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 **PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY**

  **Bengaluru**

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| **End - Term Examination, January 2025** |
| Date: 04 / 01/ 2025 Time: 09:00am – 12:30pm |

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| **School:** SOL | **Program:** BA LL.B/BBA LL.B/B.Com LL.B (Hons.) |
| **Course Code:** LAW2046 | **Course Name:** PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW-II |
| **Semester**: VII | **Max Marks**:100 | **Weightage**:50% |

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| **CO - Levels** | **CO1** | **CO2** | **CO3** | **CO4** | **CO5** |
| **Marks** | **14** | **21** | **22** | **19** | **24** |

**Instructions:**

1. *Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.*

**Part A**

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| **Answer ALL the Questions. 10 x 2 Marks=20 Marks** |
| **1** | Explain the concept of "rules of attribution" in state responsibility. | **2 Marks** | **Level 1** | **CO2** |
| **2** | Define "fault theory" in the context of international responsibility. | **2 Marks** | **Level 2** | **CO1** |
| **3** | Explain the term "territorial sea." | **2 Marks** | **Level 1** | **CO2** |
| **4** | Discuss the concept of "contiguous zone"? | **2 Marks** | **Level 2** | **CO3** |
| **5** | State one example of universal jurisdiction in international law. | **2 Marks** | **Level 4** | **CO1** |
| **6** | Briefly explain the concept of extradition? | **2 Marks** | **Level 1** | **CO4** |
| **7** | Explain the difference between personal and property immunity for diplomatic agents. | **2 Marks** | **Level 3** | **CO4** |
| **8** | Mention exceptions to the prohibition of the use of force. | **2 Marks** | **Level 5** | **CO5** |
| **9** | State examples of recognized military action under international law. | **2 Marks** | **Level 4** | **CO5** |
| **10** | Discuss the concept of self-determination in international law. | **2 Marks** | **Level 1** | **CO2** |

**Part B**

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| **Answer the Questions Total 80 Marks** |
| **11.** | Analyze the "Corfu Channel Case" and its contribution to the doctrine of state responsibility. | **10****Marks** | **Level 4** | **CO1** |
| **or** |
| **12.** | Discuss the "Nicaragua v. USA" case and its implications for state sovereignty. | **10****Marks** | **Level 2** | **CO1** |
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| **13.** | Critically analyze the role of the "LaGrand Case" in the evolution of state responsibility. | **10****Marks** | **Level 4** | **CO3** |
| **or** |
| **14.** | Evaluate the effectiveness of the ILC Draft Code (2001) in codifying principles of state responsibility. | **10****Marks** | **Level 5** | **CO3** |

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| **15.** | Explain the significance of the "Libya v. Tunisia" case in maritime boundary delimitation. | **10****Marks** | **Level 2** | **CO3** |
| **Or** |
| **16.** | Discuss the principle of the "Common Heritage of Mankind" with examples. | **10****Marks** | **Level 3** | **CO3** |

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| **17.** | Examine the principles of jurisdiction under international law with relevant cases. | **15****Marks** | **Level 1** | **CO2** |
| **Or** |
| **18.** | Discuss the legal framework governing asylum and extradition with examples. | **15****Marks** | **Level 2** | **CO2** |

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| **19.** | Evaluate the impact of the Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration (2014) on regional maritime law. | **15****Marks** | **Level 5** | **CO4** |
| **Or** |
| **20.** | Evaluate the legality of the use of force under international law, focusing on individual and collective self-defense. | **15****Marks** | **Level 5** | **CO4** |

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| **21.** | **a.****b.** | State A’s citizens storm State B’s embassy in the capital of State A, taking diplomats hostage. The government of State ‘A’ neither intervenes nor condemns the act. Using principles from the Tehran Hostages Case, evaluate State A's responsibility under international law.State ‘A’ issues an arrest warrant for a high-ranking official from State ‘B’, alleging crimes against humanity. State ‘B’ argues that the official enjoys immunity under international law. Use the principles from the Arrest Warrant Case to discuss the validity of State A's actions. | **2 x 10= 20 Marks**  | **Level 3** | **CO4** |
| **Or** |
| **22.** | **a.****b.** | State ‘A’ extradites a criminal to State ‘B’ under the assurance that the death penalty will not be imposed. However, after extradition, State ‘B’ seeks to impose a harsher punishment. Evaluate the situation in light of the Abu Salem v. State of Maharashtra Case.A national of State ‘A’ is arrested, convicted, and sentenced to death in State ‘B’ without consular access. State ‘B’ argues national security concerns justified the restriction.Using the principles from the Jadhav Case, analyze whether State B violated its international obligations. | **2 x 10= 20 Marks**  | **Level 3** | **CO5** |