

PART-II

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Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

Just as the most important norms governing the behaviour of individuals are embodied in domestic, or as the lawyers call it 'municipal' law, so some norms governing the behaviour of states are embodied in international law. Even so, the identity of name does not indicate an identity of nature. International law operates in quite a different social context, without the foundations of an overwhelming social consensus and of a central authority which endows its rules with sanction. States differ from individuals in that they are not subject to law; international law is not a law above states but one between them. This is a situation so anomalous for a legal system that some professional lawyers altogether deny the legal character of international law, claiming that it lacks the distinctive characteristic of effective sanctions. Sovereign states and an international legal system of the same type as domestic legal systems are logically incompatible. Either the states are truly sovereign and recognize no superior, in which case there can be no legal rules binding them; or, if such rules exist, then states are not truly sovereign. The contradiction is resolved by the theory of consent which claims that the binding character of international legal norms is founded upon their acceptance by states, explicit or implied. Thus being bound by international law becomes a form of exercising sovereignty. In the classical definition of sovereignty in the Wimbledon case, the World Court emphatically declined '...to see in the conclusion of any Treaty by which a State undertakes to perform or refrain from performing a particular act an abandonment of sovereignty'.

Since international law is based upon such an uneasy compromise, it is not surprising that the evaluation of its significance ranges so widely. Some regard it a sham, while others claim that, if only given a chance by politicians, lawyers would draft a comprehensive code which would ensure peace upon earth. Neither view does full justice to the true nature of international law which tries to reconcile sovereign states and international order and is the expression both of state-sovereignty and of its limitations.

Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(20)

(n) YOU need not to reduce him.

Q. 5. A. Punctuate the following passage:

(05)

one day a friend visited Hodja and said Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey. I'm sorry replied Hodja but I've already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this the donkey brayed.

but Hodja, I can hear the donkey! It's in the stable! shutting the door in his friend's face, Hodja told him with dignity a man who believes the word of a donkey above my word doesn't deserve to be lent anything!

B. Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (05)

i. The doctor gave me a prescription..... my cough.

Punctuation

One day, a friend visited Hodja and said: "Hodja, I want to borrow your donkey." "I'm sorry," replied Hodja, but I have already lent it to someone else. As soon as he said this: the donkey brayed!

But Hodja, I can hear the donkey. It's in the stable, shutting the door in his friend's face. Hodja told him with dignity. "a man who believes the word of a donkey above my word doesn't deserve to be lent anything".

Precis

• Title : Relation between international laws and ^{of states} covering
Municipal laws maintain a country's internal order while international laws govern states. International laws differ from societal rules and regulations. States are not bound to follow international laws. Some legal experts claim that these laws lack legal nature due to lack of sanctions. Sovereignty of states and binding of laws don't move together. Binding of laws exist when states accept these laws. States can take actions to uphold its sovereignty. An opinion exists that lawmakers would formulate peace oriented international laws if

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they are given the chance. In fact, international laws are the tools to maintain peace among sovereign countries.

(100 words)

Another Title:

International law: Assurance of maintaining
Sovereignty