NATURE, DEFINITION AND BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Discuss the constituent elements of an international rule of customary law with the help of cases.
2. What are the essential differences between the International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law? Explain.
3. Discuss the nature and basis of International Law.
4. “Today there is a huge shift of the basis of International law though the principle component of International law in represented by binding rules, imposing duties and conferring rights upon the state.” Comment critically.
5. It is impossible to fix a precise date or period in history to mark the beginning of International Law as it predates recorded history. Critically examine the history, nature, scope and relevance of International Law in Contemporary International Society.
6. One extreme view is that International Law is a system without sanctions. However, it is not quite true that there are no forcible means of compelling a state to comply with International Law. Comment and state various sanctions for the observance of International Law.
7. “The fundamental principles of International law are passing through a serious crisis and this necessitates its reconstruction.” Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.
8. The traditional definitions of International law with its restrictions to the conduct of States inter se, in view of developments during the last six decades cannot stand as a comprehensive description of all the rules now acknowledged to form part of International law. Elaborate with examples those developments which are not covered by the exclusive rules governing the conduct of States.
10. International Law is defined as Vanishing point of Jurisprudence (Holland). Examine this viewpoint with reference to the nature of International Law.
11. Do you agree with the view that International Law is merely a positive morality? Discuss the nature of International Law.
12. “The controversy whether International law is law or not is meaningless because, in fact, it is law and is generally obeyed.” Highlight the views of prominent writers about the above statement.
13. If we examine the ‘opinions’ on the definition of international Law, we are inclined to ask; ‘What is so international into so-called international Law?’—Analysis.
14. “International law has progressed by leaps and bounds; yet the theoretical controversy” about the nature of international law is far from over”. Comment.
15. International law is a ‘weak law’. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.
16. Write explanatory notes on- The theory of consent as the binding force of international law.
17. It is too late to deny the legal character of international law, but in the present state of affairs it is tragically ineffective. Comment in about 200 words.
18. What is the basis of obligation in International law? Discuss the respective view points of naturalist and positivist schools.
19. International law is the name for the body of customary and treaty rules which are considered legally binding by states in their intercourse with each other”. Discuss.
20. ‘Common Consent of the family of nation is the basis of international law’. Discuss.
21. Explain the statement that international Law is vanishing point of Jurisprudence.

SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. “The substance of customary law must be looked into primarily in actual practice and ‘opinio juris’ of the States.” In the light of above statement and by referring to case law, explain the interplay between objective and subjective elements in acceptance of a particular custom as a source of international law.
2. “It is difficult to maintain the distinction between formal and material sources taking into account that material sources consist simply of quasi constitutional principles of inevitable but unhelpful generality. What matters is the variety of material sources, the all-important evidence of the existence of consensus among States concerning particular rules of practice.” Critically examine the various sources of International Law in the development of Modern international Law, with the help of relevant case law.
3. Discuss the importance of International Customs as a source of International Law. When does a usage crystallize into a custom?
4. “The term ‘general principle of law recognised by civilized nations’ is very wide and vague”. Comment in the context of Article 38 (l) (c) of the Statute of the ICJ.
5. Highlight the significance of “Judicial decisions” as a source of international law.
6. “Before a usage may be considered as amounting to a customary rule of international law, the material and psychological aspects involved in the formation of the customary rule must be established”. Discuss.
7. A provision of treaty may sometime generate a rule of customary international law. Discuss.
8. Write short notes on- Nicaragua Vs U.S.A. - Case concerning military and para-military activities in and around Nicaragua-1986 C.J.
9. “.... Custom and treaties are the two principal sources of international law. “ Discuss.
10. “Decisions of courts and tribunals are a subsidiary and indirect source of international law” discuss this statement and explain how far decisions of judicial institutions lead to the formulation of the rules of international law.
11. Examine the requirements for establishing a rule of Customary International Law. Assess how far the “Resolutions” of and ‘Declaration of a Principles by the General Assembly of the UNO have been sources of international Law.

