

**International Islamic University Islamabad**

**Department of Law**

**Faculty of Shari'ah & Law**

**Admission Test: PhD Law**

**Fall 2011-2012**

**Date & time: 27-07-2011/09.00-11.30**

**Read these instructions first.**

Time Allowed: 2.30 hours

This paper consists of 16 printed pages. Page no. 2 is deliberately left blank. This paper shall not be taken out of the examination hall.

Answer all questions. Each question has multiple options, cross the right answer with a tick mark (✓). Use the back page of page no. 16 to answer question no. 96. Borrowing of pen, pencil, or any other material is strictly prohibited. Any communication with, talking to, or showing or exposing paper to, or asking another candidate, or any other unfair means, will disqualify you in the examination.

Cell phones or other data transmitting devices SHALL NOT be taken inside the examination hall. After the exam fasten all your works and give it to the invigilator.

**Total Marks:** 1 point for each Multiple Choice Question, 20 marks for MCQs 1-20 (Constitutional law and constitutional history), 15 marks for MCQs 21-35 (corporate/commercial law), 15 marks for 36-50 (Islamic law), 15 marks for 51-65 (Jurisprudence & legal theory), 15 marks for 66-80 (Muslim Personal law), 15 marks for 81-95 (International law), and 5 marks for the last question (descriptive question).

Only those candidates who secure 70% marks or more will be eligible for interview.

**Candidate's Name (capital letters):**

**Father/Guardian/Husband's Name (capital letters):**

**Roll number:**

**BLANK PAGE**

1. Salient Features of the 1973 Constitution, identified in the judgments of the Supreme Court are:
  - a. Parliamentary form of government; Federating Character of the State;
  - b. independence of judiciary;
  - c. fundamental rights of people along with Islamic provisions;
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
  
2. In ..... PLD 1973 SC 49, the Supreme Court upheld the ouster of jurisdiction:
  - a. *State v. Zia-ur-Rahman*
  - b. *Asma Jilani v. The Govt. of the Punjab*
  - c. *Iftikhar-ud-Din v. Sarfraz*
  - d. None of the above
  
3. The controversy whether Article 2 A of the 1973 Constitution controls and restricts the rest of the Constitution was finally settled down in
  - a. *Tika Iqbal MD. Khan v. Gen. Pervez Musharaf*, PLD 2008 SC 178,
  - b. *Hakim Khan v. Government of Pakistan*, PLD 1992 SC 595,
  - c. *Tariq Mahmood and another v. The State*, PLD 1992 Lah. 75
  - d. None of the above,
  
4. The right to life under Article 9 of the 1973 Constitution includes anything on which life depends as held by the Supreme Court in
  - a. *Syed Ali Nawaz Gardezi v. Muhammad Yousaf*, PLD 1963 SC 51
  - b. *Shela Zia v. WAPDA*, PLD 1994 SC 100
  - c. *Tariq Mahmood and another v. The State*, PLD 1992 Lah. 75
  - d. *Tika Iqbal MD. Khan v. Gen. Pervez Musharaf*, PLD 2008 SC 178
  
5. Chief Justice Munir's reliance on Kelson's theory of legal validity in *Dosso v. State*, PLD 1958 SC 533, was rejected by the Supreme Court in
  - a. *East Pakistan v. Mehdi Ali Khan*, PLD 1959 SC 387,
  - b. *Nusrat Bhutto v. Chief of the Army Staff*, 1977 PLD SC 657,
  - c. *Asma Jilani v. The Govt. of the Punjab*, PLD 1972 SC 139
  - d. None of the above
  
6. The 4<sup>th</sup> amendment restricted the jurisdiction of the High Courts' from reviewing executive orders of preventive detention, & denying bail to such people
  - a. True
  - b. false

