

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

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The law governing agreements between States is known as:
 - A) Humanitarian Law
 - B) **Law of Treaties**
 - C) Maritime Law
 - D) Environmental Law
2. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties was adopted in:
 - A) 1945
 - B) 1956
 - C) **1969**
 - D) 1975
3. The principle "Pacta Sunt Servanda" means:
 - A) Treaties may be ignored
 - B) **Agreements must be kept**
 - C) States are sovereign
 - D) Equality before law
4. A treaty becomes legally binding after:
 - A) Negotiation
 - B) Drafting
 - C) **Ratification**
 - D) Signature only
5. Which of the following is a method of treaty termination?
 - A) Amendment
 - B) Accession
 - C) **Material breach**
 - D) Negotiation
6. Which conference produced the Stockholm Declaration?
 - A) Rio Conference
 - B) **Stockholm Conference (1972)**
 - C) Paris Conference
 - D) Geneva Conference
7. Sustainable development aims at:
 - A) Economic growth alone
 - B) Industrialization only
 - C) **Balancing development and environmental protection**
 - D) Population control

8. The Rio Declaration was adopted in:
- A) 1972
 - B) 1982
 - C) **1992**
 - D) 2002
9. Which principle requires the polluter to bear the cost?
- A) Precautionary Principle
 - B) **Polluter Pays Principle**
 - C) Equality Principle
 - D) Sovereignty Principle
10. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mainly conducted:
- A) After project completion
 - B) **Before project implementation**
 - C) During litigation
 - D) After environmental damage
11. UNCLOS stands for:
- A) United Nations Charter on Legal Order
 - B) **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**
 - C) Universal Convention on Legal Seas
 - D) United Nations Coastal Law
12. Territorial Sea extends up to:
- A) 6 nautical miles
 - B) **12 nautical miles**
 - C) 24 nautical miles
 - D) 200 nautical miles
13. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extends up to:
- A) 12 nautical miles
 - B) 24 nautical miles
 - C) **200 nautical miles**
 - D) 300 nautical miles
14. Freedom of navigation exists mainly on:
- A) Territorial Sea
 - B) Internal Waters
 - C) **High Seas**
 - D) Contiguous Zone

15. Which body settles disputes under UNCLOS?

- A) WTO
- B) **ITLOS**
- C) WHO
- D) IMF

16. The continental shelf primarily relates to:

- A) Airspace
- B) **Seabed resources**
- C) Rivers
- D) Forests

17. Which principle is fundamental to treaty law?

- A) Non-intervention
- B) **Good Faith**
- C) Neutrality
- D) Recognition

18. Climate change agreements fall under:

- A) Trade Law
- B) Criminal Law
- C) **International Environmental Law**
- D) Constitutional Law

19. Marine pollution is mainly regulated under:

- A) WTO
- B) UNESCO
- C) **UNCLOS**
- D) IMF

20. Which zone lies beyond national jurisdiction?

- A) Territorial Sea
 - B) EEZ
 - C) Contiguous Zone
 - D) **High Seas**
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II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The principle of keeping treaty obligations is called _____ **Pacta Sunt Servanda.**
2. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties was adopted in _____ **1969.**
3. A treaty generally becomes binding after _____ **ratification.**
4. The process of officially approving a treaty is called _____ **ratification.**
5. The Stockholm Conference was held in _____ **1972.**
6. The Rio Earth Summit took place in _____ **1992.**
7. The _____ principle requires the polluter to bear environmental costs. **Polluter Pays**
8. Development without harming future generations is called _____ **Sustainable Development.**
9. EIA stands for _____ **Environmental Impact Assessment.**
10. UNCLOS was adopted in _____ **1982.**
11. The Territorial Sea extends up to _____ nautical miles. **12**
12. The Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to _____ nautical miles. **200**
13. The freedom of navigation is enjoyed on the _____ **High Seas.**
14. ITLOS stands for _____ **International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.**
15. The continental shelf mainly concerns _____ **seabed resources.**
16. International environmental law aims to protect the _____ **environment.**
17. A serious violation of treaty obligations is called a _____ **material breach.**
18. The law governing the oceans is known as the _____ **Law of the Sea.**
19. States have sovereign rights over natural resources in the _____ **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).**
20. UNCLOS is administered under the _____ **United Nations.**

III. Descriptive Questions

1. Explain the concept, formation and classification of treaties under International Law.
2. Discuss the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, and its significance.
3. Explain the methods of implementation, interpretation, revision and termination of treaties.
4. Discuss the evolution and importance of International Environmental Law.
5. Explain the principles of Sustainable Development with suitable examples.
6. Critically examine the Stockholm Declaration (1972) and the Rio Declaration (1992).
7. Explain the role of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in environmental protection.
8. Discuss the major provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982.
9. Explain the legal status of Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas.
10. Discuss the contemporary challenges in the Law of the Sea, including marine pollution and dispute settlement.