

13

QUESTION PAPER <sup>®</sup> SERIES CODE
<b>A</b>

Centre of Examination : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

**S A U**

**Entrance Test for Ph.D. (Legal Studies)**

**[ 2013 ]**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

*Candidates must carefully read the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :*

- (i) Write your Name and Roll Number in the space provided for the purpose on the top of this Question Paper and in the OMR/Answer Sheet.
- (ii) This Question Paper has Three Parts : Part—A, Part—B and Part—C.
- (iii) Part—A (Objective-type) has 20 questions of **1** mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Part—B (Objective-type) has 20 questions of **2** marks each. All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Part—C (Subjective/Short-note type) has 10 questions of **4** marks each. All questions are compulsory.
- (vi) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' on the OMR/Answer Sheet in the space provided.**
- (vii) Part—A and Part—B (Multiple-choice) questions should be answered on OMR sheet, and 'Short-note type' answers for Part—C, should be written in the Answer Book.
- (viii) Answers written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (ix) Calculators and Log Tables may be used.
- (x) Pages at the end have been provided for Rough Work.
- (xi) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR/Answer Sheet** to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.
- (xii) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR/ANSWER SHEET.**

**/13-A**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS IN THE 'OMR SHEET'**

1. Please ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.
2. Use only Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen to darken the Circle. Do not use Pencil, to darken the Circle for Final Answer.
3. Please darken the whole Circle.
4. Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each question as shown below in the example.

**Example :**

Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Correct
● (b) (c) ●	⊗ (b) (c) (d)	⊗ (b) (c) ⊗	● (b) (c) ●	(a) (b) (c) ●

5. Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
6. Please do not make any stray marks on the OMR Sheet.
7. Please do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
8. Mark your answer only in the appropriate circle against the number corresponding to the question.
9. There will be no negative marking in evaluation.

**PART--A**

1. Which of the following can be termed as part of the service sector?
  - (a) Textiles
  - (b) Banking
  - (c) Coal mines
  - (d) Agriculture
  
2. Nobel Prize is not given for contributions in the field of
  - (a) Economics
  - (b) Literature
  - (c) Music
  - (d) Peace
  
3. The Upper House of Indian Parliament is known as
  - (a) the Lok Sabha
  - (b) the Rajya Sabha
  - (c) the National Assembly
  - (d) Assembly of Elders
  
4. The World Bank is also known as
  - (a) International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development
  - (b) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - (c) International Bank for Refinance and Development
  - (d) International Bank for Research and Development
  
5. Which one of the following is a major greenhouse gas?
  - (a) Carbon dioxide
  - (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
  - (c) Carbon monoxide
  - (d) Freon

6. The chemical name of 'common salt' is
- (a) calcium chloride
  - (b) ammonium chloride
  - (c) sodium nitrate
  - (d) sodium chloride
7. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at
- (a) Kushinagar
  - (b) Saranath
  - (c) Bodh Gaya
  - (d) Lumbini
8. The predecessor of the World Trade Organization (WTO) was
- (a) International Trade Organization (ITO)
  - (b) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
  - (c) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
  - (d) Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO)
9. The present Secretary-General of the United Nations, H. E. Ban Ki moon belongs to
- (a) Thailand
  - (b) South Korea
  - (c) Japan
  - (d) Singapore
10. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?
- (a) France
  - (b) Russia
  - (c) Germany
  - (d) United Kingdom

11. Two seas or water bodies connected by a narrow stretch of water is known as
- (a) Bay
  - (b) Strait
  - (c) Peninsula
  - (d) Isthmus
12. Which of the following groups of South Asian Countries is landlocked?
- (a) Nepal, Pakistan and Bhutan
  - (b) Bhutan, Bangladesh and India
  - (c) Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan
  - (d) India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan
13. Which one of the following States of India is surrounded by Bangladesh on three sides?
- (a) Mizoram
  - (b) Meghalaya
  - (c) West Bengal
  - (d) Tripura
14. The Palk Strait divides
- (a) Pakistan and India
  - (b) Bangladesh and India
  - (c) India and Sri Lanka
  - (d) Maldives and India
15. Wimbledon Trophy is associated with
- (a) Badminton
  - (b) Golf
  - (c) Football
  - (d) Lawn Tennis

16. Which of the following South Asian countries is not a member of the World Trade Organization?
- (a) Pakistan
  - (b) India
  - (c) Nepal
  - (d) Bhutan
17. International Committee of the Red Cross is an organization associated with
- (a) environment
  - (b) international Trade
  - (c) human Rights
  - (d) international Humanitarian Law
18. The United Nations' body that has been mandated with the codification of the existing International Law is
- (a) General Assembly
  - (b) Security Council
  - (c) International Law Commission
  - (d) International Law Association
19. Mahaweli is a river in
- (a) India
  - (b) Sri Lanka
  - (c) Bhutan
  - (d) Nepal
20. Which of the following space vehicles put man on the moon for the first time?
- (a) Challenger
  - (b) Columbia
  - (c) Explorer
  - (d) Apollo

