non-official members
  - b. 38 official and 32 non-official members
  - c. 40 official and 32 non-official members
  - d. none of the above
51. The law governing armed conflicts is also known as
- a. International Air Law
  - b. Law of the Sea
  - c. International Humanitarian Law
  - d. International Refugee Law
52. The treaty which specifically deals with non-international armed conflicts is
- a. Third Geneva Convention of 1949
  - b. Additional Protocol II
  - c. Additional Protocol I
  - d. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

53. Good faith in international law can be
- a source of obligation
  - the manner of performance of an obligation
  - a defence against a particular responsibility
  - all of the above
54. International Humanitarian Law is also referred to as
- jus ad bellum*
  - jus in bello*
  - Law of Neutrality
  - International Human Rights Law
55. The Martens Clause has a significant place in
- International Human Rights Law
  - International Refugee Law
  - International Migration Law
  - International Humanitarian Law
56. The Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC) came into force in
- 1998
  - 1945
  - 1993
  - 2002

57. The International Criminal Court (ICC) does not have jurisdiction on
- genocide
  - war crimes
  - crimes against humanity
  - smuggling of migrants
58. The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was established to prosecute
- Japanese war criminals of the Second World War
  - Vietnam war criminals
  - German war criminals of the Second World War
  - war criminals of the First World War
59. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established by the
- UN General Assembly
  - Human Rights Council
  - UN Secretary General
  - UN Security Council
60. International Criminal Court (ICC) is located in
- The Hague
  - Geneva
  - New York
  - Nairobi

61. The International Court of justice
- has the power of judicial review
  - has the power to punish for its contempt
  - has no Indian judge
  - none of the above
62. Which of the following South Asian countries was not a founding member of the World Trade Organization?
- India
  - Pakistan
  - Nepal
  - Sri Lanka
63. Consider the following statements about the World Trade Organization (WTO) :
- 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.
  - A WTO member country can never withdraw from the WTO agreement.
  - In the event of a conflict between a provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 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.
- Which of the above is/are correct?
- All three statements are correct
  - Only II and III are correct
  - Only I is correct
  - Only I and III are correct
64. 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?
- Article 20
  - Article 21
  - Article 22
  - Article 24



65. "Jurisprudence is the study of positive law."

The above statement is

- a. true
- b. false
- c. partially true as it also addresses the antecedents that have influenced the development of law
- d. it is the study of political society

66. "Natural law thinkers believed that reason is constant, hence eternal."

The above statement is

- a. true
- b. false
- c. only some of the early and medieval naturalists believed this
- d. reason is eternal, yet variable

67. "Early critical legal scholars were preoccupied with the legislative insufficiencies related to race relations."

The above statement is

- a. true
- b. false
- c. Their major concern was the indeterminacy in the law and the institutions of law
- d. They were concerned about other diversity factors also

68. Utilitarian individualism attempts to achieve an egalitarian society based on

- a. allowing free enterprise to be the hallmark of legislation
- b. ensuring a compromise as the basis of law
- c. providing subsistence as it aims at abundance to encourage equality and to maintain security
- d. none of the above

69. The Nicaragua case
- elevates the principle of non-use force to the level of *Jus Cogens*
  - upholds the sovereignty of Nicaragua over Managua Bay
  - was lost by the United States
  - pertains to a. and c. above
70. Which of the following best represents Thomas Aquinas's position in relation to the idea/concept of unjust State laws?
- Law by the sovereign, despite being unjust, requires obedience
  - An unjust law is not law and is not binding
  - Natural law's reason allows men a choice in obeying
  - Unjust laws should be avoided at all costs
71. Which one of the following propositions would be rejected by those who describe themselves as Critical Legal Theorists?
- Law is politics
  - Law is determinate
  - Law reflects economic power
  - Law is unstable
72. Kelsen's pure theory explains the validity of a norm based upon its
- consistency with another norm
  - creation by a person entitled to produce legal norms
  - moral contents
  - consistency with international charters and conventions

73. The work of the theorist John Rawls can be best described as falling within which one of the following jurisprudential approaches/schools of thought?
- a. Postmodernism
  - b. Liberal positivism
  - c. Legal positivism
  - d. Race theory
74. "Judicial decision as a source of law is a Common Law proposition."  
The above statement is
- a. true
  - b. false
  - c. true only in the context of domestic law
  - d. true of domestic law and international court's decisions and arbitral awards.
75. Legal positivism is a view that claims that a legal system can be defined independently of evaluative terms or propositions. Which of the following options best describes the practical utility of this statement?
- a. The statement is valid
  - b. The statement is impractical
  - c. The statement cannot be operationalized in the given exactness
  - d. The statement is only partially true, as legal systems need to constantly address and factor in the results of evaluative criteria like social factors and concepts like justice, equity, etc.
76. "Full powers" with regard to the UN refers to
- a. the complete powers of all UN members
  - b. all powers of the Security Council under Chapter VII
  - c. a particular competence of a State representative under the Law of Treaties
  - d. none of the above

