

**NALSAR PROXIMATE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD
P.G. DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN**

2015-2016

PAPER I – INTRODUCTION TO IHL

Time: 3 hours

Marks 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The questions to be interpreted as given no clarifications can be sought from the invigilator.
 2. Answer five questions. All question carry equal marks (20 marks each)
 3. Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them.
 4. Bare Text of Geneva Conventions & Protocols can be collected from the Invigilator.
No other printed or handwritten materials will be allowed in the exam hall.
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ANSWER QUESTION NO. 8 WHICH IS COMPULSORY AND ANY FOUR OTHERS

1. *‘International law is a body of rules which is legally binding on the states in their intercourse with each other. These rules are primarily those which govern the relations of states but states are not the only subjects of International Law.* In the light of given statement briefly explain the meaning and difference between sources and subjects of international law. Elaborate and examine the sources and subjects of the International Law and International Humanitarian Law.
2. What do you understand by non-international armed conflict? How is it different from international armed conflict? Critically examine and elaborate the situations where non-international armed conflict can convert into international armed conflict with illustrative examples and leading cases.
3. What do you understand by the famous Latin maxim *Cuius est solum, eius est usque ad caelum et ad inferos*? Do you agree with the statement that *‘for whoever owns the soil, it is theirs up to Heaven and down to Hell’*? Elucidate the concept of State Sovereignty in the context of International Humanitarian Law. Can a state be made responsible for any of its legal action that causes damage to another state? Give reasons in support of the same.
4. *State practice over the years has established that religious and medical personnel belonging to the armed forces of a state are considered as non-combatants.* Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer. In the light of the given statement, critically examine and elaborate the differences between combatants and non-combatants with the help of suitable examples. Whether there has been any change in the status of combatants and non-combatants in the light of the given contemporary developments?
5. *John F Kennedy has very rightly mentioned in one of his popular quote that the states should strive their best to end wars or else a day will come when the war will end states and its people.* In the light of the this famous statement, critically examine the difference between war and

international armed conflict. Is this statement true only for war or even for internal and regional armed conflict. Give reasons with the help of suitable examples.

6. Critically examine the role of institutional framework established under the Geneva Convention 1949 and the subsequent additional protocols to deal with war like situations. With the help of leading cases and illustrations, analyse the powers and functions of such international institutions and suggest measures to overcome the challenges faced by the institution in successful implementation of the convention.
7. Yemen is in the grip of its most severe crisis in years, as competing forces fight for control of the country. Whether the Yemen crisis can be classified under the conflict categories recognized under international humanitarian law? If so, then explain the category with reasons for inclusion. Critically analyse the role of the international humanitarian conventions in combatting the Yemen crisis.

8. Short Notes (Answer any four of the following)

1. St. Petersburg Declaration
2. Jus in bello and Jus ad bellum
3. Universal Jurisdiction
4. Humanitarian Intervention
5. Protected Persons
6. International Criminal Court