- c. partially false
  - d. partially true
7. *Asma Jilani v. The Govt. of Punjab* overruled .....
    - a. *Dosso v. State*, PLD 1958 SC 533.
    - b. *Tamizuddin Khan v. Pakistan*, PLD 1955, (Sind) 96
    - c. *Usif Patel v. The Crown*, PLD 1955 (F.C.) 387
    - d. *East Pakistan v. Mehdi Ali Khan*, PLD 1959 SC 387.
  8. The 1973 Constitution makes the Qur'an and the *Sunnah* as the 'Injunctions of Islam' in Article 227(1) and Article.....
    - a. 227 (3)
    - b. 203 (D)
    - c. 203 (DD)
    - d. All of the above
  9. The 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendments to the 1973 Constitution were passed in .....
    - a. 1974,
    - b. 1975
    - c. 1973
    - d. None of the above
  10. The 8<sup>th</sup> amendment was passed in .....
    - a. 1984
    - b. 1985
    - c. 1986
    - d. None of the above
  11. Under Article 203 D read with Article 203 B the Federal Shariat Court does not have jurisdiction in
    - a. Constitutional matters; Muslim personal law;
    - b. Any law relating to the procedure of any Court or Tribunal
    - c. None of the above
    - d. Both a. and b. above
  12. Under Article 203 GG decisions of the Federal Shariat Court are binding on a High Court and all courts subordinate to a High Court
    - a. True
    - b. Partly true
    - c. Not true
    - d. None of the above
  13. The Supreme Court ruled in ..... that the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the respective Chief Justices of the High Courts' as to the appointment of judges to these courts was binding upon the President and the Executive in the absence of very sound reasons.
    - a. *Trustees of the Port of Karachi v. Muhammad Saleem*, 1994 SCMR 2213
    - b. *Al-Jehad Trust v. Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 1996 SC 324
    - c. *Al-Jehad Trust v. Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 1997 SC 84
    - d. *Mst. Khurshid Bibi v. Muhammad Amin*, PLD 1967 SC 97
  14. The 5<sup>th</sup> amendment further restricted the jurisdiction of the High Courts in relation to orders and procedures for preventive detention of any person
    - a. True

- b. False
  - c. Partially true
  - d. Partially false
15. The 5<sup>th</sup> amendment was challenged in *Jehangir Iqbal Khan v. Pakistan*, PLD 1979 Pesh. 67, and the Court
- a. Rejected the amendment
  - b. Validated it
  - c. Partially validated it
  - d. Partially rejected it
16. The 7<sup>th</sup> amendment ousted High Courts' jurisdiction with regards to areas where armed forces were called in to act in aid of civil administration
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Partially true
  - d. None of the above
17. The 7<sup>th</sup> amendment was challenged in *Darvesh M. Arbey v. The Federation Pakistan*, PLD 1980 Lah. 206, and the Court declared the ouster of its jurisdiction as
- a. Valid
  - b. Invalid
  - c. Partially valid
  - d. Partially invalid
18. In *Nusrat Bhutto v. Chief of the Army Staff*, 1977 PLD SC 657, the Supreme Court upheld the take-over under the doctrine of ..... and *solus populi est suprema lex* (at page 703).
- a. Necessity
  - b. Theory of necessity
  - c. State necessity
  - d. All of the above
19. In ....., 1989 PLD SC 167, the Supreme Court declared the dissolution of Assemblies un-constitutional (at 195)
- a. *Pakistan v. Saifullah Khan*
  - b. *Ahmad Tariq Rahim v. Pakistan*
  - c. *M. Nawaz Sharif v. President of Pakistan*
  - d. *Benazir Bhutto v. President of Pakistan*
20. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of November, 2007 Gen. Musharraf imposed his 2<sup>nd</sup> martial law and sacked 60 judges but the Supreme Court endorsed his acts in
- a. *Iqbal Tikka v. General Pervez Mushraf*
  - b. Rejected his acts
  - c. Partially rejected them
  - d. Never endorsed them
21. Which of the following is NOT protected by copyright?
- a. Literary works
  - b. Music

