

**Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL)
DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD**

M.A. (Security and Defence Laws)

Academic Year: 2023-2024

Third Semester Repeat Examination (June, 2024)

Paper II – 2.3.10 Terrorism and Counter Terrorism

Duration of the Examination: 2 ½ hours

Total Marks: 70 marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.
 - b) Please mention your DDE ID No., date of the exam, name of the programme & subject on the Answer Sheet and the Additional Answer Sheets, if any.
 - c) The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the Invigilator.
 - d) Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them. Answers without question numbers / wrong question numbers will not be evaluated.
 - e) Write the answers clearly and neatly. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.
 - f) Candidates are prohibited to carry phones or any other electronic devices, books, material etc. in the Examination Hall.
 - g) Copying is strictly prohibited and is considered as a serious academic misconduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.
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Section – A

Answer FIVE questions out of SEVEN questions and each question carries 10 marks. (5 x 10 marks = 50 marks)

1. Terrorism comes from a French word 'terrorisme' and originally referred specifically to state terrorism as practiced by the French government during 1793-1794. Analyse the major theories of terrorism which can help in understanding the problem of tackling terrorism.
2. International Humanitarian Law does not define terrorism, but it does prohibit many acts committed in armed conflict which would be considered as terrorism. Explain the international humanitarian aspect of terrorism.

3. Both terrorism and counter terrorism affect the enjoyment of human rights. Write about the specific human rights challenges in the context of terrorism and counter terrorism.
4. In *Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab*, the court observes, "If the human rights are outraged then the court should set its face against such violation of human rights by exercising its majestic judicial theory". What is the role of Indian Judiciary in the matter of terrorism and human rights?
5. "Terrorism fails while insurgencies can sometime succeed". Differentiate between terrorism and insurgencies in the light of the given observation.
6. The General Assembly Resolutions on Terrorism encourages actions to develop international and national legal rules for dealing with terrorists. Discuss about GA and what are the broad classifications of GA Resolutions?
7. Multilateral Conventions help in the formation of a steady international framework. Discuss in detail the various multilateral conventions on terrorism.

Section – B

Answer FOUR questions out of SIX questions and each question carries 05 marks. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

- A. What is the difference between a Terrorist Act and a Criminal Act?
- B. Write a short note on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- C. Write about Geographic Specification of Terrorism.
- D. The Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of War Crime and Abuse of Power outlines minimum standards for treatment of victims of war crimes. What are these standards?
- E. Write about the scope and applicability of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002?
- F. What are the salient features of the National Investigating Agency Act, 2008?