

INR211 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 A major strength of the UN structure is the universality of its

Q2 Who is the secretary general of the United Nations

Q3 Diplomacy originated from the

Q4 The Extraordinary Territoriality theory was propounded by

Q5 In international law, the principle that a person cannot be a judge in his own case is known as

Q6 At the beginning of 16th century, the practice of _diplomatic envoys started spreading to other countries of Europe

Q7 The functions of diplomatic missions are spelt out in the Vienna convention of

Q8 Article 2 of the Havana Convention of February 20, 1928 has classified diplomatic officers as ordinary and

Q9 The beginning of a diplomatic mission starts immediately when the letters of _are presented to the head of the receiving state

Q10 Article 2 of the Havana Convention of February 20, 1928 has classified diplomatic officers as ordinary and

Q11 _are the main instruments of conducting international relations

Q12 The Bidault Plan was for the creation of an _assembly

Q13 The Concert of Europe was founded after the world war

Q14 Stalin died in what year

Q15 Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty provided for the development of a plan for a federal structure to oversee and control democracy in Europe

Q16 NATO was established in Washington in April of

Q17 The treaty establishing the European coal and steel community was signed in

Q18 _proposed the pooling of coal and steel in 1950

Q19 The idea of creating a European industrial pool began in the

Q20 The idea of integrating Germany in a permanent European structure was

formulated by

Q21 The commentary of the International Law Commission which prepared the draft provides a helpful explanation to the provisions in which any gap in the convention is to be filled by reference to

Q22 The law of Treaties is contained principally in the on the law of treaties which was signed on 23 May 1969 and entered into force on January 27 1980

Q23 In International Law, Jurisdiction is a positive complement of

Q24 While jurisdiction means the authority of the state to enforce on them on its own territory/quasi-territory

Q25 According to Bin Cheng (1955), jurisdiction is the authority of the state to legislate for its in a foreign state

Q26 In Bin Cheng's (1955) classification jurisdiction can be divided into territorial, quasi-territorial and

Q27 The International Criminal Court at the Hague set up for the trial of war crimes, crimes against peace and genocide was constituted by of 2000

Q28 Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles 1919, following the First World War' provided that should be tried by an international court

Q29 States are entitled to try and punish guilty persons who commit any crime that is contrary to the international law whether or not they are committed in their irrespective of the accused nationality

Q30 Counterfeiting currency, conspiracy to overthrow a government and procuring the national passport through corrupt means are examples of which principle?

Q31 Which of these principles allows a state to punish a non-national who is guilty of serious crime that is generally repressed and for which the state in which the accused is present has refused to try or extradite him?

Q32 A state has limitation over all of the following except state within the state

Q33 Extraordinary jurisdiction covers Pirates, war criminals, and among others

Q34 One major weakness and huge limitation to international law is the issue of compliance and

Q35 The newest member of the United Nations bringing the organisation to 193 is

Q36 A major strength of the UN structure is the universality of its

Q37 The United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945 in San Francisco by States

Q38 The implementation of decisions of arbitrators do not distinguish arbitration from procedure in the strict sense of the word

Q39 In 1905, President Roosevelt tendered his good offices to Japan and Russia to end the war between Russia and

Q40 One of the following is not an outstanding example of systems of collective security in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

Q41 According to Quincy Wright the concept of collective security shares both complementary and antagonistic relationship with

Q42 defines the concept of Collective security as “machinery for joint action in order to prevent or counter any attack against an established international order”

Q43 The school of thought accepts the notion of international regimes because states agree to participate in regimes out of their self interest

Q44 Because regimes depend on state power for their enforcement, there is an argument that regimes are most effective when power in the international system is most concentrated. This is called

Q45 In inter-state relations, the term anarchy means the absence of a

Q46 All of the following Social Contractarians share their view of this concept and emphasizes the absolutism, illimitability, indissolubility and indivisibility of the sovereign powers in the state except

Q47 is the supreme political characteristic and central legal formula of the international system which refers to the appearance of a centralized power that exercises law-making and law-enforcement within its territory

Q48 Law of is an area of law that is largely codified in the Vienna Convention 1969

Q49 Article of the Treaty of Versailles 1919 rejected the unilateral abrogation of a treaty but allowed the League Council to decide by a unanimous vote that a treaty had become inapplicable due to a change of circumstances