**PART—B**

21. Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice requires the Court to apply the sources of International Law in a specific order. Which of the following is the correct order?
- (a) International Treaties, International Customs, General Principles of Law, and Judicial Decisions and Works of Jurists
  - (b) Judicial Decisions and Works of Jurists, General Principles of Law, International Treaties, and International Customs
  - (c) International Customs, International Treaties, General Principles of Law, and Judicial Decisions and Works of Jurists
  - (d) General Principles of Law, International Customs, International Treaties, and Judicial Decisions and Works of Jurists
22. Transformation and Incorporation Theories under International Law relate to
- (a) succession of Treaties
  - (b) relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
  - (c) formation of a customary norm of International Law
  - (d) recognition of States and Governments
23. *Persona non grata* is a concept that is related to the field of
- (a) refugee protection
  - (b) diplomatic relations
  - (c) law of treaties
  - (d) statelessness
24. The legislative functions of the United Nations are usually within the domain of
- (a) Security Council
  - (b) General Assembly
  - (c) Trusteeship Council
  - (d) Economic and Social Council

25. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is appointed by
- (a) the General Assembly
  - (b) the Security Council
  - (c) the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council with the concurring votes of five permanent members
  - (d) the General Assembly by two-third majority
26. The budget of the United Nations is approved by the
- (a) Secretary-General
  - (b) Security Council
  - (c) General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
  - (d) General Assembly
27. When the Security Council is exercising, in respect of any dispute or situation, the function assigned to it under the Charter, the General Assembly
- (a) shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests
  - (b) cannot make any recommendation with regard to that dispute
  - (c) can make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation
  - (d) shall assist the Security Council
28. Precautionary principle is a concept developed under
- (a) International Trade Law
  - (b) International Humanitarian Law
  - (c) International Environmental Law
  - (d) International Criminal Law



- 29.** Exceptions to the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are
- (a) bilateral investment agreements
  - (b) regional trading arrangements
  - (c) intellectual property rights
  - (d) general agreement on trade in services
- 30.** Under the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), intellectual property rights have been regarded as
- (a) public Rights
  - (b) private Rights
  - (c) national Rights
  - (d) international Rights
- 31.** The policy-making body of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is
- (a) General Council
  - (b) Council on Goods
  - (c) Ministerial Conference
  - (d) Committee on Trade Policy Review Mechanism
- 32.** Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter provides for
- (a) pacific settlement of all disputes
  - (b) noninterference in internal or domestic affairs
  - (c) international cooperation among States
  - (d) peaceful coexistence

- 33.** Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on
- (a) 5th June, 1949
  - (b) 10th December, 1948
  - (c) 30th November, 1945
  - (d) 24th July, 1950
- 34.** Dualism regards International Law and Municipal Law as
- (a) unitary
  - (b) separate
  - (c) complementary
  - (d) complementary and separate
- 35.** The Rule of 'self-defence' is provided under the United Nations Charter in
- (a) Article 33
  - (b) Article 51
  - (c) Article 10
  - (d) Article 25
- 36.** The Agreement relating to Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) is part of
- (a) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
  - (b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - (c) World Bank
  - (d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

37. The concept of *rebus sic stantibus* under International Law relates to
- (a) Human Rights Law
  - (b) Law of Treaties
  - (c) Law of Diplomatic Immunity
  - (d) International Criminal Law
38. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are
- (a) United States, Germany, France, Britain and Russian Federation
  - (b) Russian Federation, United States, Britain, France and China
  - (c) China, Russian Federation, Japan, Germany and United States
  - (d) United States, France, Canada, Japan and Britain
39. Patent protection is granted to
- (a) inventions
  - (b) literary and artistic works
  - (c) high technology
  - (d) methods and ideas
40. The Convention on Biodiversity confers
- (a) rights over natural resources
  - (b) international rights over natural resources
  - (c) sovereign rights over natural resources
  - (d) sectoral rights over natural resources

**PART—C**

All ten questions, requiring long answers, are compulsory. Restrict your answer to  
100 words for each of these questions

*Each question carries 4 marks*

1. Examine International Custom as a source of International Law.
2. What are the grounds for refusal of extradition?
3. What kinds of flexibility are available for the Member States while implementing the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights?
4. Examine the relationship between the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.
5. What are the salient features of the Outer Space Treaty?
6. Write a brief note on the current status of Climate Change Negotiations.
7. Outline alternative dispute resolution techniques under International Law.
8. Briefly explain the rule of complementarity under the International Criminal Court.
9. What is compliance under International Law?
10. Write a note on the principle of 'common heritage of mankind'.

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