77. \_\_\_\_\_ jurisprudence is confronted by the question whether (and, if so, how and how far) it is possible through empirical methods to approach central issues of social action that involve value judgements.
- Functional school
  - Natural law theory
  - Historical law theory
  - Sociological theories
78. Judicial decision-making is properly a kind of legislative function. Judges should apply preexisting legal rules as individual cases require as well as declare new laws (derived from custom and social usage) to fill statutory gaps to which court proceedings call attention. This opinion can be attributed to
- Roscoe Pound's Interests Theory
  - Hermann Kantorowicz's Free Law Doctrine
  - Myres McDougal's Policy-Oriented Jurisprudence
  - Ehrlich's Living Law Theory
79. The foundational element explaining the formation of a transnational commercial contract is
- International Conventions
  - WTO Documents
  - Principle of party autonomy
  - Lex mercatoria*
80. What is Utilitarianism?
- A philosophical approach according to which laws are valid only if they benefit the greater good
  - The idea that all individuals should benefit equally from the usefulness of laws
  - The idea that the collective good prevails over individual rights
  - The idea that law making has to invoke sanctions for its adherence

81. International Organizations have
- legal capacity
  - legal personality
  - the capacity to sue
  - all of the above
82. The polluter pays principle is
- a directive principle of state policy
  - a fundamental principle of law
  - a principle of international law
  - none of the above
83. Scandinavian realists consider the concept of rights to be a fascination with metaphysical interpretations of law because
- rights do not have a factual existence
  - the only business of law is to be the instrument of government
  - rights is just another name for the prophecies we make of probable court decisions
  - rights are discussed only in the context of the remedies
84. Estoppel is a
- general principle of international law
  - principle of general law
  - rule of natural law
  - general principle of law

85. The EU

- a. is an European institution
- b. has a Parliament
- c. issues directives to all European countries
- d. pertains to a. and b. above

86. ITLOS has

- a. compulsory jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the law of the sea
- b. compulsory jurisdiction in certain matters pertaining to the law of the sea
- c. compulsory jurisdiction to take provisional measures in all matters of the sea
- d. all of the above

87. Functionalism is a theory of

- a. international organizations
- b. international legal personality
- c. international counter measures
- d. none of the above

88. Which one of the following principles has been adopted as the basis for international water sharing between states under the United Nations Watercourses Convention 1997?

- a. Equal Distribution of Water
- b. Equitable Utilization
- c. Sustainable Development
- d. None of the above

89. The Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention mandates that countries declare
- intended nationally determined commitments
  - intended nationally determined contributions
  - intended nationally assigned commitments
  - intended directed mitigation assignments
90. Which of the following is the principle adopted under the 1992 Rio Declaration on environment and development?
- States shall develop international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction
  - States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction
  - States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction
  - States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities strictly within their jurisdiction
91. "The environment is not an abstraction, but represents the living space, the quality of life, and the very health of human beings, including generations unborn."

The above definition of environment was given by the International Court of Justice in which of the following cases?

- Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, ICJ Advisory Opinion, 1996
- Gabčikovo-Nagymaros Project, ICJ Judgment, 1997
- Island of Palmas Arbitration, 1928
- Nicaragua Case, ICJ Judgment, 1986

92. Environmental impact assessment has been adopted as a customary international law principle in the case of
- Pulp Mills on the River Uruguay (Argentina vs. Uruguay), 2010
  - Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project, ICJ Judgment, 1997
  - Corfu Channel, ICJ Judgment, 1949
  - Nuclear Tests, ICJ Judgment, 1974
93. Identify the objective of the Convention on Biodiversity, 1992.
- To promote the conservation of biodiversity
  - Equitable use of the biological diversity
  - Sustainable sharing of benefits derived from its use
  - Equal use of biological diversity
94. Which of the following is correct in respect of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity?
- The protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health
  - The protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all genetically modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health
  - The protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all genetically modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human ecology
  - The protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all genetically modified organisms
95. India and Italy were involved in
- the *Enrica Lexie* case
  - the Panama papers case
  - the white industries case
  - none of the above



96. The *Belhaj* judgement is given by
- the UK Supreme Court
  - the US Supreme Court
  - the Bangladesh Supreme Court
  - none of the above
97. Which one of the following Annexures is not covered under the 1973 MARPOL Convention?
- Annex I—Regulation for the prevention of oil
  - Annex II—Regulation for the control of pollution by noxious liquid substances
  - Annex III—Prevention of pollution by harmful substances carried by sea in liquid form
  - Annex IV—Prevention of pollution by sewage from ships
98. Darjeeling tea is protected by
- patents
  - trademarks
  - geographical indications
  - trade secrets
99. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity?
- The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity allows trade with non-parties in all circumstances.
  - The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity allows trade with non-parties consistent with the objective of this protocol.
  - The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity does not allow trade with non-parties in any circumstances.
  - The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity allows trade with non-parties with the consent of the United Nations.
100. The agreement relating to Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is an integral part of
- The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
  - The World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - The World Bank
  - The World Intellectual Property Organization

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

\*\*\*

'8-A

27

ET7—000×2