Q50 is a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty

Q51 The doctrine where one party dictated unconscionable terms to the other when they were not in a position of legal equality is called doctrine of

Q52 Under Article 2 (b) of the UN Charter, the organization shall ensure that non member act in accordance with the principle of the organization so far as is necessary for the maintenance of

Q53 The practice developed by the UN General Assembly adopts a treaty by

Q54 An example of a treaty by accession is the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN

Q55 An accession or adhesion is the declaration of a state's intent to be bound by a treaty it had

Q56 The African Charter on Human and People's Right require of AU states for its ratification

Q57 In most international treaties, a treaty usually takes effect after _following the last ratification

Q58 In a dispute, when a third party intervenes and such intervention is accepted where good offices is intervenes between the disputants follows

Q59 _is an acknowledged source of international law but not always easy to ascertain, because it involves deciding when a practice has become acceptable which is not always a satisfactory basis of making law

Q60 _refused to receive Mr. Keley as Ambassador of the United States of America in 1885 because Mr. Keley protested in 1871 against the annexation of the Papal States.

Q61 What classification of jurisdiction allows the US to require its citizens, wherever they may reside, to do military service and Britain to make criminal for British wherever they may be to commit certain serious offences such as murder, treason and bigamy?

Territorial

Ordinary

Quasi-territorial

Personal

Q62 One major contribution of the Paris Conference of 1856 was

The declaration on the abolition of privateering which became securely fixed in international law

The classification of diplomatic agents

The free navigation of international rivers of Europe

The agreement on the jurisdiction of a state in relations with other states

Q63 Though still subject to all the obstacles that capricious sovereignty may devise, there is some evidence that states feel a stronger moral obligation to accept

International Law

International Treaty
International Legislation
International Custom

Q64 A state can exercise a measure of jurisdiction extritorially only when

Acts performed within the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences without
Acts performed outside the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences therein
Acts performed outside the territory/quasi-territory have benevolent consequences therein
Acts performed within the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences on other states

Q65 Therefore, it is upon that the making of international law has largely depended

Treaties
Customs
General principles
Multilateral arrangements

Q66 The United Nations and its affiliated organisations and agencies have contributed about laws to International Law

Over twenty thousand
Over thirty thousand
Over forty thousand
Over fifty thousand

Q67 The statement “until the creation of League of Nations, attempts at codification of international law were haphazard and infrequent” could be credited to

Professor Fenwick
Professor Oppenheim
Professor Eagleton
Professor Singer

Q68 The famous conference that adopted conventions on codifications of the rights and duties of neutrals and in certain phases of the conduct of naval warfare was

The Hague Conference of 1899
The Hague Conference of 1907
The Brussels Conference of 1874
The London Conference of 1909

Q69 Official codification of International Law began when the representatives of twelve states assembled at

Geneva in 1864
Geneva in 1861
Geneva in 1818
Geneva in 1891

Q70 The year 1873 saw the founding of

International Law Association
Institut de Droit International
Laws of War Institute
Association of International Law Codifiers

Q71 Between 1800 and 1914 all of the following contributed to the codification of International Law except

Francis Lieber
David Dudley Field
Wilhelm Florent
Pasquale Fiore

Q72 The first practical step towards the codification of International Law was the précis formulated in by an Austrian Jurist

1648
1789
1861
1919

Q73 Proposals for the codification of international law dates from the century

Fifteenth
Sixteenth
Seventeenth
Eighteenth

Q74 After World War I, the constitutions of specifically made international law part of municipal law

Great Britain
United States
Australia
Italy

Q75 This controversy finds expression in the works of and

Oppenheim and Claude Eagleton
Oppenheim and Cloud Eagleton
Oppenheim and Claude Eaglton
Oppenheim and Clyde Eagleton

Q76 The controversy between international law and municipal law centers around what?

The event of conflict between international law and domestic law, must a national court apply international law?