TREATIES

1. Discuss the provisions relating to amendment and modification of treaties under the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1969.
2. Explain the main provisions of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, 2017. Do you think it can lead to complete elimination of nuclear weapons?
3. A treaty is void if it conflicts with an existing or new or emerging peremptory norm of International Law or’jus cogens’ at the time of its inclusion. Comment.
4. Discuss whether the trend of convention providing a special clause prohibiting all kinds of reservations or some or specific or special kind of reservation or prohibiting reservations totally will hinder the growth of International Law.
5. Explain the principles of’Ratification of a Treaty’. Also examine the consequences of non-ratification of a treaty.
6. International Treaties are agreement of contractual character between States or organisation of States creating legal rights and obligations between the parties. Examine the statement critically and explain the growing importance of Treaties in Modern International Law.
7. While concluding a multilateral treaty, a State can make reservation(s) and the other State(s) may accept or reject such reservation(s) without jeopardizing the object and integrity of the treaty. Discuss the need and relevance of reservations in treaty law in the light of above statement.
8. Identify and comment on the three major grounds for a State party to avoid its treaty obligations.
9. A reservation, which purports to exclude or to modify the legal effects of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State, is accepted in practice, if it is
compatible with object and purpose of the treaty. Discuss the practice of different nations and opinion of ICJ regarding admissibility of reservations to the conventions.


11. Write explanatory notes on the Jus Cogens.

12. Explain the doctrine of Pacta sunt servanda. What are the exceptions to the above doctrine?

13. In the eyes of International Law treaties are meant to be kept. Their obligation is perpetual. Comment.


16. The principle ‘Pacta sunt servanda’ has long been recognised as a fundamental principle of international Law, which makes the treaty binding upon the parties to it, and must be performed by them in good faith (Vienna Convention). Explain.

17. Can a State invoke non-compliance with its domestic constitutional law as a ground for invalidating its consent to be bound by a treaty and if so when?

18. Write Short Notes on Rebus Sic Stantibus in the Vienna Convention 1969 on the law of treaties.


20. Write short notes on Jus cogens.

21. Examine the extent to which a treaty can (i) confer rights and (ii) impose obligations, on third states not party to it.

22. ‘Treaties are the Supreme Law of the Land under the U.S. Constitution.’ What is the position in Indian Law?

23. Examine the rules regarding (i) reservations to multilateral treaties and (ii) registration of treaties.


RELATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL
LAW AND MUNICIPAL LAW

1. What are the theories relating to relationship between International Law and Municipal Law? Elaborate.

2. Discuss how International Law becomes part of the law of the land in India. In case of conflict between the International Law and Municipal Law, which one would be applied by the Municipal Courts of this country? Explain.

3. In the ultimate analysis individuals alone are the subjects of International law.” Comment. Also discuss the Transformation theory in the context of the relation between International law and Municipal law.

4. Define the concept of ‘opposability’ in the context of relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. Also discuss the relevance of this concept in modern times with special reference to India.

5. “Due to increasing penetration of international legal rules within the domestic systems, the distinction maintained between two autonomous zones of international and municipal law has been somewhat blurred.” Explain with special reference to Indian practice. How international legal rules emanating from customs and treaties, influence the action of domestic agencies?

6. It is often said that customary international law is easier to apply than to define. What are the inherent problems in defining ‘custom’ and how can a custom be considered as a source of international Law?

7. With reference to the relationship between international law and municipal law, discuss the ‘transformation’ and ‘specific adoption’ theories. How can these two theories be harmonised with reference to States’ obligations under relevant international law.


10. “The relationship between international law and municipal law has posed a difficult problem to municipal courts, namely to what extent may such courts give effect within the municipal sphere to rule of international law.” Clearly examine the criterion which has been adopted by municipal courts to resolve this issue.
11. Discuss various theories as to the relationship between International Law and Municipal law and explain the practices followed by the United States, Britain and India for adopting International law into their own legal systems.

12. “... the law of nations and the municipal law of several states are essentially different from each other”. Explain and show how a reconciliation of the conflict is made by state practice.

