

# Public International Law

## Sample Paper

### Multiple choice questions:

1. International law is also known as Public International because it is law which deals with
  - a. Member of public
  - b. Law among nations
  - c. Group and not with individuals
  - d. Law among the states and individuals
2. The International law was earlier known as
  - a. Transactional law
  - b. Inter-state law
  - c. Law of nations
  - d. Transitional law
3. Who is said to be “The Father of Modern International Law”?
  - a. Gentilis
  - b. Grotius
  - c. Lauterpacht
  - d. Thomas rutherford
4. The following jurist has said that International Law is mere positive morality:
  - a. Brierly
  - b. Kelsen
  - c. Hall
  - d. Austin
5. Who amongst the following called international law as vanishing point of jurisprudence:
  - a. Austin
  - b. Maine
  - c. Oppenheim
  - d. Holland
6. Which one of the following scholars consider International law as true law?
  - a. Grotius
  - b. Hobbes
  - c. Holland
  - d. Austin
7. “It is true that International Law is frequently violated but it doesn’t mean that International Law is not law” was observed by
  - a. Oppenheim
  - b. Hobbes
  - c. Holland

- d. Bentham
- 8. Who defined the law of Nations or international law as the body of rules and principles of actions which are binding upon civilized countries in their relations with one another?
  - a. Grotius
  - b. Brierly
  - c. Oppenheim
  - d. Gray
- 9. How many sources of international law have been listed in Article 38(1) of the statute of international court of Justice?
  - a. Four
  - b. Five
  - c. Six
  - d. Three
- 10. Which one of the following is not a source of international law ?
  - a. Constitutions of Sovereign States
  - b. Treaties
  - c. International Conventions
  - d. International Customs and Practices
- 11. By the expression General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
  - a. Rules accepted in the municipal laws of most of the states
  - b. Natural law
  - c. Equity
  - d. None of the above
- 12. The formal sources of International law
  - a. Custom and treaties
  - b. Works of Jurists
  - c. Decisions of the Judicial and arbitral tribunals
  - d. All the above
- 13. Judicial decision constitute
  - a. Primary source of international law
  - b. Subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law
  - c. Equitable principles
  - d. Merely moral principles
- 14. 'Calvo clause' and 'Darggo doctrine' are the result of
  - a. The decisions of ICJ
  - b. Writings of jurists
  - c. State judicial decisions
  - d. None of the above
- 15. International Law also develops through State practices. It is known as
  - a. International Treaty
  - b. International Comity
  - c. International Customary Law

- d. International Mortality
- 16. "Usage represents the twilight stage of custom, custom therefore begins where usage ends." It is started by:
  - a. Wolfke
  - b. Starke
  - c. Oppenheim
  - d. Lauterpacht
- 17. International custom is:
  - a. a norm of 'jus cogens' from which no derogation is permitted
  - b. a general practice of states accepted as law
  - c. an international usage
  - d. a general principle of law recognized by civilized nations
- 18. The main ingredients of an international customary principles are
  - a. Uniformity and consistency
  - b. Long duration
  - c. Generality of the practice
  - d. All the above
- 19. The doctrine of 'Pacta sunt servanda' is a principle governing:
  - a. Recognition of States
  - b. Treaties in International Law
  - c. Sovereignty of States
  - d. Recognition of Governments
- 20. "Pacta sunt Servananda" means that
  - a. The states are not bound to respect the agreement entered into by them
  - b. The agreement entered into by states will be respected and followed by them in good faith
  - c. The states are under no obligation to follow the agreement in good faith
  - d. Though the states are bound to recognize an agreement entered into by them but cannot be compelled to follow
- 21. Pacta sunt servenda was propounded by
  - a. Greek Jurist Oppenheim
  - b. Italian jurist Anzilotti
  - c. German Jurist Stroke
  - d. Roman Jurist Schwarzanberg
- 22. The sources of International law were authoritatively formulated for the first time by:
  - a. The league of nations
  - b. The charter of the united nations
  - c. The enactment of the International Court of Justice
  - d. The International Law Commission
- 23. "Monism" denotes that International Law and State Law
  - a. Represent two entirely distinct legal system
  - b. Are con-comitant aspects of the on system
  - c. Are not enforceable