The fact thatv they are the same
That the criminal law is the problem
All of the above

Q77 One major similarity between international law and municipal law is that

Both are laws that have legal interpretation

Both are usually applied by national courts

Both are called law because states make them

Both are usually dependent on states' willingness to observe them

Q78 The major difference between International law and municipal law is that

While international law is global and all encompassing, municipal law is local and restricted

While international law is set in motion by all the actors in the international system comprising states, international organisations and individuals, municipal law is made by states national assemblies

While international law is largely but not altogether concerned with relations between states, municipal law controls relations between individuals within a state and between individual and the state

There is no major difference as both international law and municipal laws are to be respected and observed by the international community

Q79 Criticizing the laws of peace, pointed out that there are deficiencies in the law that has been generally agreed upon characterized by weakness, importing gaps, and extraordinary paradoxes

Grotius

Dickson

Nicolson

Charles

Q80 The first of the "six grand aspects or divisions of the subjects" relating to the laws of peace speaks to

The law relating to the nation states

The law relating to international actors

The law relating to units within a state

The law relating to international organisations

Q81 Germany's use of the sub-marine in the First World War was to which of the following Presidents a clear violation of America's rights as a neutral

Theodore Roosevelt

Franklin Roosevelt

Woodrow Wilson

Harry Truman

Q82 In diplomatic history, which of the following states is usually referred to as a neutral state

USSR

Switzerland

Prussia

Hungary

Q83 Before the First World War, an important offshoot of the laws of war was the

Laws of peace
International conventional laws
Laws of neutrality
Laws of friendliness

Q84 The laws of war have helped to warfare, if such a thing is possible

Rationalize
Humanize
Centralize
Decentralize

Q85 Conventions of the International laws of wars make provision for all of the following except

The care of sick and wounded
Protection for medical personnel and facilities
The qualifications of lawful combatants
The title and honour to victor and demotion to vanquished after warfare

Q86 One of the notable conventions on the laws of war on land, and sea was drafted at

Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907
Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1919
Hague Conferences of 1898 and 1907
Prague Conferences of 1899 and 1907

Q87 According to International law, Laws of War are necessary because

War is a continuation of diplomacy by other means according to constitutional conventions
Warring states cannot do without negotiating terms of war that are operationalised during warfare
War itself, may in some instances, be lawful and necessary and should be prosecuted by states with obligation
War itself, in most cases, are bound to happen in inter-state relations and must be accommodated by states

Q88 The subject matter and study of international law can be better understood by studying which of these documents

The International Court of Justice Listing of 25 topics in the field
The International Criminal Court Listing of 25 topics in the field
The Economic and Social Council Listing of 25 topics in the field
International Law Commission Listing of the 25 topics in the field

Q89 The was that public international law is made up of two separate and distinct branches namely laws of war and peace

Philosophical view
Conventional view
Academic view

Legal view

Q90 The law of war being necessary to regulate the rights and obligations of and when the law of peace is no longer applicable

Peaceful and friendly
Hostile and warring
belligerent and neutral
belligerent and hostile

Q91 And

Fear by states to respect international law they voluntarily enter into
knowing just when a rule agreed to by some states but not by all becomes
international law
arriving at such international law without the approval of the national assemblies of
their respective states
entering contradictory laws between what is international law and what is municipal
laws

Q92 Two difficulties presented by International Law as fixed by treaty or convention are

These laws are often hard to interpret
International laws are often violated by states
There is nothing like international law
International laws are only observed at international conventions

Q93 Text writers in international law can be any of the following except

Eclectics
Naturalists
All of the above
Behaviouralists

Q94 The study of international law usually gives credit to the writings of as a writer whose writings have influenced the study of International Law among others

Vattel
Victoria
Grotius
Smith

Q95 Decisions of are also respected and referred to by the International Court of Justice

International lawyers
arbitral tribunals
Security Council
General Assembly

Q96 Subject to Article 59 which lays down that a decision of the court is binding only on the parties and in respect of that particular case is a subsidiary rules of law

Judicial decisions
ICJ resolutions
General Assembly resolutions
Security Council Resolution

Q97 The early writers of the General principles of International Law draw their inspiration from the principles of

Italian law
Roman Law
European Law
Greek Law

Q98 The civilized nations that observed the general principles of international law were then called so to mean

Christian states
Muslim states
European states
Developed states

Q99 The expression opinion juris necessitatis or simply opinion juris in International law means

State must act in consonance to international law
State must act within its jurisdiction as having the power to determine the laws and its enforcement within the state
State must respect the jurisdiction of other sovereign states in accordance with International Law
State must act under the impression that the action is obligatory in International Law

Q100 remained the most important source of international law until recently when the situation was changed by the large number of multilateral law making treaties

Bilateral treaties
Customs
Conventions
General principles of law

Q101 For rules to become customs in International Law, there must be a and usage

Constant and uniform
Binding and uniform
Regular and binding
Peaceful and agreeable

Q102 The principle that treaties normally bind only the parties is known as

pacta sunt servanda
pacta sunt nocent
pacta tertus nec nocent nec prosunt
pacta terusnec nocent nec prosunt servanda

Q103 is the one that merely regulates specific relationship between two or more states

- A Contract treaty
- A binding treaty
- A law making treaty
- Conventional treaty

Q104 An agreement creating binding obligations between subjects of international law can be any of the following except

- Pact
- Charter
- Statute
- Norm

Q105 These general principles of sources of law are contained in which document?

