UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May, 2020

Course: United Nations and International Organizations
Program: LL.M. International Economic Law
Course Code: CLIT 7002

Semester: II
Time: 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

		Marks	CO
SECTION A (Attempt all questions)			
Q 1	Which UN organ has the power to take military action? Mention relevant provision of UN Charter.	5	1
Q 2	Who decides the issue of membership to the United nations? Refer to relevant provision.	5	1
Q 3	Who can refer a question of law to the International court of justice, for advisory opinion? Refer to relevant provisions.	5	1
Q 4	What is the principle of non-interference into domestic jurisdiction? Mention the relevant provision.	5	1
Q 5	Discuss the purpose, importance present status of functioning of the trusteeship council.	5	1
Q 6	What is the principle of 'sovereign equality of states'? Refer to relevant provisions of the UN Charter.	5	1
SECTION B (Any five questions)			
Q 7	Discuss the reasons of failure of the League of Nations. How far is the UN safe from those defects? Discuss	10	2
Q 8	Illustrate the objectives of the United Nations. Evaluate whether UN has been successful in achieving those objectives.	10	2
Q.9	Discuss are the subjects of international law. Can International organizations be treated as subjects of international law? Explain by throwing light on the legal personality of International Organizations.	10	2
Q.10	Discuss the applicability of UN charter on non-members. Evaluate any such applicability in light of the doctrine of pacta sunt servanda.	10	2
Q.11	Discuss the Role and importance of the UN Secretary General	10	2

Q 12	What is a specialized agency? Discuss the functioning of specialized agencies within the legal framework of United Nations.	10	2

SECTION-C (Attempt all Questions)			

Q 13	United Nations was formed with a primary objective of maintaining international peace and security. To make it capable of fulfilling the objectives, power was concentrated in favour of the responsible, permanent members of the UNSC. Particularly, the military powers were concentrated in the permanent members by the veto. However, General Assembly, being the plenary organ, can discuss any matter related to international peace. It also is empowered to take all possible steps in maintaining international peace and tranquility. In case, a matter, which has become an international dispute endangering international peace has been discussed by the UN Security Council and the Council could not arrive at consensus. The matter has been left without any decision. In such situation, the General Assembly resolves and acts upon a peacekeeping operation, to avert the breach of international peace.
	
	In light of this, explain the followings:
	
	  a) Jurisdiction of the General Assembly vis-à-vis that of the Security Council over such matters and validity of the General Assembly action regarding military movement for peacekeeping operations.
	  b) The legal validity of expenses of such peacekeeping operations. Can a member state refuse to contribute to the expenses of such peacekeeping operation?
	
	Justify your answer by appropriate pronouncements of the International Court of Justice.		

		10	3
		10	3