- c. Ideas
  - d. Typological arrangements of published editions
22. Which of the following is NOT an example of an infringement of a patent?
- a. Where the invention is a product, the person makes, disposes of, offers to dispose of, uses or imports the product or keeps it whether for disposal or otherwise.
  - b. Where the invention is a process, the person uses it, or offers it for use in the Pakistan knowing (or reasonably ought to have known) that its use there without the consent of the proprietor would constitute an infringement.
  - c. Where the invention is a process, the person disposes of, offers to dispose of, uses or imports any product obtained directly by means of that process or keeps any such product whether for disposal or otherwise.
  - d. Where the invention is performed for research.
23. The purpose of a liquidator appointed to a company is NOT to:
- a) Wind-up the company.
  - b) Attempt to save the company as a going concern where possible.
  - c) Dispose of the company's assets in the best interests of the creditors.
  - d) Formally remove the company's registration at Companies House
24. In the case of misrepresentation, which of the following would NOT be actionable?
- a) An answer to a question which is designed to mislead the other party
  - b) The non-disclosure of material changes between the time of the agreement and the subsequent contract.
  - c) A statement of opinion without fact.
  - d) The non-disclosure of relevant facts in a contract of good faith.
25. Which of the following is NOT a method used by the courts to identify a term from a representation?
- a) The relative degrees of the parties' knowledge
  - b) The parties' intentions as to the classification of the term.
  - c) The party's reliance on the statement.
  - d) The timing of the statement.
26. A warranty can be classified as:
- a) A lesser term.
  - b) A term that may only be identified following assessment of the consequences of a breach.
  - c) The most important term in a contract.
  - d) Not a term of a contract at all.

27. Where the courts interpret an exclusion clause *contra proferentem*, what does this term mean?
- a) The term will not be applied if not fair to all parties.
  - b) The term is interpreted against the party who wishes to rely on the clause.
  - c) The term will not be applied where a statute prevents its application.
  - d) The term will only be given effect where a statute specifically allows for its application.
28. A *tender offer* is
- a) a goodwill gesture by a "white knight."
  - b) a would-be acquirer's friendly takeover attempt.
  - c) a would-be acquirer's offer to buy stock directly from shareholders.
  - d) viewed as sexual harassment when it occurs in the workplace.
29. The public sale of common stock in a subsidiary in which the parent usually retains majority control is called
- a) a pure play.
  - b) a spin-off.
  - c) a partial sell-off.
  - d) an equity carve-out.
30. Which of the following is NOT a duty imposed on partners?
- a) Disclosure of full information.
  - b) To account for benefits received.
  - c) Good faith.
  - d) Fidelity
31. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a limited company?
- a) The immunity from criminal prosecutions of the directors of a company.
  - b) The limited liability of the shareholders.
  - c) The perpetual succession of the business.
  - d) The separate legal personality of the company
32. Which of the following is NOT included in an assessment of damages?
- a) Remoteness of damage
  - b) Quantum
  - c) Mitigation
  - d) The sum identified in a penalty clauses
33. Which of the following is NOT an equitable remedy?
- a) Damages
  - b) Specific performance
  - c) Injunctions

d) Rectification

34. Breach of which term would entitle the innocent party to repudiate the contract?

- a) A warranty
- b) A condition
- c) An innominate term
- d) A representation

35. In the absence of any specific agreement by the parties, where a contract has been frustrated, but before the frustrating event a valuable benefit (other than a payment of money) has been received by one of the parties, what right does the other party have?

- a) No rights, under frustration benefits and losses lie where they fall.
- b) To establish a new contract that includes the benefit.
- c) To claim for all of those benefits received by that party.
- d) To share in those benefits.

36. There were only ..... Sources of Islamic law at the time of the Prophet

- a. Three, i. e., the *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah* of the Prophet (P.B.U.H.), and *Ijma'*
- b. Four, i.e., the *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah*, *Ijma'* (consensus), and *Qiyas* (analogy)
- c. Two, i.e., the *Qur'an* and the *Sunnah*
- d. Five, i.e., the *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah*, *Ijma'*, *Qiyas*, and *Maslaha* (public interest)

37. There are five *hudud* offences according to the ..... school of thought

- a. Maliki
- b. Shafi'i
- c. Hanafi
- d. Shi'a

38. *Kitab al-Umm* is great compendium of Islamic law attributed to Imam

- a. Abu Hanifah
- b. Al-Shafi'i
- c. Ahmad Ibn Hanbal
- d. None of the above

39. *Kitab al-Siyar al-Saghir* is attributed to Imam

- a. Malik ibn Anas
- b. Abu Yusuf Ya'qub b. Ibrahim
- c. Muhammad ibn al-Hasan al-Shaybani
- d. 'Abdur Rahman Awza'i

40. The Primary sources of Islamic law are:

- a. "The *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah*, and *ijtehad*"
- b. "The *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah*, and *Ijma'* (consensus) of the *sahaba*"
- c. "The *Qur'an*, the *Sunnah*, and analogy (*qiyas*)"
- d. All of the above

41. There are four constituents of .....: 1) the new case that requires a legal solution; 2) the original case embedded in the primary sources; 3) the *ratio legis*, the

attribute common to both the new case and the original case; and 4) and the legal norm or the rule which is attached to the original case and which, due to the similarity between the two cases, is transferred from that case and to the new one.