13. Discuss the relationship between International Law and Municipal law.

STATE RECOGNITION

1. What are the factors that govern the recognition of insurgency and belligerancy?

2. International Law evidences the evidentiary theory of recognition. Discuss.

3. Define and distinguish between the following:
   (i) Recognition of State and Recognition of Government
   (ii) De facto and De jure recognition
   Also explain the concept ‘Collective recognition’.

4. Recognition confers the legal status of a State under International Law upon the entity seeking recognition. Important legal effects are being derived from recognition. Critically examine the statement.

5. “States are subject to a duty under International Law to recognize a new State fulfilling the legal requirements of Statehood, but the existence of such a duty is not borne out by the weight of precedents and practices of States. The decision of a State in according or withholding recognition is a matter of vital policy that each State is entitled to take by itself.” Reconcile and argue which of these two statements (extreme views) regarding recognition of a State given by Lauterpacht (obligatory) and by Podesta Costa (Facultative) is more appropriate, with the help of instances in regard to de facto and de jure recognition.

6. What is meant by right of national self determination of peoples and what is its role in the creation of a new State? Critically examine how minority rights can be protected while balancing the territorial integrity of a State at the same time.

7. “The distinction between ‘dejure/defacto recognition’ and ‘recognition as the de jure and defacto government’ is insubstantial, more especially as the question is one of intention and the legal consequences thereof in the particular case. If there is a distinction it does not seem to matter legally.” Comment and discuss the distinction between the two.

8. Discuss with illustrations the law and the practice of various State in relation to non-recognition of governments.
9. Examine critically the different views regarding the recognition of States, highlighting the legal consequences of acts of recognition and policies of non-recognition. Also mention the difference between ‘express recognition’ and ‘implied recognition.

10. International practice supports the evidentiary theory as to the nature, effect and function of recognition. Comment.

11. A State is and becomes, an international person through recognition only and exclusively. Discuss. Is there any duty under International Law to recognize a State?

12. “The granting of recognition to a new state is not constitutive but a declaratory act.” Do you agree with this view? Discuss the theories of recognition and state which theory is correct in your view.


15. A revolution takes place in State ‘X’, ‘Y’ seizes power in an unconstitutional manner by installing himself as the Head of State ‘X’. What principles will govern the question of recognition of ‘Y’ as the Head of State ‘X’ on the part of other states. What consequences will ensue if recognition is accorded or refused?

16. “So far the municipal law effects are concerned, the judicial decisions have virtually erased a number of distinctions between de jure and de facto recognition.” Examine.

17. State X deposited some gold in State Y. There was a rebellion in State X and the rebels were successful in establishing a parallel government. After some time State Y granted de jure recognition to the new government formed by rebels. The new government claims the gold deposited in State Y by the old government. Decide.

18. Ten aircraft that belonged to the monarchical government of prerevolutionary Russia were lying in the British airfield even after they were sold to an American company. The communist Government that came to power in Russia after the revolution and was recognized de jure by Britain made a claim for the ownership of the aircraft. Discuss whether the previous transaction of sale is binding on the new government.

19. The government of state X is overthrown Rebels established new Government. State Y continues to recognize the old government but accords de facto recognition to the new Government. A suit is filed in State Y by new government of state X against a bank for recovery of certain money due to State X. The old government opposes the suit claiming that the money belongs to the lawful representatives of States X. Decide.

20. Distinguish between de jure recognition and de facto recognition.

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21. ‘Recognition of a state is not a ‘legal but political action. Explain and illustrate.”

22. Recognition of a new State of Government is precondition for claiming that the new State or government has succeeded to the international rights and obligations of the extinct state or the changed government. Explain the rule of international Law on this matter making reference to cases.

23. Clarify the status of Antarctica continent under contemporary international Law.

24. Define recognition and distinguish between recognition of States and recognition of Governments. Explain the difference between de facto recognition and dejure recognition. Discuss critically the various theories of recognition.

25. The lawful Government in a country X is overthrown by a dictator T, who confers an economic concession on a British national. Great Britain did not recognize the Government of T, as it has come to power by illegitimate means. T’s Government is ousted in turn after two years, and the new Government repudiates the concession to the British national. Britain contends that the concession granted by T is binding on the new Government. The new Government argues that as Britain had not recognised the Government of T. it was stopped from putting forward the claim of its national. Decide.