- Statute of the International Criminal Court Article 38
- Article of the International Court of Justice Article 30
- Statute of the International Court of Justice Article 38
- Statute of the International Court of Justice Article 30

Q106 The sources of International Law are three in number treaties, customs and

- Contracts to honour one another in diplomatic relationship
- General principle of law recognised by civilized states
- Diplomatic bargaining between friendly nations
- Multilateral and Bilateral agreements between and among states

Q107 like Permanent Armies, were the means by which the rival princes and republics of Renaissance Italy in nineteenth century sought to achieve their ends

- Consular services
- Permanent Mission
- Diplomatic mission
- Diplomatic mission

Q108 A diplomat is expected at all times to seek to further the best interest of his own country however selfish this approach may seem to be. This is the bedrock of

- The practice of diplomacy
- Act of negotiation
- Promotion of national interest
- Interpretation of diplomatic functions and duties

Q109 According to Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, the supreme purpose and duty of an ambassador is first and foremost an

-
- Observer
- Interpreter

Investigator
Organizer

Q110 The functions of a diplomat as stipulated above can be found in

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Article 3 of the Vienna Convention of 1961
Article 5 of the Vienna Convention of 1961
Article 5 of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1818
Article 3 of the Vienna Convention of 1963

Q111 The major functions of a diplomatic mission are all of the following except

Information gathering and reporting
Representation
Protection of interest and nationals
Diplomatic pretext

Q112 The details of the reasons and conduct diplomats as well as diplomatic immunities and privileges are contained in the

Vienna Convention of 1918
Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818
Westphalia Treaty of 1648
Vienna Convention of 1961

Q113 The principle that allows Embassies and legations, with all furnishings and their archives, protection from aggression by host states because such are regarded as part of the national territory of the states which diplomats represent in a host nation is called

Sovereignty of States
State Jurisdiction
Extraterritoriality
Territorial Inviolability

Q114 A diplomat can be recalled to return to his home State briefly or for a very long time, which could be caused by any of following except

A recall to briefly consult with him on a particular burning issue of commercial or political importance

A recall could be on account of misdemeanor of a diplomat

A recall could be done if a diplomat is religiously standing the ground of his own country as directed from home

A recall could be on account of carrying out his diplomatic duties in a social gathering

Q115 refused to receive Mr. Keley as Ambassador of the United States of America in 1885 because Mr. Keley protested in 1871 against the annexation of the Papal States

Great Britain
Italy
France
Germany

Q116 In the deployment of a diplomatic officer to a host State, particularly an Ambassador, the reception of and signal the acceptance of the officer

- Letter of acknowledgment and red carpet reception
- Letter of appointment and 21 gun salute
- Letter of credence and red carpet reception
- Letter of immunities and privileges and red carpet reception

Q117 While the Ambassadors are personal representatives of the governments of their nation-states having the highest honour in the diplomatic mission, represents the state where Ambassadors are present and in places where a diplomatic mission is not present

- Charges d'affairs
- Ministers
- Extraordinary diplomats
- Head of Government

Q118 What is meaning of diplomatic corps?

- The traditional burial rite for a member of the diplomatic mission
- Military and technical attachment to the diplomatic mission
- The rights and privileges of members of the foreign mission of a state to another
- All the envoys accredited to a particular country constitute a body

Q119 The attributes of being able to familiarize himself with the tradition, customs, language and circumstances of the state he is accredited to, and equally conduct himself in such a way as a good friend of the receiving state is known as

- Gregariousness
- Hospitability
- Cosmopolitan
- Sociability

Q120 A diplomat should possess many attributes that allow him/her to carry out his/her function including being and

- Sociable and retiring
- Sociable and penetrating
- Unsociable and penetrating
- Classy and pretentious