- a. *Ijma'*
  - b. *Ijtihad*
  - c. *Qiyas*
  - d. None of the above
42. *Ijma'* became a source of Islamic law after the death of
- a. First Caliph (Abu Bakr)
  - b. Fourth Caliph ('Ali Ibn Abi Talib)
  - c. The Prophet (P.B.U.H.)
  - d. None of the above
43. *Qiyas* is not a source of Islamic law according to the Shi'a
- a. False
  - b. True
  - c. Partially true
  - d. Partially false
44. Imam Abu Hanifah, Imam Malik Ibn Anas, Imam Al-Shafi'i, and Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal were considered as *mujtahideen mutlaq* (independent jurists)
- a. False
  - b. True
  - c. Partly true
  - d. Partly false
45. Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani (d. 539 AH), the author of *Al-Hidayah* was a *mujtahid fil madhab*
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Partly true
  - d. None of the above
46. "*Ijtehad*" means
- a. "exerting one's self to form an opinion in a case or as to a rule of law"
  - b. "the effort made by the *mujtahid* in seeking knowledge of the *ahkam* (rules) of the *Shari'ah* through interpretation,"
  - c. "the effort of the jurist to derive the law on an issue by expending all the available means of interpretation at his disposal and by taking into account all the legal proofs related to the issue by the judge."
  - d. All of the above
47. Certain areas are excluded from the *mujtahid's* domain of *ijtehad*, such as
- a. Where the legal rule is unambiguously stated in the texts (the *Qur'an*, or the *Sunnah*)
  - b. the drinking of alcohol, theft, prohibition of *hirabah*, fornication, adultery and other *hudud* crimes
  - c. Cases that are subject to consensus are also excluded from the *mujtahid's* sphere of *ijtehad*.
  - d. all of the above
48. Imam ..... has strictly rejected *Istihsan* (juristic preference)
- a. Al-Shafi'i,

- b. Malik
  - c. Shaybani
  - d. Abu Yusuf
49. The doctrine of *maslaha* (public interest) has been expounded by Imam .....
- a. Malik
  - b. Shatibi
  - c. Ghazali
  - d. Abu Hanifah
50. 'What is proven by *Urf* is alike that proven by Shariah' is a maxim of
- a. Equity
  - b. *Mejallah*
  - c. Natural law
  - d. Islamic law
51. *Summa Theologiae* was the work of .....
- a. Aristotle
  - b. St. Thomas Aquinas
  - c. Cicero
  - d. Sir Edward Coke
52. Cicero was a leading ..... philosopher
- a. Greek
  - b. Stoic
  - c. Positivist
  - d. Naturalist
53. *Leviathan* is the work of .....
- a. Thomas Hobbes
  - b. St. Thomas Aquinas
  - c. Ronald Dworkin
  - d. Jeremy Bentham
54. ....is well known for his famous statement, "it is the greatest happiness of the greatest number which is the measure of right and wrong."
- a. John Austin
  - b. John Stuart Mill
  - c. Jeremy Bentham
  - d. Karl Marx
55. The theory of utility is given by .....
- a. Ronald Dworkin
  - b. Jeremy Bentham
  - c. John Austin
  - d. Hugo Grotius
56. H. L. A. Hart has given the theory that .....
- a. "Law is the union of primary and secondary rules",
  - b. "Law is the command of the sovereign backed by sanctions"
  - c. There is always one right answer to every legal question
  - d. None of the above

