

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

**2018 – 2019
Annual Exams (May, 2019)**

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. Short notes to be answered in more than 250 words, Long answers to be answered in more than 1000 words.**
- 5. Bare Text of Geneva Conventions & Protocols can be collected from the Invigilator.**
- 6. No other printed or handwritten materials will be allowed in the exam hall.**
- 7. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.**

ANSWER ANY FIVE (5) OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY (5 x 20 marks = 100 marks)

1. Discuss the importance of international humanitarian law in a contemporary world torn apart by numerous armed conflicts. Explain the basic objectives and purpose of this branch of law, while critically examining two of its fundamental limitations, that it does not prohibit the use of violence, nor makes any distinction based on the purpose of the conflict.
2. The principles enshrined under common Articles 2 and 3 of the Geneva Conventions, suggests that international humanitarian law can be considered as customary international law, in the sense, that it is binding on every State even though a State is not a party to the conventions. Examine the validity of this statement. If your answer is in the affirmative, what authorities would you rely upon to support your views in this regard?
3. Discuss how major religions of the world have contributed to the development of the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law. Illustrate your answer with the help of some of the legal provisions which bear a reflection of that influence under the Geneva Conventions.
4. What are the modern sources of international humanitarian laws and how have they laid down a concrete foundation for several international instruments, including the Geneva Conventions and Hague Regulations for States to comply with the laws of war.
5. How the concept of “international armed conflict” is defined under the Geneva Conventions and how is it different from “non-international armed conflicts”? Is there any possibility of

neatly drawing a distinction between the two concepts, especially in some of the most dangerous armed conflicts in the world, for example, Middle East and Africa?

6. Examine how the concept of human rights is situated in relation to international humanitarian law. Discuss this with reference to specific legal provisions enumerated under the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.
7. Briefly discuss the legal principles and provisions which can be invoked from the corpus of international humanitarian law in emergency situations arising from the existence of internal disturbances and armed conflicts. Illustrate your answer with some of the recent examples from across the globe.
8. Write Short notes on **any FOUR** of the following:
 - i. *Jus Cogens*
 - ii. *Hors de combat*
 - iii. *Force Majeure*
 - iv. International Fact-Finding Commission
 - v. Human rights and treatment of detainees
 - vi. Prohibition of use of force under the UN Charter
 - vii. Protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked
 - viii. Declaration of Minimum Humanitarian Standards