27. A company registered in India was carrying on trade in Sikkim before it became part of India. The Government of Sikkim confiscated a few consignments to the company’s office in Sikkim from India. Soon thereafter Sikkim became part of India. The company claims the consignments of their value from the Government of India. Decide giving reason.

28. Discuss the legal effect of (i) recognition and (ii) non-recognition in the municipal law of a country.

29. During his visit to India in 1956, the Chinese Prime Minister Mr. Chou En-lai told the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru that in view of the friendly relation between China and India, he proposed to recognize the McMohan Line border with India and that he ‘would like to consult the authorities of the Tibetan region of China’ on this and that he ‘proposed to do so’. Cite precedents and examine whether, in international law, this can be constructed as an act of recognition of the McMohan Line, binding on China.

SUCCESSION
1. What do you understand by the principle of ‘Continuity of State’ in the context of succession of government? Pinpoint the major areas to be addressed to improve upon the existing position relating to State succession rules and practice.

2. What do you understand by state succession? To what extent does succession take place to (a) the treaty rights and obligations, and (b) contractual obligations of the extinct state? Explain.


4. Pakistan had taken loan from certain international loaning 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.

5. Smith and Company registered in India was carrying on trade with Sikim before it became part of India. The government of Sikim confiscated a few consignments sent to the company’s office in Sikim from India. Soon thereafter Sikim became part of India. Smith and Company claims consignments or their value from government of India. Discuss the liability of the government of India towards Smith and Company. [1997 7(b)]

6. While as matter of international law, private rights acquired from an erstwhile sovereign do not cease to exist on a change of sovereignty, nevertheless, their enforcement as such right in the courts of the successor sovereign may be barred by the act of State doctrine. Discuss and illustrate.

7. Write short notes on succession of contractual obligations of extinct state.

**TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION**

1. Can India invoke the India-UK Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement for extraditing an Indian national who has run away to UK in spite of an Indian Court order in respect of fraud and money laundering against him?

2. Discuss the various peaceful means of resolving International disputes. Which one according to you is more practical in the context of problems of the present day? Give reasons.

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3. International Law sets little or no limitation on the jurisdiction which a particular State may arrogate to itself. Explain the nature and scope of ‘State Jurisdiction’. Critically examine the principles of ‘State Jurisdiction’.

4. Trace the development of International Law relating to sovereignty over air-space. Critically examine the scope of legal control of use and abuse of outer space.

5. Write short note on the Laws relating to aircraft hijacking.


7. Discuss the basis of State jurisdiction. What are the exemptions to the territorial jurisdiction of State?

8. “Every person is subject to the territorial jurisdiction of a state.” Critically examine the statement.

9. Trace the development of international law relating to sovereignty over the air-space. Explain the scope of legal control of use and abuse of outer space.

10. X, an American citizen published in Texas an article defamatory to a Mexican citizen Y. X was in Mexico on a temporary visit and was arrested by the Mexican government. How will you decide?


12. X and Y were British subject who entered in the service of the Chinese Government while they were onboard a Chinese warship anchored in the territorial of Hong Kong, X killed Y. X is prosecuted for murder before the British local court of Hong Kong. X challenges the Jurisdiction of the court to try him. Decide.

12. A Chinese warship which passes through the territorial waters of Singapore is damaged by the explosion of mines laid by Singapore there. A naval unit of China sweeps the mines of the territorial waters of Singapore without the consent of Singapore. Both China and Singapore complain against the action of the other. Develop the arguments on the basis of which decision can be given by the International Court of Justice.

13. Write short notes on Domestic jurisdiction of States.

14. “Now the central feature of distinction between occupation and prescription was this, that one act of animus and factum sufficed to complete the legal act designated by the term occupation; whereupon res ceased to be nullius, but the possession which required the factum of physical control to be continuous for a longtime, was the basis of prescription.” O’Connel. Explain and bring out the importance of occupation as a mode of acquisition of territory in International law.

