

Sample Question Paper for LLM

Faculty of Legal Studies

Format of the Entrance Test

The duration of the Entrance Test will be 2 hours and the question paper will consist of 100 multiple choice questions in two parts.

Part A will have 20 multiple choice questions of one mark each on general knowledge, political science, geography, general science and civics of the 10+2 level.

Part B will have 80 multiple choice questions of the LLB level carrying one mark each and will generally include the following areas:

Legal Methods of Law

Jurisprudence: Analytical School of Law; Pure Theory of Law; Sociological

Jurisprudence; Legal Personality and Legal Rights; Ownership; Possession and Rule of Law.

- This is only a sample paper and only meant to be indicative of the type of questions that will be asked.

PART-A

1. What was Hitler's ultimate goal in launching World War II?
 - a. The establishment of an Aryan empire from Germany to the Urals
 - b. The establishment of an Aryan empire from the North Pole to the South Pole
 - c. The establishment of an Aryan empire from England to Asia Minor
 - d. None of the above
2. What was the Judenrat?
 - a. The Council of Jews
 - b. The Council of Kurds
 - c. The Council of Roma
 - d. None of the above
3. French Declaration of Rights of Men and the Citizen was promulgated in:
 - a. 1789
 - b. 1889
 - c. 1648
 - d. None of the above
4. Currently which judge of the International Court of justice is a national of which one of the following South Asian States?
 - a. Pakistan
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. India
 - d. Afghanistan
5. International Mother Language Day is celebrated every year on 21 February with the overall objective to promote linguistic diversity and multilingual education. At the initiative of which South Asian State did UNESCO approve it?
 - a. Bangladesh
 - b. India

- c. Sri Lanka
- d. Bhutan

6. Asian African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) is located in:
- a. Colombo
 - b. Islamabad
 - c. Nairobi
 - d. New Delhi

- 7 After the Second World War, Nazi war criminals were prosecuted at the:
- a. Nuremburg Tribunal
 - b. Tokyo Tribunal
 - c. International Court of Justice
 - d. European Court of Human Rights

8. Who was the first woman judge of the International Court of Justice?
- a. Navanethem Pillay
 - b. Mary Robinson
 - c. Radhika Coomaraswamy
 - d. Dame Rosalyn Higgins

9. The 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) took place in 2019 in:
- a. Kuwait
 - b. Islamabad
 - c. Abu Dhabi
 - d. Doha

10. Who won the 2019 Australian Open tennis tournament men's title?
- a. Novak Djokovic
 - b. Rafael Nadal
 - c. Lucas Pouille
 - d. Stefanos Tsitsipas

PART-B

11. A “stateless person” is defined under international law as a person:

- a. “who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.”
- b. “who seeks to obtain refugee status under the 1951 UN Convention on refugees.”
- c. “who is not a citizen of any country
- d. None of the above

12. Who among the following is the managing director of the International Monetary Fund:

- a. Christine Lagarde
- b. Harrison Ford
- c. Zalmay Khalilzad
- d. None of the above

13. An international agreement was adopted by the international community in December 2018 at Marrakesh-Morocco on:

- a. Global Compact on Migration
- b. Global Compact on Climate Change

- c. Global Compact on Disarmament
- d. None of the above

14. UNHCR is a premier international agency that deals with the problems of:

- a. Refugees
- b. States
- c. Citizens
- d. None of the above

15. On 31 January 2019, The European Court of Human Rights ordered to that damages be paid to Georgian nationals for human rights violations to:

- a. Russia
- b. France
- c. United Kingdom
- d. None of the above

16. SAARC nation-states are not a party to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of refugees except:

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Pakistan
- c. Bhutan
- d. None of the above

17. The right to seek asylum in another country is available in the UDHR under its:

- a. Article 14
- b. Article 13
- c. Article 15
- d. None of the above

18. The generations of human rights is a:

- a. Historical Transition
- b. Historical Tradition
- c. Historical Custom
- d. None of the above

19. The international bill of human rights is made of:

- a. UDHR, ICCPR & ICESCR
- b. UDHR, ICCPR & CAT
- c. UDHR, ICESCR & CEDAW
- d. None of the above

20. The UN Charter was adopted on 24 October 1945 in:

- a. Sans Francisco
- b. Paris
- c. London
- d. None of the above

21. Who said: “Jurisprudence is concerned primarily with the effects of law upon society and only to a lesser extent with questions about the social determination of law”?

- a. Roscoe Pound
- b. Eugene Ehrlich
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Max Weber

22. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- Fuller-Inner morality
 - Maine-Status to contract
 - Bentham-Utilitarianism
 - Duguit-Living law
23. Which of the following is not an essential element of a valid custom?
- Continuity
 - Originality
 - Certainty
 - Consistency
24. In Jurisprudence, 'Bracket theory' is related to:
- Fundamental duty
 - Legal personality
 - Ratio decidendi
 - Possession
25. In which type of the following forests is biodiversity highest?
- Alpine meadows
 - Deciduous monsoon forests
 - Coniferous forests
 - Wet evergreen equatorial forests
26. Which Protocol aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources?
- The Nagoya Protocol
 - The Cartagena protocol
 - Kyoto Protocol
 - Montreal Protocol
27. Which one of the following is the objective of the Kyoto Protocol?
- Stabilization and reconstruction of greenhouse gases
 - Protection of the ozone layer from depletion
 - Reduction of the CFCs and HFCs usage
 - Increase in greenhouse gases
28. The Ramsar Convention is also called the Convention on Wetlands.
- True
 - False
40. Which of the following is not one of the adopted Sustainable Development Goals?
- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
 - Reduce inequality within and among countries
 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
 - Make university education compulsory.
42. The Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972)
- attempted to codify the customary law on the environment
 - established the principles of sustainable development

