

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD
M.A. Political Science
Semester II
International Law – Internal I

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20)

1. International law primarily governs relations between:
 - a) Individuals
 - b) States
 - c) Corporations
 - d) Political parties
2. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is:
 - a) International Criminal Court
 - b) Permanent Court of Arbitration
 - c) International Court of Justice
 - d) Human Rights Council
3. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located in:
 - a) Geneva
 - b) Vienna
 - c) New York
 - d) The Hague
4. The United Nations Charter came into force in:
 - a) 1919
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1991
5. The law governing armed conflict is also known as:
 - a) Civil law
 - b) Maritime law
 - c) Humanitarian law
 - d) Constitutional law
6. Which of the following is a source of international law according to Article 38 of the ICJ Statute?
 - a) Customs
 - b) Novels
 - c) Newspaper reports
 - d) Election manifestos
7. The doctrine of “Pacta Sunt Servanda” means:
 - a) Equality of states
 - b) Treaties must be honored
 - c) Sovereignty of nations
 - d) Territorial integrity

8. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties was adopted in:
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1969
 - c) 1975
 - d) 1989
9. Which organization is mainly responsible for maintaining international peace and security?
 - a) UNESCO
 - b) WHO
 - c) Security Council
 - d) IMF
10. Extradition refers to:
 - a) Deportation of refugees
 - b) Surrender of an accused person to another state
 - c) Grant of citizenship
 - d) Diplomatic immunity
11. The concept of state sovereignty was strongly emphasized in the:
 - a) Treaty of Versailles
 - b) Peace of Westphalia
 - c) Treaty of Paris
 - d) Geneva Convention
12. The International Criminal Court was established by the:
 - a) Rome Statute
 - b) Geneva Protocol
 - c) Vienna Convention
 - d) Hague Declaration
13. The term "Asylum" means:
 - a) Punishment of criminals
 - b) Shelter granted by a state to foreigners
 - c) Trade agreement
 - d) Diplomatic negotiations
14. Which among the following is not a subject of international law?
 - a) States
 - b) International organizations
 - c) Individuals
 - d) Villages
15. The United Nations was formed after:
 - a) World War I
 - b) Cold War
 - c) World War II
 - d) Gulf War
16. Diplomatic immunity is governed mainly by the:
 - a) Geneva Convention
 - b) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
 - c) Rome Statute
 - d) Hague Convention

17. The principle of non-intervention is related to:
 - a) Human rights
 - b) State sovereignty
 - c) Trade relations
 - d) Maritime law
18. Which organ of the UN can impose sanctions?
 - a) General Assembly
 - b) ECOSOC
 - c) Security Council
 - d) Secretariat
19. Jus Cogens norms are:
 - a) Optional rules
 - b) Regional customs
 - c) Peremptory norms of international law
 - d) Domestic laws
20. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:
 - a) 1948
 - b) 1939
 - c) 1966
 - d) 1972

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. International law regulates relations among _____.
2. The headquarters of the United Nations is in _____.
3. The International Court of Justice is located at _____.
4. The UN Charter was signed in the year _____.
5. The law of treaties is codified in the _____ Convention.
6. "Pacta Sunt Servanda" means agreements must be _____.
7. The Security Council has _____ permanent members.
8. The International Criminal Court was established by the _____ Statute.
9. The principle of sovereign equality applies to all _____.
10. Extradition involves surrendering a person accused of a _____.
11. Diplomatic agents enjoy _____ from local jurisdiction.
12. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in _____.
13. The Geneva Conventions deal with _____ law.
14. Custom is considered a source of international _____.
15. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the _____.
16. Refugees are protected under international _____ law.
17. The Hague Conferences contributed to the development of _____ law.
18. State recognition may be de facto or _____.
19. The principle of non-intervention protects state _____.
20. The term "Jus Cogens" refers to _____ norms.

III. Descriptive Questions

1. Define International Law and explain its nature and scope.
2. Discuss the sources of International Law with suitable examples.
3. Explain the composition, jurisdiction, and functions of the International Court of Justice.
4. Describe the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.
5. Discuss the importance of Human Rights in International Law.

Answer Key (MCQs)

1. b) States
2. c) International Court of Justice
3. d) The Hague
4. b) 1945
5. c) Humanitarian law
6. a) Customs
7. b) Treaties must be honored
8. b) 1969
9. c) Security Council
10. b) Surrender of an accused person to another state
11. b) Peace of Westphalia
12. a) Rome Statute
13. b) Shelter granted by a state to foreigners
14. d) Villages
15. c) World War II
16. b) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
17. b) State sovereignty
18. c) Security Council
19. c) Peremptory norms of international law
20. a) 1948

Answer Key (Fill in the Blanks)

1. States
2. New York
3. The Hague
4. 1945
5. Vienna
6. honored/observed
7. Five
8. Rome
9. States
10. Crime
11. Immunity
12. 1948
13. Humanitarian
14. Law
15. United Nations

16. Refugee
17. International
18. De jure
19. Sovereignty
20. Peremptory