57. In ..... PLD 1958 SC 533, C. J. Munir based his opinion on Kelson's theory of revolutionary validity whereas Justice Cornelius based his dissenting opinion on natural law.
- Dosso v. State*,
  - East Pakistan v. Mehdi Ali Khan*,
  - Asma Jilani v. The Govt. of the Punjab*,
  - None of the above
58. According to O. W. Holmes, "The life of law has not been logic, it has been ....."
- Legislation
  - Case law
  - Experience
  - None of the above
59. According to libertarians, law shall not be used to enforce morality.
- False
  - Partially false
  - Partially true
  - True
60. According to Naturalists, when judges decide cases they actually make law rather than discover it, whereas according to Positivists, judges discover law when they decide it.
- True
  - Partially true
  - False
  - None of the above
61. According to Ronald Dworkin, the process of constructive interpretation is made up of three analytical stages: 1) pre-interpretive stage, 2) interpretive stage, and 3) post-interpretive stage.
- Partially true
  - True
  - False
  - Partially false
62. Principle is a standard to be observed because it is a requirement of justice or fairness or some other dimension of morality. This definition is given by .....
- H. L. A. Hart,
  - Lon F. Fuller
  - Ronald Dworkin
  - J. W. Harris
63. St. Thomas Aquinas incorporated the element of reason into the definition of law
- False
  - Partially false
  - True
  - None of the above
64. The American Declaration of Independence was influenced by natural law
- True
  - False
  - Partially false

- d. None of the above
65. Law has inner morality which is inseparable from it. Thus, morality cannot be separated from law. This was the view of .....
- John Finnis
  - Lon F. Fuller
  - H. L. A. Hart
  - Joseph Raz
66. *Khul'* is consensual according to Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi', Hanbali, and Shi'i schools of thought
- true
  - false
  - partially true
  - partially false
67. According to statutory as well as case law in Pakistan regarding *khul'*, a court can dissolve a marriage through *khul'* without the consent of the husband
- False
  - True
  - Partially true
  - None of the above
68. The Supreme Court in ..... held (for the first time) that a Muslim woman is entitled to *khul'* as of right.
- Muhammad Akram v. The State*, PLD 1963 SC 373
  - Muhammad Ittefaq v. The State* 1986 SCMR 1627
  - Muhammad Nawaz v. State*, 1998 SCMR 891
  - Mst. Khurshid Bibi v. Muhammad Amin*, PLD 1967 SC 97
69. In ....., the Lahore High Court observed that "We are dealing with the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an and on a question of interpretation we are not bound by the opinions of jurists."
- Mst. Balqis Fatima v. Najm-ul-Ikram Qureshi*,
  - Mst. Umar Bibi v. Mohammad Din*,
  - Mst. Zohra Begum v. Sh. Latif Ahmad Munawwar*,
  - Mst. Khurshid Bibi v. Muhammad Amin*,
70. In *Syed Ali Nawaz Gardezi v. Muhammad Yousaf*, PLD 1963 SC 51, the Supreme Court held (for the first time) that failure to give notice of *talaq* amounts to .....
- Revocation
  - that *talaq* is not effective
  - that there was no *talaq* at all
  - none of the above
71. In ..... the Supreme Court held that "failure to send notice of *Talaq* to the Chairman of the Union Council [under S. 7 of the MFLO, 1961] does not by itself lead to the conclusion that *Talaq* has been revoked. It may only be ineffective but not revoked."
- Junaid Ali v. Abdul Qadir*, 1987 SCMR 518
  - Mst. Kaneez Fatima v. Wali Muhammad*, PLD 1993 SC 901
  - Mst. Khurshid Bibi v. Muhammad Amin*, PLD 1967 SC 97
  - The State v. Asif Adil and Others*, 1997 SCMR 209

72. In *Allah Rakha v. Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 2000 FSC 1, the Federal Shariat Court held that Ss. 4 & 7 (3 & 5) of the MFLO, 1961 is against the injunctions of Islam.
- True
  - False
  - Partially true
  - None of the above
73. According to Ibn Taymiyyah, Ibn al-Qiyyam, *Shi'a*, and *Ahl al-hadith*, three repudiations in one session amount only to one *talaq*
- True
  - False
  - Partially true
  - None of the above
74. The procedure laid down in section 7 of the Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961 indicates that Pakistan has abolished triple *talaq* implicitly
- True
  - False
  - Partially true
  - Partially false
75. According to case law in Pakistan, the consent of the *Wali* (guardian) is not required for the validity of *nikah*
- False
  - Partially false
  - True
  - Partially true
76. When a Muslim woman exercises the right delegated to her by her husband under s. 18 of the *Nikahnama* it amounts
- One irrevocable *talaq*
  - One revocable *talaq*
  - Three *talaq*
  - Two *talaq*
77. Apostasy of wife *per se* is not a ground for dissolution of marriage under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- True
  - False
  - Partially true
  - Partially false
78. A Muslim woman can exercise her right of puberty even if she has consummated her marriage before the age of sixteen
- False
  - Partially false
  - True
  - None of the above
79. In the absence of a mother, which of the following females has the first priority to have the custody of a Muslim child

