

MCQ

1) Acquisition of Res Nullius:

- a) Original Ownership
- b) Derived Ownership
- c) Mere Custody
- d) Accessory Ownership

2) Oppenheim's definition International Law talks about:

- a) Developing States
- b) Civilized States
- c) Developed States
- d) Non-Civilized States

3) Who is considered the father of PIL?

- a) Hugo Grotius
- b) Fisher
- c) Brown
- d) All of the above

4) Observation of International Law as a Law was made by:

- a) Austin
- b) Hobbes
- c) Brown
- d) Fisher

5) Who wrote "De Jure Belli ac Pacis"?

- a) Hugo Grotius
- b) Holland
- c) Fisher
- d) Baty

6) Which source was mentioned for the first time in Article 38 of the Permanent Court of International Justice?

- a) Convention
- b) Custom
- c) General principles recognized by civilized States
- d) None of Above

7) A state is and becomes an international person through recognition only and exclusively. By:

a) Al Oppenheim

- b) Hobbes
- c) Fenwick
- d) Hostat

8) The rule of state succession was incorporated from:

a) Roman Law

- b) Charter of UN
- c) Latin Law
- d) Greek Law

9) International law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence was opined by:

a) Holland

- b) Hall
- c) Kelson
- d) Fisher

10) How many types of State Recognition in International Law?

a) 2

- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 1

Blanks

1) What is meant by Pacta sunt servanda? **Promises must be kept.**

2) Codification means **process of compiling and organizing laws into a systematic code.**

3) A provisional recognition of an existing state is **called defacto recognition.**

4) What are the kinds of state succession? **Universal, Partial**

5) PIL is also called as **Law of Nations.**

6) Auto limitation theory is coined by **Jellinek.**

7) According to **Monistic** theory, Municipal Law & International Law, Both are the same.

8) What are the elements of State? **Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty.**

9) Formal acknowledgment of an entity by an existing country is called **recognition**.

10) Substitution of one state by another state is called **succession**.

Shorts

- De facto Recognition:** This is a provisional acknowledgment of the existence of a state by another state based on the factual control exercised by the former over a territory. It does not imply legal acknowledgment or full diplomatic relations.
De jure Recognition: This is a formal acknowledgment of a state's sovereignty by another state based on legal principles. It signifies acceptance of the state's international status and often involves establishing diplomatic relations.
- Modes of Acquisition & Loss of Territory:**
 - Acquisition: Territory can be acquired through various means, including discovery, occupation, prescription, accretion, cession, and conquest.
 - Loss: Territory can be lost through abandonment, transfer (cession), occupation by another state, or prescription.
- Sources of International Law:**
 - Treaties and Agreements
 - Customary International Law
 - General Principles of Law
 - Judicial Decisions and Scholarly Works
- Advantages & Disadvantages of Recognition:**
 - Advantages: Establishes diplomatic relations, facilitates trade and communication, promotes stability and security.
 - Disadvantages: Can legitimize oppressive regimes, create diplomatic tensions, and affect the recognition state's international standing.
- Subjugation:** Subjugation refers to the act of bringing a territory or people under control or domination, often through conquest or forceful imposition of authority. It implies the subordination of one entity to another, typically in a hierarchical manner.