- d. Are not binding
- 24. "Dualism" denotes that International law/and state law
  - a. Represent two entirely distinct legal system
  - b. Are concomitant aspects of the one system law in general
  - c. Are not enforceable
  - d. Are not binding
- 25. The proponents of monistic theory do not include
  - a. Kelsen
  - b. Wright
  - c. Westlake
  - d. Triepel
- 26. The specific adoption or transformation theory is given by
  - a. Dualists
  - b. Monists
  - c. Both
  - d. None of the above
- 27. The chief exponents of dualistic theory are
  - a. Triepel and Anziltoit
  - b. Starke
  - c. Wright
  - d. Westlake
- 28. Recognition of a new state is
  - a. Political act
  - b. Legal act
  - c. Quasi legal act
  - d. Constitutional act
- 29. De jure recognition means
  - a. Recognition in law i.e., full-fledged conferment of status on new state in international law
  - b. Recognition of existing factual situation in the world community
  - c. Recognition neither at law nor as a fact
  - d. None of the above
- 30. De facto recognition means
  - a. Recognitions of a factual situations without conferring any legality on the new state or Government
  - b. Virtually it amounts to recognition in law
  - c. Nothing at law or in fact
  - d. Nothing in international
- 31. Once a de-jure recognition s given to a new State, it is
  - a. Revocable
  - b. Irrevocable
  - c. Revocable on non-fulfilment of conditions, if it was conditional
  - d. None of the above

32. The constitution theory of recognition of a new state is advanced and supported by
- Holland
  - Oppenheim
  - Hall
  - Both a. & b.
33. Which one of the following Doctrines is related to the recognition of states?
- Tobar doctrine
  - Drago doctrine
  - Monroe doctrine
  - All the above
34. The UN Charter was signed on 26 June, 1945, but it came into force from.....which is also celebrated every year as the United Nations Day.
- November 20, 1944
  - October 24, 1944
  - October 24, 1945
  - January 1, 1945
35. October 24 is observed as UN day because
- Charter of United Nations, 1944 came into force in this day
  - Charter of United Nations, 1945 was signed on this day
  - Statute of International Court of Justice, 1945 was established on this day
  - Agreements for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals was made on this day
36. UN Charter begins by proclaiming
- 'We the people of United Nations'
  - 'We the states of UN'
  - 'We Sovereign States'
  - None of these
37. What is true about India in respect of United Nations (UN)?
- India is a member of UN since its inception in 1945 but not permanent member of council of its Security Council (UNSC)
  - India is not a member of UN or its Security Council
  - India is member of UN and also its permanent member of Security Council
  - India is seeking for membership of UN
38. The Doctrine of non-intervention under article 2(4) prohibits
- Threat of force
  - The use of force
  - Threat of force or the use of force
  - None
39. Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter provides for
- Pacific settlement of all disputes
  - Non-interference in international or domestic affairs
  - International co-operation among States

- d. Peaceful co-existence
- 40. A member of United Nations can be expelled from the organization by
  - a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council
  - d. All the above
- 41. Under what circumstances a member of United Nations can be expelled
  - a. A member of United Nations which has persistently violated the principle
  - b. A member of UN against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by Security Council
  - c. A member of United Nations which has voluntarily withdrawn from membership
  - d. None of the above
- 42. The General Assembly of United Nations (UN) consists of
  - a. Five representatives of every member countries
  - b. Two representatives for member country
  - c. Representatives for all the member countries on the basis of one member one vote
  - d. None of the above
- 43. General Assembly of UN consists of representatives of all Member States has one vote, but it can send
  - a. 1 representative
  - b. 2 representatives
  - c. 3 representatives
  - d. 5 representatives
- 44. The legislative functions of the United Nations are usually within the domain of
  - a. Security Council
  - b. General Assembly
  - c. Trusteeship Council
  - d. Economic and Social Council
- 45. Decisions of the United Nations General Assembly on important question shall be made by way of:
  - a. Simple majority of members present and voting
  - b. Two-thirds majority of members present and voting
  - c. Three-fourths majority of members present and voting
  - d. Consensus of members present and voting
- 46. Under which article the liability of members for the expenses are apportioned by the General Assembly
  - a. Article 17(1)
  - b. Article 17(2)
  - c. Article 18
  - d. Article 19
- 47. Which among the following countries became 193<sup>rd</sup> member of United Nations?
  - a. South Sudan

