

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M (International Law) Winter 2019 – 20 Examination

Semester: 1

Date: 28/11/2019

Subject Code: 17202131

Time: 10.30 am To 1.00 pm.

Subject Name: International Organisation

Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed. (1 marks each. All Compulsory)**(15)**

1. The league of Nations consisted of the following constitutional bodies:
 - a. The Assembly
 - b. The Council
 - c. The Permanent Secretariat
 - d. All of the above
2. The important sources for international law include treaties, customary law and general principles.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 included negotiations concerning
 - a. Disarmament
 - b. War crimes
 - c. the laws of war
 - d. All of the above.
4. The father of International Law is
 - a. Jeremy Bentham
 - b. Hugo Grotius
 - c. David Dudley field
 - d. None of these
5. The bulk of the rules of International law are derived from:
 - a. Customs
 - b. Divine Intervention
 - c. Judicial decisions
 - d. None of the above
6. The league of Nations consisted of the following constitutional bodies:
 - a. The Assembly
 - b. b. The Council
 - c. The Permanent Secretariat
 - d. All of the above
7. Which of the following statement is not true about the International Monetary Fund?
 - a. IMF was established along with the word bank
 - b. IMF is the result of the Bretton Woods conference
 - c. Christine Lagarde is the current Chief Executive Officer of the IMF
 - d. Currently 193 countries are the members of the IMF
8. Which of the following is not the objective of the IMF?
 - a. To promote international monetary cooperation
 - b. To ensure balanced international trade
 - c. To ensure exchange rate stability
 - d. To provide loan to private sectors
9. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about the quota at the IMF?
 - a. Voting power in the IMF is based on a quota system
 - b. USA has highest quota in the IMF
 - c. Germany has third highest quota in the IMF
 - d. Indian quota in the IMF stands at 2.79% of the total quota
10. Which of the following is/are the Bretton Woods Institution/s:
 - a. IMF
 - b. World bank
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
11. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the eight international development goals for the year _____.
12. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in the year _____
13. The SDGs are targets set to be achieved by _____.
14. Pacta sunt servanda means _____
15. Define *jus cogens*.

Q.2 A) Write short notes on: (Each of three mark)

1. "UNCITRAL has adopted a flexible and functional approach with respect to the techniques it uses to perform its mandate to modernize and harmonize the law of international trade". Discuss. (15)
2. "No forum or institution has addressed and pursued the vital issues related to the development of developing countries in such a broad and universal manner as UNCTAD". Discuss.
3. Write a detailed note on customary law and its relevance in contemporary scenario.
4. What is the distinction between privileges and immunities that may be granted to states and international organizations?
5. Discuss the nature and scope of International law/

Q.3 A) The rise in International organisations has brought sufficient focus on the needs of the global society. Discuss the transitioning in the world order from the league of nations to contemporary times. (07)

OR

Discuss the weaknesses and defects in the League of Nation, which consequently led to its diminished relevance and dissolution.

B) In theory, the SDGs would appear to be a positive development. However, critically important terms like 'anti-corruption', 'civil liberties', 'free expression', 'press freedom', 'independent judiciary', 'separation of powers', 'free and fair elections', and 'civil society' are also absent. In other words, the basic freedoms that underpin and advance human development are missing from the SDG equation. SDGs are pushing an agenda carefully calibrated to avoid upsetting the world's dictators and human rights offenders. Discuss with suitable examples to support your arguments. (08)

OR

The establishment of an international organization with international personality results in the formation of a new legal person, separate and distinct from that of the states creating it. Discuss the responsibility of International bodies in maintaining global peace and order.

Q.4 A) Citizenship is relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Citizenship implies the status of freedom with accompanying responsibilities. Citizens have certain rights, duties, and responsibilities that are denied or only partially extended to aliens and other noncitizens residing in a country. (07)

Close to two million long-time residents of Assam, under the National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise, might soon be deemed stateless and alleged that they are being stripped of their citizenship "without a fair, transparent, and well-regulated" process. As an International Law student, suggest how International Organizations can address such human rights violations.

B) Write brief note on the following: (Any FOUR)(Each of two mark) (08)

1. Development of International Law
2. UNGA
3. IMF
4. WTO
5. UNDP
6. UNCITRAL