15. The state have complete legal jurisdiction in airspace over their territory but airspace is limited. Explain the position.

16. What are the remedies, if any available to a state against spy planes and spy satellites flying or moving over its territory?
Examine the scope of the jurisdiction of state over its ‘air space’ and the ‘outer space’ above its territory.

EXTRADITION AND ASYLUM

1. Discuss the scope of right of asylum under International Law and explain ‘territorial’ and ‘extra-territorial’ asylum.
2. What is the meaning of the term ‘Territorial Asylum’, under International law? What are tis major components? And how is it different from the term “Territorial Sovereignty? Discuss.
3. What do you understand by the concept ‘Diplomatic Immunity’. What rules are provided under International Law in this respect. Discuss.
4. “Asylum stops as it were when extradition begins”. Comment. Also explain the various principles of extradition with reference to leading cases.
6. “Extradition as a rule is effected by bipartite treaty. There is, therefore, no duty to extradite in the absence of a treaty. Further, the extradition treaties normally relate only to serious crimes and impose the same obligation on both the parties concerned.” Give your opinion on the correctness of this statement with reference to the existing position under the international Law. Also critically examine this practice in the light of ever increasing individual movement for trade and service to suggest necessary modification in law.
8. What are the conditions for granting asylum in a diplomatic embassy? When is this asylum regarded irregular? Explain with illustrations.
9. Discuss the principles on which the extradition of a fugitive offender is based. Is a state liable to extradite an offender, who has been accused of a political murder in a neighbouring state? Give reasons.
10. Asylum stops, as it were, where extradition or rendition begins.
11. Write the short notes on Asylum.
12. X was a terrorist. He caused two explosions in a cafe in Sri Lanka. After committing the offence X fled to England. Sri Lanka demands extradition of X. X contends that the
nature of his crime was political and therefore, he could not be extradited. Discuss the validity of the claim of X, referring to the principle of nonextradition for political crimes and the exceptions thereto.


14. Define extradition. State the essential condition for extradition. Explain the relationship of extradition with asylum. Can a country having extradition treaty with India refuse to surrender a terrorist charged of murder on the ground that it has granted him asylum?

15. The law of extradition has obstructed international reaction against terrorism though all States agree that terrorism should be effectively suppressed. Critically examine the problem of dealing with terrorism under international law keeping in view the above statement.

16. A national of country ‘X’ on a visit to India was given asylum in his Embassy, by the Ambassador of country Y in India. He was secretly sent away by plane to country Y, by its Embassy: Discuss the legality of the Embassy’s actions and the remedies of India, if any.

17. State the law relating to extradition. Explain the relationship between extradition and asylum. Providing shelter to refugees and granting asylum to political prisoners.

18. Write short notes on Extradition and asylum.

U.N. & ITS AGENCIES


2. Comment on the provisions relating to prohibition of use of force and exceptions thereto under the U.N. Charter, 1945

3. Does the International Court of Justice (ICJ) have the competence to determine its own jurisdiction? Discuss with case law.

4. Critically examine the provisions of the UN Charter which enables the UN to perform its primary role of peace keeping among nations. What is your assessment regarding this function of the UN? Suggest some measures or a road-map for this purpose.

5. The Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) recently 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 mention about the possibility of challenging jurisdiction by India.

6. A member of European Union has witnessed widespread disturbances, consequent upon a military coup, including censorship on all forms of media and communication,
targeting civilians sympathetic with the ousted leader by assaulting and killing, severe rationing and control on essential commodities such as fuel and food resulting into galloping inflation. In the light of these grave violations of human rights, examine the role of:
(i) Security Council
(ii) European Court of Human Rights.

7. Do you agree with the statement that ‘United Nations is a World Government’? Give reasons for your answer.

8. ‘The United Nations is capable of legal development in accordance with the needs and circumstances. The Uniting for Peace Resolution, 1950 is its example.’ Discuss the validity of this resolution.

9. Would you support the idea of the general review of the United Nations Charter? Give reasons. Also give your opinion about the continuity of the ‘Veto System’. What is the stand of India in these respects?