- b. Tonga in 1999
  - c. Slovakia in 1993
  - d. Tajikistan in 1992
48. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are
- a. United States, Germany, Germany, France, Britain and Russian Federation
  - b. Russian federation, United States, Britain, France and China
  - c. China, Russian Federation, Japan, Germany and United States
  - d. United States, France, Canada, Japan and Britain
49. 'Veto' power in the United Nations is exercised by.....
- a. Permanent members of Security Council
  - b. Non-permanent members of the Security Council
  - c. Members of the General Assembly
  - d. Judges of the international courts of justice
50. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for
- a. Two years
  - b. Five years
  - c. Ten years
  - d. Permanently
51. On which date Security Council came into existence:
- a. 12 January, 1945
  - b. 12 January, 1948
  - c. 12 January, 1946
  - d. 12 January, 1950
52. Which one of the following bodies has the power to enforce international peace in case of existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or an act of aggression?
- a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. International Court of Justice
  - d. International Criminal Court
53. Which organ of the United Nations Organisation is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialized agencies?
- a. General Assembly
  - b. Economic and Social Council
  - c. Security Council
  - d. Secretariat
54. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization consists of
- a. 50 members
  - b. 51 members
  - c. 52 members
  - d. 54 members
55. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed by
- a. The General Assembly

- b. The Security Council
  - c. The General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council with the concurring votes of five permanent members
  - d. The General Assembly by two-third majority
56. UN secretary general heads which principal organ of the United Nations Organisation?
- a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. Economic and Social Council
  - d. The Secretariat
57. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the UN. He is elected by
- a. General Assembly
  - b. General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council
  - c. General Assembly by 2/3rds majority
  - d. None of the above
58. Which organ of the United Nations has ceased to be operational?
- a. Economic and social council
  - b. International court of justice
  - c. Secretariat
59. The rule of 'self-defence' is provided under the United Nations Charter in
- a. Article 33
  - b. Article 51
  - c. Article 10
  - d. Article 25
60. Which of the following is not an agency of UN?
- a. Food and Agriculture Organisation
  - b. International Monetary Fund
  - c. International Committee of the Red Cross
  - d. International Labour Organisation
61. International Court of Justice was set up on
- a. January 31, 1946
  - b. April 18, 1946
  - c. May 1, 1945
  - d. None of the above
62. The judges of the International Court of Justice are selected for a term of
- a. 9 years
  - b. 10 years
  - c. 15 years
  - d. No limits
63. All members of UN are ipso facto parties to International Court of Justice. The number of judges of ICJ is fixed at
- a. 5
  - b. 10



- c. 15
  - d. 20
64. The judges of the international court of justice are elected by the
- a. General Assembly, on the recommendation of the of the Security Council
  - b. Security Council and General Assembly voting simultaneously
  - c. Economic and Socila Council
  - d. General Assembly and security council voting simultaneously but separately
65. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is situated in
- a. Vienna
  - b. The Hague
  - c. Geneva
  - d. New York
66. The normal term of judges of International Court of Justice is 9 years. They are persons of high moral character, who are qualified
- a. To be judge of highest tribunal in their countries
  - b. Noted jurist
  - c. Both a. & b.
  - d. None of the above
67. The piwer of requesting for advisory opinion if ICJ is entrusted to:
- a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. Other organs of UN and specialized agencies if authorized by UN
  - d. All the above
68. The ICJ, can also decide a case "Ex aequo et bono"
- a. If the parties agree thereto
  - b. If the court of justice considers it to be fit
  - c. If the security council permits for it
  - d. All the above
69. The first women judge in the ICJ
- a. Sandra Williams
  - b. Dame Rosalyn Higgins
  - c. Fatima Bivi
  - d. None of the above
70. "Development of international law through political organs of the United Nations" has been authored by:
- a. D.P.O. Connell
  - b. Ian Brownile
  - c. Max Sorensen
  - d. Rosylin Higgins
71. Who is the first Indian Judge nto get a full six-year term at the ICJ since independence?
- a. Justice Dalveer Bhandari
  - b. Justice R.S. Pathak

