



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, May 2026

Program: BA LL B

Semester: X

Subject: International Law

Subject Code: 24F.552

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand the nature, development, and structure of international law and its key actors.
CO2	Analyze the sources of international law and their relative authority in legal interpretation.
CO3	Evaluate the legal principles governing recognition, extradition, and maritime jurisdiction and the rules related to the use of force, self-defense, and emerging norms.
CO4	Apply international legal principles to contemporary global issues and state practice.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Explain the concept of subjects of international law and distinguish between primary and secondary subjects explaining their roles, rights, and obligations under international law. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
2. The Montevideo Convention of 1933 lays down the traditional criteria for statehood. Explain these conditions, and discuss whether the capacity to enter into relations with other states is a consequence of statehood or a prerequisite for it. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

3. Although Article 59 of the ICJ Statute says that the Court's decisions are only binding on the parties involved, ICJ rulings often influence international law more broadly. Explain and critically discuss how ICJ decisions act as de facto precedents, using the *Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case* as an example. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. "International law is no longer a law between states only." Critically analyze this statement in light of the growing role of individuals and non-state actors. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
5. Evaluate the doctrines of monism and dualism in determining the application of international law in domestic courts. Also, assess which theory better reflects state practice. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
6. "Is international law a system of positive law or merely a reflection of morality? Critically examine this debate by discussing the views of legal positivists and natural law theorists. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
7. Illustrate the facts and judgment of the *Danzing Railways Official Case 1982*. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
8. Evaluate the effectiveness of codification in international law. In your answer, discuss the role and functions of the International Law Commission and illustrate your answer with relevant examples. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. The Republic of "Atlantica" is a newly formed entity that broke away from the State of "Meridia" following a civil war. Atlantica has established a functional government, maintains control over 80% of its claimed territory, and has a permanent population. However, Meridia refuses to recognize Atlantica and claims the secession was orchestrated by foreign cyber-mercenaries. Furthermore, Atlantica's constitutional laws explicitly violate established international human rights norms. Applying the principles of statehood, sovereignty, and the relationship between international and municipal law, critically evaluate whether Atlantica qualifies as a State under international law. Does the violation of fundamental human rights impede its legal personality? (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. Evaluate the statement that "International law is no longer a law between States only" in the context of the expanding role of individuals and non-state actors. In your answer, discuss the traditional State-centric nature of international law, examine the increasing recognition of individuals, multinational corporations, and international organizations as subjects of international law, and apply these developments to contemporary situations such as human

rights protection and international criminal responsibility. Support your answer with relevant legal provisions, case laws, and examples. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

11. Juristic writings and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists are classified as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law. Assess the contemporary relevance of this source in an era of abundant state practice and treaty law. Mention the classic *Paquete Habana* case. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
12. Article 38(1)(c) of the ICJ Statute lists the "general principles of law recognized by civilized nations" as a primary source. Explain the historical necessity of including this source and provide two examples of such principles utilized by international tribunals. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
13. Critically examine the sources of international law as enumerated under Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute. In particular, analyze the role of general principles of law and evaluate their application by international courts in cases such as the Corfu Channel Case (1949). (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
14. Explain the Primary sources of International law and its importance in the formation of laws. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
15. Critically examine the binding nature of resolutions passed by the United Nations Security Council. Outline the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, and compare between binding and non-binding resolutions, their legal implications for member states with the support of relevant case laws and examples. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
16. Analyze whether a hierarchy exists among the sources of international law. In your answer, examine the role of Article 38 of the International Court of Justice Statute, evaluate the relative authority of treaties, customary international law, and general principles, and support your analysis with relevant case laws and examples. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
17. Discuss the statement that treaties and customary international law constitute the most important sources of international law. Explain their nature, scope, and significance, compare them with other sources under Article 38 of the International Court of Justice Statute, and support your answer with relevant case laws and examples. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

18. Explain the concept of customary international law and its essential elements. Further, analyze how customary international law evolves in response to emerging global challenges. In your answer, discuss the role of State practice and *opinio juris*, and illustrate your answer with relevant examples. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

19. Critically examine the modern hierarchy (or lack thereof) among the sources of international law. With the proliferation of specialized tribunals and the emergence of *jus cogens* norms, argue whether the traditional framework established in Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute remains a structurally sound and sufficient mechanism for resolving contemporary international disputes. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
20. Evaluate whether Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides an exhaustive list of the sources of public international law. In your answer, consider a situation where a dispute arises between two States involving reliance on a treaty, customary international law, and a non-binding declaration of an international organization. Apply the relevant principles to determine which sources may be invoked, discuss whether sources beyond Article 38 can be recognized, and support your answer with appropriate case laws and examples. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