- a. Father's mother
  - b. Mother's mother
  - c. Sister
  - d. Maternal aunt
80. The explanation to s. 2 of the ..... states that "While interpreting and explaining the *Shari'ah* the recognized principles of interpretation and explanation of the Holy Qur'an and [the] Sunnah shall be followed and the expositions and opinions of recognized jurists of Islam belonging to prevalent Islamic schools of jurisprudence may be taken into consideration."
- a. Enforcement of Shari'ah Act, 1991,
  - b. The Shariat Act, 1985,
  - c. The Interpretation of Shari'ah Act, 1991,
  - d. None of the above
81. The number of member nations to the United Nations as of 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 is
- a. 92
  - b. 190
  - c. 112
  - d. 193
82. The Geneva Conventions comprise rules that apply in times of armed conflict and seek to protect people who are not or are no longer taking part in hostilities, including
- a. wounded or sick fighters
  - b. prisoners of war
  - c. civilians
  - d. medical and religious personnel
  - e. all of the above
83. The International Court of Justice
- a. Is also known as the International Criminal Court
  - b. Has the same means to enforce its judgments as State courts
  - c. Was recently located in Yugoslavia
  - d. Cannot offer advisory opinions without mutual consent of State
  - e. None of the above
84. Which of the following statements about the International Court of Justice is *not* correct?
- a. Its Statute forms an integral part of the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

- b. It cannot decide a case unless all the state parties to that dispute give consent to accept the Court's decision.
  - c. It can award punishment to individuals for violation of international obligations.
  - d. Its seat is in The Hague.
85. The phrase *levee en masse* denotes:
- a. Mass killing by the invading forces in an unoccupied territory
  - b. Mass uprising against the invading forces in an unoccupied territory
  - c. Mass movement and deportation
  - d. None of the above
86. The four elements of statehood, according to Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 1933, are territory, population, government and:
- a. Sovereignty
  - b. Capacity to enter into relations with other states
  - c. Recognition by other states
  - d. None of the above
87. The Second Geneva Convention of 1949 relates to:
- a. Prisoners of War
  - b. Protection of civilians
  - c. Protection of combatants in battlefield
  - d. Protection of combatants at sea
88. *Opinio juris* means:
- a. Writings of highly qualified jurists
  - b. Juristic fiction
  - c. Principle of territorial jurisdiction
  - d. None of the above
89. Peremptory norms of customary international law, which cannot be altered even by express treaty provisions, are known as:
- a. *Jus cogens*
  - b. *Jus ad bellum*
  - c. *Jus gentium*
  - d. *Jus naturale*
90. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, allows derogation from some of its provisions if:
- a. the government is in danger
  - b. the state calls the international community for assistance
  - c. if the Security Council of the United Nations Organization takes cognizance of the matter
  - d. Public emergency exists that threatens the life of the nation.
91. Primary sources of human rights law are
- a. Treaties and customs

- b. Human conscience and nature
  - c. Writings of jurists and decisions of international tribunals
  - d. None of the above.
92. If a serious violation of human rights takes place, then the best option is
- a. to take the case to the International Court of Justice and seek remedy
  - b. to ask the International Criminal Court to take *sou moto* action against the culprits
  - c. wait and see because international law does not provide any enforcement mechanism
  - d. None of the above
93. *Non-Refoulement* means
- a. Do not protect a criminal.
  - b. Do not torture a refugee.
  - c. Do not push back the refugee.
  - d. None of the above.
94. The right of self-defence is available under Article 51 of the UN Charter
- a. False
  - b. Partially false
  - c. True
  - d. Partially true
95. According to Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:
- a. international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
  - b. international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
  - c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
  - d. subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.
  - e. all of the above
96. Write (NEATLY) 5 – 10 sentences on either “a hot July day” or “how did you make it to the test this morning?” Only the first 10 sentences will be considered should you write more than 10 sentences. Use the back of page 16 for writing the sentences.  
(5)