Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 09/10/2026 **Time:** 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW2062 **Course Name:** Public International Law

Semester: Fifth Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	36	54

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Mention the principal distinction between the classical and modern definitions of International Law.	2	CO1	BT1
2	Explain the basic distinction between the Fictional Theory and the Functional Theory of international legal personality.	2	CO1	BT2
3	State the distinction between *Jus Civile* and *Jus Gentium* in the historical development of International Law	2	CO1	BT1
4	Explain the four essential criteria of statehood recognised under the Montevideo Convention	2	CO2	BT2
5	Discuss the Estrada Doctrine and its approach towards the recognition of foreign governments.	2	CO2	BT2

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Discuss the principal arguments of Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL) concerning the historical development, structure, and operation of international law, with particular reference to its critique of colonialism and Eurocentrism.	10	CO1	BT2
7	Compare the colonial history of international law, with particular reference to the role of European expansion, the “civilizing mission,” sovereignty, and the legal justification of colonial domination.	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Analyse the major theories governing the relationship between international law and municipal law, and describe their application in India, the United Kingdom, and South Korea with reference to relevant case laws.	10	CO1	BT2
9	Explain the purposes and fundamental principles of the United Nations, and describe the respective roles, functions, and powers of the General Assembly, Security Council, and International Court of Justice in promoting international peace, security, and cooperation, with reference to their institutional interrelationship	10	CO2	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

PTO (Please Turn Over)

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Describe the essential criteria for statehood under international law and discuss the principal theories and forms of recognition of States and governments, with reference to their legal significance.	10	CO2	BT2
11	Explain the legal principles governing the status, rights, and obligations of States under international law, and discuss their significance in determining the position of a State within the international legal order.	10	CO2	BT2

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	During an armed conflict, a United Nations official is seriously injured while performing an official humanitarian mission on behalf of the United Nations. The official later dies from the injuries. The United Nations seeks compensation from the State responsible for the incident and claims that, as an international organisation, it has the legal capacity to present an international claim against that State. The State argues that only sovereign States can possess international legal personality and bring claims under international law, and therefore the United Nations has no legal capacity to claim reparation. **With reference to this, explain the legal personality of the United Nations and its capacity to bring an international claim for injury caused to its official.**	10	CO2	BT2
13	Imagine in an armed conflict, an individual is prosecuted before an international criminal tribunal for acts allegedly amounting to serious violations of international humanitarian law. The accused argues that **international law primarily governs relations between States and that individuals cannot be regarded as subjects of international law capable of bearing direct international criminal responsibility**. With reference to this, **explain the changing position of the individual in the international legal order and how individual criminal responsibility under international law demonstrates that individuals can possess international legal rights and obligations.**	10	CO2	BT2