10. Write explanatory notes on the International Criminal Court.

11. Discuss the powers of the Security Council to investigate any dispute or situation inimical to international peace and security.

12. “The authors of the United Nations Charter were the first to regard respect for human rights as an instrument of peace.” Explain the above statement in the light of the provisions of the U.N. Charter relating to the promotion of human rights.

13. Critically examine the provisions of the United Nations Charter which enables the United Nations to perform its primary role of peace-keeping. Does the Charter require any reform in this respect?


SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. Enumerate the various methods of Peaceful Settlement of International disputes. Elaborate on judicial settlement.

2. Discuss, with the help of relevant case law, various methods specifically mentioned under Chapter VI of the UN Charter to resolve international disputes peacefully. Also discuss the role of Security Council in this regard.

3. Discuss the various peaceful means of resolving International Disputes. Which one according to you is more practical in the context to problem of the present day? Give reasons.

4. The Arbitration Commission of European Conference on Yugoslavia emphasized in opinion no 2 that “it is well established that whatever the circumstances, the right to
self-determination must not involve changes to existing frontiers at the time of independence (Uti possidetis juris) except where the states concerned agree otherwise.”

5. Explain the present day relevance of principle of self-determination as a human right incorporated in both the international covenants with the help of at least one actual instance.

6. Chapter VI of UN Charter is devoted to peaceful settlement of International Disputes. Discuss the methods mentioned and explain the role of Security Council and General Assembly in this regard, and the role such settlement plays in obviating the need to resort to Chapter VII measures.

7. “With the exception of disputes of an exclusively legal character which are usually submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement, it is purely a matter of policy or expediency which of the different methods is to be adopted for composing a particular difference between States.” Explain the different methods of peace fill dispute settlement envisaged by the United Nations Charter and examine the appropriateness of each in different situations.

8. “The principle of States being obliged to “settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered” is generally bashed aside by the tendencies of the nation-states of being reticent to submit disputes to independent, impartial adjudication, particularly not accepting in advance the compulsory jurisdiction of an independent judicial body.” Explain the statement with reference at lest to one such conflict exiting in the world and also prepare a module for promoting negotiations among nations using new opportunities created by globalization.

9. Normally the States are reluctant to resort to the International Court of Justice mainly due to political factors; the general conditions of international relations; the greater suitability of other tribunals; a flexibility of arbitration in comparison with a compulsory jurisdiction and difficulty in getting enforcement of the decisions of the court. However, the court has made a reasonable contribution in settling disputes. Critically evaluate the working of the court specially in contentious cases.

10. Define and distinguish between ‘arbitration’ and judicial settlement’ in the context of the rules of International Law. Also mention the relevant provisions regarding ‘forum prorogatum.’


12. How does the ICJ get jurisdiction over contentious disputes? Can a state be compelled to submit its dispute with another sovereign state without its consent?

13. Answer the following questions: Arbitration is the most efficacious mode of settlement of international disputes. Elucidate. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of arbitration as a method of settling international disputes.
14. Answer the following questions: The establishment of compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security. Comment. Why are countries generally reluctant to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court.

15. Discuss the jurisdiction of International Court of Justice. Who will decide as to whether the Court has jurisdiction or not?

16. Explain the forcible methods of settlement of international disputes.

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Discuss the status of individual in International Law especially with respect to Human Rights Treaties.

2. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 providing an enforcement mechanism for individuals in the international sphere is a watershed moment for the enthusiasts of second generation rights. Discuss the proposed mechanism, its significance and viability.

3. “The rules of the humanitarian law of war have clearly acquired the status of jus cogens’, for they are the fundamental rules of a humanitarian character, from which no derogation is possible without negating the basic considerations of humanity which they are intended to protect.” Evaluate the above statement and also point out the major distinction between humanitarian law and law relating to human rights.

4. The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims cover the wounded and sick in land warfare; the wounded, sick and ship-wrecked in warfare at sea; prisoners of war; and civilians. Discuss; these protections.

