

LLM
SECOND SEMESTER
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
LLM – 2.2CSL-5 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(PART-A: Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Which International Court is responsible for prosecuting individuals for the most serious crimes of international concerns
 - a. ICJ
 - b. ICC
 - c. ECHR
 - d. ITLOS
2. When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted ?
 - a. 1954
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1951
 - d. None of the above
3. The primary responsibility to establish international peace and security rests with the
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Economic and Social Council
 - d. Trusteeship Council
4. Which of the following crimes falls under jurisdiction of international law ?
 - a. Theft
 - b. Tax evasion
 - c. Genocide
 - d. Cyberbullying
5. The crime of aggression has been successfully prosecuted at which tribunal
 - a. The ICC
 - b. The ICTY
 - c. The ICTR
 - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not a source of international law?
 - a. Treaties and conventions
 - b. Custom
 - c. Judicial decisions and teachings
 - d. Parliament
7. Which of the following is not a crime under English domestic law?
 - a. Genocide
 - b. War crime
 - c. Aggression
 - d. Crime against humanity
8. Which of the following types of jurisdictions would allow a state to prosecute one of its citizens for a crime anywhere in the world?
 - a. National jurisdiction
 - b. Passive personality jurisdiction
 - c. Protective jurisdiction
 - d. Territory jurisdiction
9. Who is called 'the father of international law'?
 - a. Hugo Grotius
 - b. Oppenheim
 - c. Suarez
 - d. None of these

10. Can the ICC ever exercise universal jurisdiction?
 - a. No because that would violate the principle of positive complementarity
 - b. No because it only has jurisdiction over the four core crimes
 - c. Yes, it can exercise universal jurisdiction over the crime aggression
 - d. Yes, but only when a situation is referred by the UN Security council
11. How does the ICC normally enforce its arrest warrants?
 - a. It requests the assistances of the UN Security council
 - b. It relies on the cooperation of states
 - c. It uses UN peacekeepers as a police force
 - d. It relies on INTERPOL to arrest suspects
12. What is the meaning of 'act of state' in international criminal law ?
 - a. An action committed by a non state actor
 - b. An act authorized and carried by the state government .
 - c. An act prohibited by international law
 - d. An and committed during times of war .
13. Which of the following act is most likely to constitute genocide, if done with the requisite specific intent
 - a. Ethnic cleansing
 - b. Forced sterilization
 - c. Cultural genocide
 - d. Denial of the right of self determination
14. Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which
 - a. Is always subject to ratification
 - b. Its not needed to be ratified
 - c. May or may not be subject to ratification
 - d. None of those
15. Recognition of new state is a subject matter of
 - a. International law
 - b. Constitutional law
 - c. Policy of the new state
 - d. International criminal law
16. which of the following crimes was not prosecuted at the Nuremburg Trials ?
 - a. Crime against peace
 - b. Crime against Humanity
 - c. Genocide
 - d. War crimes
17. Genocide Convention was signed by the UN General Assembly in
 - a. 9th December 1940
 - b. 9th December 1942
 - c. 9th December 1946
 - d. 9th December 1948
18. Which of the following is an important difference between international and domestic criminal law?
 - a. Domestic criminal law can be implemented by domestic courts, whereas international criminal law is only used by international tribunals
 - b. International criminal law is only applicable in times of armed conflict, while domestic criminal law is always applicable
 - c. The objective of international criminal law is deterrence, while the objective of international criminal law is retribution
 - d. The corpus of international criminal law only includes four crimes, whereas thousands of acts are criminalized in most domestic systems

19. Which international criminal law principle emphasizes that an individual can only be held criminally liable in their actions were prohibited by law at the time of committing the act ?
- a. Actus reus
 - b. Mens rea
 - c. Nulla poena sine lege
 - d. International human rights law
20. First red notice was published against national of which country for murdering policeman
- a. Russian National
 - b. Yemen National
 - c. Afghanistan National
 - d. Iraq National

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Evaluate the concept of international criminal responsibility under international criminal law . 10
2. Explain various objectives and policies of International Criminal law. 10
3. Critically examine various obligation of state parties and non parties state to international criminal law . 10
4. Critically examine various important provisions of Extradition Treaty 10
5. What are the different forms of Crime against Humanity? Discuss the role of United Nations in preventing international crime. 4+8=10
6. What do you understand by Transnational Crime? Discuss India's perspective on transnational organized crime . 3+7=10
7. Discuss and evaluate various reasons of War Crimes in the context of International and Non International Armed Conflicts. 10
8. Examine in details various powers and function of International Military Tribunals. 10

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