21. The debate between the Constitutive Theory and the Declaratory Theory of Recognition represents a clash between political reality and legal formalism. Evaluate these two theories, discussing which one more accurately reflects contemporary state practice regarding the admission of new states to the UN. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
22. State A establishes a bilateral trade agreement with a newly emerged insurgent government in State B, but refuses to issue a formal statement of recognition. Analyze the doctrine of "Implied Recognition" and discuss the circumstances under which signing a treaty constitutes recognition. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

23. The withdrawal of recognition is considered an extraordinary and highly political act. Discuss the legal grounds for the withdrawal of recognition of a State versus a Government. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
24. Extradition is generally governed by treaty law, but debates persist regarding a customary obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*). Assess the nature of this obligation under international law. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
25. “Extradition is both a legal and a political process governed by competing principles.” Critically examine the law relating to extradition, including the principles of double criminality and the rule of speciality. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
26. Examine the concept of diplomatic asylum under international law. Analyze its legality with reference to the *Colombia v. Peru (Asylum Case, 1950)* and subsequent developments in customary international law. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
27. Explain the statement “Asylum stops where Extradition begins.” Also compare Asylum and Extradition with the help of Case Laws. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

28. Explain the legal framework governing maritime zones under international law. Discuss the rights and obligations of states in the territorial sea, contiguous zone, EEZ, and high seas with reference to the *North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (1969)*. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
29. Examine the legal framework of the Law of the Sea under international law. Discuss the rights and obligations of states in the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and high seas, with reference to relevant provisions of UNCLOS and judicial decisions such as the *North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (1969)*. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
30. A state refuses to extradite a political dissident claiming the individual’s acts are of a political nature, while the requesting state asserts double criminality and treaty obligations. Illustrate your answer with reference to the *Abu Salem v. State of Maharashtra* and other relevant jurisprudence. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)

UNIT IV
Section A (10 marks)

31. Evaluate the concept of self-defense under international law. Critically assess the legality of anticipatory and pre-emptive self-defense in light of state practice and evolving legal norms. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
32. Article 2(4) of the UN Charter constitutes the cornerstone of modern international peace. Explain the scope of the "Prohibition of the Use of Force" and define what actions qualify as "force" under this provision. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
33. Define the "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) doctrine as unanimously adopted in the 2005 UN World Summit. Enumerate the three foundational pillars upon which R2P is structured. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
34. The UN Security Council authorizes the use of force to restore peace in a conflict-ridden region. However, certain member states exceed the mandate and pursue regime change. Assess the legality of such actions under international law.
In your answer, evaluate the limits of Security Council authorization and state accountability, supported by relevant legal principles and case-based reasoning. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
35. Explain the status of an individual under international law, including the rights, duties, and legal personality recognized by international law. Illustrate your answer with relevant examples and landmark cases. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
36. Explain the principle of prohibition of the use of force under international law. In your answer, refer to the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, discuss its scope and significance, and illustrate your answer with appropriate examples. (CO4) (Explain) (LOT)
37. Examine the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security through military interventions. In your answer, discuss the powers of the United Nations Security Council, the legal basis under the United Nations Charter, and illustrate your answer with relevant examples. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

38. State X launches a military strike against State Y claiming anticipatory self-defense against an imminent threat. Critically analyze the legality of such action under international law, considering the UN Charter framework and relevant judicial precedents. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
39. State X launches a large-scale cyberattack on the critical infrastructure of State Y, causing widespread disruption but no direct physical damage. State Y claims it to be an “armed attack.” Critically examine whether cyber operations can constitute a use of force or armed attack under international law.
In your answer, refer to traditional principles from *Nicaragua v. United States* and evaluate their relevance in modern contexts. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
40. Evaluate the statement that the doctrine of Responsibility to Protect is more political than legal. In your answer, outline the origin and development of the doctrine, examine its legal basis under the United Nations Charter, and apply it to practical situations involving humanitarian intervention and actions authorized by the United Nations Security Council. Support your answer with relevant case laws, state practice, and examples. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Mark s
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	120
CO2	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	120
CO3	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	130
CO4	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	130
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Mark s
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	120
Unit 2	11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20	120
Unit 3	21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30	130
Unit 4	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	130
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,2,3,7,12,14,17,18,23,27,28,30,32,33,35,36	180
HOT	4,5,6,8,9,10,11,13,15,16,19,20,21,22,24,25,26,29,31,34, 37,38,39,40	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.