- c. Justice Nagendra Rao
  - d. Justice S.H. Kapadia
72. International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination is celebrated on
- a. 21<sup>st</sup> May every year
  - b. 21<sup>st</sup> December every year
  - c. 20<sup>th</sup> April every year
  - d. 20<sup>th</sup> May every year
73. 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' was made by General Assembly on.....which is also known as World Human Rights Day every Year.
- a. 1 July,1967
  - b. 10 December, 1948
  - c. 1 December, 1948
  - d. 1 October, 1945
74. Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations
- a. General Assembly
  - b. Security Council
  - c. Economic and Social Council
  - d. World Trade Organisation
75. Which amongst the following international organizations deals with refugees:
- a. UNESCO
  - b. UNICEF
  - c. UNHCR
  - d. UNCTAD
76. A fugitive is extradited when.....
- a. There is an extradition treaty between two countries
  - b. Matter of international comity As a
  - c. There are friendly relations between the two states
  - d. As a duty under International Law
77. Mr. Estrada was
- a. External affairs Minister of U.S.A.
  - b. External affairs Minister of Mexico
  - c. Prime Minister of Pakistan
  - d. External affairs Minister of UK
78. Kellong Branid pact (part of Paris) was signed in
- a. 1928
  - b. 1927
  - c. 1938
  - d. 1926
79. International law owes the origin of law of state succession to
- a. Roman Law
  - b. Greek Law
  - c. Development of latin American States

- d. None of the above
80. Revolt of Bangladesh against Pakistan is example of
- a. Universal Succession
  - b. Partial Succession
  - c. International Succession
  - d. National Succession
81. Succession of government is based on
- a. Principal of continuity
  - b. Communist theory of succession
  - c. Law of change
  - d. None of the above
82. Regarding the relations between Municipal law and international law, India follows
- a. Delegation theory
  - b. Customary International law and dualistic theory
  - c. Monistic theory
  - d. Transformation theory
83. The most important essential of a "state" is
- a. Permanent population
  - b. Defined territory
  - c. Capacity to enter into international relations
  - d. None
84. "Universal Succession (continuity) Theory is propounded by
- a. Pufendorf and Vattel
  - b. Max Huber
  - c. Starke
  - d. None
85. By which Art, the United Nations charter provides the right to "self-defence" to every state
- a. Art 41
  - b. Art 51
  - c. Art 61
  - d. Art 71
86. "State Jurisdiction" is also called as
- a. Territorial Jurisdiction
  - b. Municipal jurisdiction and international jurisdiction
  - c. Protective jurisdiction
  - d. All the above
87. The following State is the smallest country in the world
- a. Vatican City
  - b. Manao
  - c. Nauru
  - d. None of the above
88. Largest state in extent is

- a. USA
  - b. Russia
  - c. China
  - d. Canada
89. The nations of the world met at San Francisco in a conference, and the UN charter was signed on
- a. June 26, 1945
  - b. November 1, 1945
  - c. October 15, 1945
  - d. October 24, 1945
90. Preamble of United Nations lays down four determinations in the name of
- a. Heads of states
  - b. Nations
  - c. People of all nations under UN
  - d. Respective government
91. The determinations enshrined in the preamble of the charter are
- a. Practicing tolerance & living together in peace
  - b. Uniting the strength of nations to maintain international peace and security
  - c. Promote social progress and better standards of life
  - d. Promotion of economic and social advancement of all
92. State which of the following is not the founding member of the UN
- a. South Africa
  - b. India
  - c. Canada
  - d. Zambia
93. State which of the following agencies considers and approves the budget of the United Nations
- a. Secretary General
  - b. Security Council
  - c. General Assembly on the recommendation of the security council
  - d. General Assembly
94. The principle non-use of force is envisaged under
- a. Art. 2(2) of the U.N. Charter
  - b. Art. 2(3) of the U.N. Charter
  - c. Art. 2(4) of the U.N. Charter
  - d. Art. 55 of the U.N. Charter
95. The primary responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security has been imposed by the UN charter on
- a. The security council
  - b. The general assembly
  - c. Both the security council and the general assembly
  - d. The secretary general and the security council
96. Any measure taken by a state in the self defence must be immediately reported to

- a. The Secretary General
  - b. The President of the General Assembly
  - c. The security council
  - d. Both the president of the general assembly and the secretary general
97. The permanent court of justice was
- a. A principal organ of the league of nations
  - b. A forum made available to state to settle their disputes
  - c. Not an organ of the league
  - d. A forum made available to state to settle their disputes
98. The execution of the decision of the ICJ lies in the hands of
- a. Security Council
  - b. ICJ itself
  - c. General Assembly
  - d. Military Staff
99. The test of nationality of the judge of the international court of justice is that he is national of the state in which he
- a. Exercise voting rights
  - b. Exercises his professional rights
  - c. Exercises civil and political rights
  - d. Exercises his property rights
100. A member of the ICJ is elected for the term of
- a. 6 years
  - b. 7 years
  - c. 8 years
  - d. 9 years