- c. established a common set of guidelines for managing the environment known as the Stockholm Declaration
 - d. institutionalized the role of civil societies
43. Which of the following organizations is specifically recognized by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to provide humanitarian work?
- a. United Nations High Commission for Refugees
 - b. United Nations
 - c. International Committee of the Red Cross
 - d. World Health Organization
44. When a soldier is captured by the opposite side in an international armed conflict, the applicable convention is:
- a. First Geneva Convention of 1949
 - b. Second Geneva Convention of 1949
 - c. Third Geneva Convention of 1949
 - d. Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949
45. International humanitarian law balances between:
- a. weapons used and the damage caused
 - b. civilians and armed forces
 - c. economic and military interests
 - d. military necessity and humanity
46. Common article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 applies to:
- a. armed conflicts and internal disturbances
 - b. armed conflicts and natural disasters
 - c. armed conflicts not of an international character
 - d. armed conflicts that are of an international character
47. Which of the following South Asian countries is not a member of the World Trade Organization?
- a. Sri Lanka
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Bhutan
48. Good faith is:
- a. a source of obligation
 - b. the manner of performance of an obligation
 - c. no defence precluding responsibility
 - d. both a and b
49. Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is located in:
- a. London
 - b. Geneva
 - c. Vienna
 - d. The Hague
50. Promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification is the task of:
- a. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - b. International Law Commission (ILC)

- c. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
- d. United Nations Human Rights Council

51. Which of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations?

- a. The Security Council
- b. The Economic and Social Council
- c. The International Court of Justice
- d. The United Nations Development Programme

52. *jus cogens* means:

- a. A peremptory norm of general international law from which no derogation is permitted
- b. A peremptory norm of general international law from which derogation is exceptionally permitted
- c. A norm of general international law from which derogation is permitted
- d. A norm of general international law from which derogation by the adjudicatory bodies is permitted

53. The Human Rights Council replaced the:

- a. Human Rights Committee
- b. United Nations Commission on Human Rights
- c. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- d. Committee against Torture

55. Individuals accused of committing some international crimes are prosecuted before:

- a. The International Court of Justice
- b. The International Criminal Court
- c. The European Court of Human Rights
- d. both a and b

56. Who among the following categorised international law as positive morality along with the law of honour and the law of fashion?

- a. Austin
- b. Allen
- c. Salmond
- d. Savigny

57. Consider the following statements and identify the option that best represents them

- 1. The object of legislation is to apply law
 - 2. Legislation has both creative and abrogative powers
 - 3. Custom is generally based on the will of the people
- a. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - b. 1 and 2 are correct
 - c. 2 and 3 are correct
 - d. 1 and 3 are correct

58. Read the following Assertion and Reason, and choose the option that correctly explains the relationship between the two.

Assertion (A): Ownership subject to condition subsequent is vested ownership.

Reason (R): Possession and ownership do not differ in their mode of acquisition.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

60. The book *Human Rights Education and the Politics of Knowledge* is written by:
- Joanne Coysh
 - John Simpson
 - Hansa Mehta
 - None of the above
61. The statement: “They(the Europeans) found themselves in the middle of a network of States and inter-State relations based on traditions which were more ancient than their own and in no way inferior to notions of European civilization” was made by:
- Prof. R.P. Anand
 - Prof. B.S. Chimni
 - Prof. Upendra Buxi
 - None of the above
62. Who among the following was part of the Drafting Committee of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- Peng Chun Chang,
 - William Roy Hodgson
 - Charles Habib Malik
 - All the above
63. Sustainable development is a
- key principle of environmental law
 - norm of *jus cogens*
 - a relevant principle of international economic law
 - both a and c
64. International law relates to domestic law on the basis of:
- monism and incorporation
 - dualism and transformation
 - monism and dualism
 - None of the above
65. The Doklam issue concerned:
- Bhutan and China
 - China and India
 - Bhutan, China and India
 - All of the above
67. The principle of self-determination is:
- a principle of international law
 - a mandate of the UN General Assembly
 - a legal question for advisory opinion of the ICJ
 - None of the above
68. Immunity is:
- exemption from responsibility
 - a rule of procedural law
 - a matter of substantive law
 - None of the above

69. Reservation to a treaty means:
- conditional acceptance of the treaty
 - contingent accession to the treaty
 - derogations from the provision(s) of the treaty in terms the treaty and the law of treaties
 - None of the above
70. Treaties may be suspended:
- by non-entry into force after signature
 - by non-ratification in required number
 - by *force majeure* constituting fundamental change of circumstances
 - in terms of the treaty and the law of treaties
71. Use of force:
- is prohibited under international law
 - may be a necessary response to terrorism
 - is required against widespread violations of human rights
 - both a and b
72. The 1997 Watercourses Convention:
- is a UN Convention
 - is a SAARC convention
 - has no SAARC member as its party
 - both a and c
73. *Opinio juris* is:
- The opinion of judges
 - a source of law
 - a matter of proof
 - All of the above
74. *Nicaragua* case:
- elevates the principle of non-use of force to the level of *jus cogens*
 - upholds the sovereignty of Nicaragua over Managua Bay
 - was lost by the United States
 - both a and c
75. The Shimla Agreement is between:
- India and China
 - India and Pakistan
 - India and china
 - None of the above

