


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: Public International Law Program: B.A.LL.B/BB.A.LL.B/B.Com.LL.B Course Code: CLCC4025		Semester: VIII Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: Read the questions carefully and give relevant answers.			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Who is the Father of International Law?	2	CO1
Q 2	Explain 'Monist Theory'.	2	CO1
Q 3	Write the essential components required by an entity to receive Statehood and be recognized by the International Community.	2	CO1
Q 4	What are the objectives of United Nations as mentioned in the UN Charter 1945?	2	CO1
Q 5	When did the Vienna convention on Law of Treaty come into Force?	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Elucidate the WTO as a dispute settlement body	5	CO2
Q 7	Discuss the different types of treaties.	5	CO2
Q 8	Differentiate between Extradition and Deportation.	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain the types of recognition.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	Critically analyse the defenses provided under DARSIIWA 2001 which can be cited by States to preclude the wrongfulness of their actions.	10	CO3
Q 11	In 1967 the General Assembly of the United Nation adopted a declaration on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. In light of the above statement analyse the basics of Nationality, with special reference to the position of nationality of a married women under the Indian practice.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			

Q12	<p>On January 3rd, 1949, the Colombian Ambassador in Lima (Capital of Peru) had granted asylum to M. Victor Raul Haya de la Torre who was the head of a Political party in Peru known as the American People's Revolutionary Alliance. On October 3rd, 1948, a military rebellion broke out in Peru and Haya de la Torre was accused for instigating and directing that rebellion. He was sought by the Peruvian authorities; however, they were unsuccessful. Later, the Colombian Ambassador in Lima had granted asylum to the refugee and requested a safe-conduct to enable Haya de la Torre to leave the country, claiming that he qualified as a political offender. But the Government of Peru had refused, claiming that Haya de la Torre had committed common crimes and was not entitled to enjoy the benefits of asylum. This dispute between the two countries could not be resolved between themselves and hence it was put in front of the ICJ by an application submitted by Colombia.</p> <p>Based on the facts cited above, evaluate the principle of asylum citing relevant case law.</p>	25	CO4
Q 13	<p>Country X (plaintiff) gained sovereignty over two villages within Country A (defendant). X government claimed the villages as its enclaves. X also enjoyed passage over A's territory for years while A was under the control of Country Y on account of a treaty signed between Country X and Y. In 1954, once independent of Country Y, A's government began denying the country X passage to the enclaves. X brought an action against A, claiming that X had a right of passage to the extent necessary to exercise its sovereignty over the enclaves. A objected that no such obligation existed under international law in light of the new circumstances of state succession. The matter went to the International Court of Justice.</p> <p>In the light of the above statement give your opinions about what would be the judgement of ICJ.</p>	25	CO4