5. ‘The Universal Declaration of Human Right is comprehensive and has to some extent affected the content of national laws, being expressly invoked by tribunals, yet it is not a legal instrument and some of this provisions could hardly be said to represent legal instrument and some of its provision could hardly be said to represent legal rules. Some of its provision either constitute general principles of law or represent element consideration of humanity. Perhaps its greatest significance is that it provides and authoritative guide, produced by the General Assembly, to the interpretation of the provisions in the Charter.’

6. “A human rights violation is now conceived as a violation not only of those personally and directly aggrieved but of everybody” Examine critically the above statement with reference to present scenario of our country and rest of the world.

7. “Humanitarian Law is no longer Geneva and the Hague Law but transcends these conventions to reach cosmic stature and seek expression through the United Nations and other transnational instruments.”

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Discuss With Reference Of Growth And Development Of International Humanitarian Law in the present century.

8. “India is neither a signatory to the 1951 Convention nor to the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees and is already a signatory' to other Universal Human Rights Instruments. The Indian courts have taken the lead by resorting to judicial activism in protection of refugees with the aid of international Instruments, constitutional and various legislative provisions.” Discuss.

9. What is the role of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of Human Rights? Flow far the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been successful in creating a human rights culture? .

10. “The authors of the United Nations Charter were the first to regard respect for human rights as an instrument of peace.” Explain the above statement in the light of the provisions of the U.N. Charter relating to the C.S.E. LAW promotion of human rights.

INTERVENTION, SELF DEFENCE, ETC.

1. Define intervention and mention the grounds under which it is justified. Also throw light on the violations this principle of International Law.

2. The concepts of ‘necessity’ and ‘proportionality’ are at the heart of self-defence in International Law. Explain, in the light of UN Charter and recent trend of extending these to ‘pre-emptive’ or anticipatory’ self-defence due to ‘the imminence of attacks and advancement in. armaments’.

3. ‘Legal restraint on the use of force’ is the fundamental postulate on which the conception of enforcement of peace is based upon in modern international law. Enumerate and elucidate various international legal instruments with the help of which this concept is actually practised.

4. “It is evident that general International Law does not prohibit intervention under all circumstances, forcible interference in the sphere of interest of another State is permitted as reaction against violation of International Law.” Critically examine the statement.

5. Define intervention and state the grounds under which it is justified under International Law.


ENVIRONMENT
1. Discuss the constitution Jurisdiction, powers and authority of National Green Tribunal. How far has it been successful in achieving its objectives? Explain with the help of recent cases.

2. “The object of Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 is to provide relief to the victims of accidents in hazardous industries in addition to any other right to claim compensation.” Explain with case law.

3. Final words of Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, 2015 was adopted unanimously by 195 countries. According to this Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) are to be reported every 5 years and are to be registered with UNFCCC Secretariat which will be ‘progressive’ depending upon the targets set by each country itself and therefore contributions have been made ‘non-binding’ as a matter of International Law and there will be a ‘name and shame system’ or ‘name and encourage plan’.

After explaining essential features, comments on the effectiveness of such an Agreement.

4. Critically evaluate the laws/conventions/practices available for the protection and preservation of marine environment under International law. Also discuss the rules provided under International law for ‘transit passage’ and its bauses.

5. The Stockholm conference of 1972 on the human environment served to identify those areas in which rules of International environment law, acceptable to international community as a whole can be laid down, and as well as those areas in which the formation of environmental rules must encounter insurmountable obstacles. Discuss the principles of international environment law proclaimed in the Stockholm Declaration.

6. “The general principles and prescriptions of International Law are not without applicability to problems of transnational pollution— and environmental degradation. Thus fundamental principle of international limits action by one State which would cause injury in the territory of another state... “There has been general recognition of the rule that a State must not permit the use of its territory for purposes injurious to the interest of another State...” Explain.”


8. The 1972 Stockholm “Declaration on Human Environment” and” Action Plan on Human Environment” create a new relationship of rights and obligations between developed and developing countries. Explain.

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1. Enumerate the main features of International Criminal Court. What credit would you attribute to the functioning of this Court? What are the major drawbacks of this Court? Discuss, in this context, the possible amendments to the Regulations of the International Criminal Court.

LEGALITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

1. Discuss the legality of the use of nuclear weapons in International Law.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

1. The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is playing an important role in maintaining the stability of the global economy. Comment.
2. In several respects the TRIPS Agreement goes beyond the traditional GATT approach and further develops the law of International Trade’. Examine the important achievement of the Agreements on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. (TRIPS).
3. What are the objectives, structure and functioning of World Trade Organisation? Does signing and ratifying WTO undermine the Parliamentary Autonomy of India? Discuss.
4. How would you react to the statement that TRIPS agreement on the one hand is a historic act but on the other hand it failed to achieve the goals of improving trading powers and trade issues of the least developed countries? Comment.
5. Comment on the statement that ‘WTO’ is the main organ for implementation of Multilateral Trade Agreements and is the third economic pilar of the worldwide trade and commerce.
6. “International Organisations are very important to International Trade Law.” Examine the role of relevant International Organisations involved in the development of International Trade Law.
7. Explain the need, objectives and outcome of the Bretton woods conference of 1944. Discuss the similarities and distinctions between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the ‘International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)’. Critically examine the role of the IMF and IBRD initiatives in the liberalization, privatization and globalization of economies, while focus sign on the problems of the developing countries.
8. Explain the concept and characteristics of “Third World Countries”. Critically examine the demands and the achievements of “Third World Countries” in shaping New International Economic Order.
9. WTO aims at progressive liberalisation of world trade in goods and services and protection of intellectual property rights. Explain. How WTO is a facility extending the institutional structure of GALE?

TERRORISM

2. “International Terrorism is a threat to world order and peace.” Elucidate. Also define the term ‘International Terrorism.’ What major steps have been taken up by the developed and developing countries in this respect? Discuss.
3. What is international terrorism? Discuss various actions taken by the united Nation to eliminate the cause underlying international terrorism.
4. “Aut dedere autjudicare obligation is a common feature of the recent antiterrorism conventions.” In the light of I this statement explain the rules of International law pertaining to extradition of terrorists.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

1. In the light of recent European crisis, critically assess the success of regional organisations of countries for cooperation in matters of trade and commerce. How far do geo-political proximities further economic cooperation?

LAW OF SEA

1. Define ‘high seas’. Discuss in brief the provisions of the convention on high seas. Is freedom of fishing on high seas recognized?
2. Discuss the legal regime of right of innocent passage through the territorial waters (including international straits) of a State.
3. Discuss the law of delimitation of the continental shelf of a State including the continental shelf common to two or more States.
5. Under modern International law what meaning has been assigned to the term ‘High Sea’? Explain. Also discuss the scope of the concept of freedom of the High Sea with reference to legality of nuclear test in the areas of High Sea.
6. What is ‘Fishery zone’? How it is different from ‘Exclusive Economic Zone’? Do you agree with the statement that ‘a coastal state has a special interest in the maintenance
of the productivity of the living resources in any area of the high seas adjacent to its territorial sea’. Elucidate.

7. What is the importance and meaning of ‘Base Line’ under UN convention on Law of Sea 1982? How is it determined?

8. Explain the rights and duties of coastal state over continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and high seas as defined under the provisions of UN Convention on Law of Sea (III), 1982.

9. Having regard to 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, analyse how far these conventions have been able to effectively codify customary international law of sea.

10. “Vessels on the high seas are subject to no authority except that of the State whose flag they fly. In virtue of the freedom of the sea, that is to say, the absence of any territorial sovereignty upon the high seas, no State may exercise any kind of jurisdiction over foreign vessels.” Give a critical appraisal of this principle in the light of the case law and views of the international Law commission.

11. Write short notes on the Exclusive Economic Zone.

12. Define Continental Shelf and distinguish it from Exclusive Economic Zone. Critically evaluate the rights and obligations of coastal states in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

13. Write explanatory notes on Territorial Sea.

14. Discuss the provisions relating to the exercise of control by a coastal state over the artificial islands, installations and structures constructed by it in the Exclusive Economic Zone and the conservation and utilization of living resources therein.


HUMANITARIAN LAW

1. Elucidate the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law as envisaged under International Conventions.