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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL.B. (HONOURS) / B.Com., LL.B. (HONS.) /  
B.B.A., LL.B. (HONS.) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024**

**Ninth Semester**

**F.L. 29—PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

(2019 Admissions—Regular / 2018 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

*Write short notes on any five of the following.*

*Each question carries 3 marks.*

1. Custom as a source of International Law.
2. Status of individuals in International Law.
3. The Stimson Doctrine of Non-Recognition.
4. Difference between Signing and Ratification of Treaties.
5. International Criminal Court.
6. Embargo and Pacific Blockade.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

**Part B**

*Answer any three of the following problems.*

*Each problem carries 10 marks.*

7. Mr. 'A', a Canadian national, committed murder in Canada and ran away to Russia. He then sought asylum from Indian Embassy in Russia. Canada objected the grant of asylum by Indian Embassy. Discuss whether Indian Embassy can legally grant an extra-territorial asylum to Mr. 'A'.
8. A revolution takes place in State 'X'. 'P' seizes power in an unconstitutional manner by installing himself as the Head of State 'X'. What principles will govern the question of recognition of 'P' as the Head of State 'X' on the part of other States? What consequences will ensue if recognition is accorded or refused?
9. Pakistan had taken loan from certain International Agencies for its development. Part of the loan was spent on the development of the then East Pakistan which is now the independent State of Bangladesh. After East Pakistan seceded from Pakistan, Pakistan contended that the responsibility for the repayment of that portion of debt which was spent on East Pakistan had devolved on Bangladesh. Bangladesh denied it. Decide giving reasons.

**Turn over**

10. The Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) filed an application against India in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) alleging India's breach of its obligation to pursue in good faith and conclude negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament. Would it fall under the compulsory jurisdiction of ICJ? Discuss. Also examine the possibility of challenging this jurisdiction by India.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

**Part C**

*Answer any two of the following questions.*

*Each question carries 15 marks.*

11. Discuss the nature of International Law in the light of leading definitions given by various scholars with special reference to the Naturalists' and the Positivists' approaches. Do you think that International Law is "law" in the strict sense of the term or merely a positive morality? Also discuss, in view of the new developments in the area of International Law, the traditional theories regarding the relationship between Municipal Law and International Law.
12. Explain the Concept of 'State Jurisdiction' under International Law and discuss in detail the law relating to civil and criminal jurisdictions of State under International Law. What are the limitations on territorial jurisdiction of States? Also, discuss the International Law relating to sovereignty over outer space.
13. Define 'Continental Shelf' and distinguish it from 'Exclusive Economic Zone'. What are the rights and duties of coastal State over Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas? Examine to what extent the United Nations Convention on Law of Sea (UNCLOS-III), which came into force in 1994, and its two predecessor UN Conventions on the Law of the Sea have been able to effectively codify customary international law of sea.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)