


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: Humanitarian & Refugee Law Semester: IV Program: LL.B (Hons.) Course Code: CLCC2017P		Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pay attention to the word limits mentioned for each section. 2. Read every question carefully before attempting. Answers are expected to be crisp and relevant to the point. 			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Can you recall the key principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)? Provide a brief explanation of each principle.	2	CO1
Q 2	What are the main sources of International Humanitarian Law? List and briefly explain them.	2	CO1
Q 3	Can you list the four Geneva Conventions and briefly explain their main purposes?	2	CO1
Q 4	List the protections afforded to civilians under International Humanitarian Law during armed conflicts.	2	CO1
Q 5	What are the criteria that individuals must meet to be considered refugees under the 1951 refugee convention?	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Explain the concept of non-international armed conflict (NIAC) under International Humanitarian Law. What distinguishes NIACs from international armed conflicts (IACs)?	5	CO2
Q 7	Describe the principle of military necessity in International Humanitarian Law. How does it relate to the conduct of armed forces during wartime?	5	CO2
Q 8	Elucidate the concept of "special protection" for certain categories of persons, such as children, women, etc, under International Humanitarian Law? How does IHL safeguard their rights and well-being during armed conflicts?	5	CO2
Q 9	Describe the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the protection of refugees. What are the main functions and responsibilities of the UNHCR.	5	CO2

SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	You are a military strategist, planning a humanitarian corridor to evacuate civilians trapped in a conflict zone. Apply the principles of proportionality and distinction measures to design the evacuation operation, ensuring the safety and security of civilians while minimizing risks to humanitarian personnel.	10	CO3
Q 11	Compare and contrast the refugee definition outlined in the 1951 Refugee Convention with the expanded criteria found in regional instruments such as the Organization for African Unity. Evaluate the implications of these differences for individuals seeking asylum in various parts of the world.	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q12	Some publicists have argued that combatant status should be extended to all persons who participate in armed conflict, and that the law has developed to the point that POW status and treatment could be extended to all persons under the law of armed conflict. Analyze the laws relating to war and answer- (a)What are some of the practical and conceptual benefits of such an approach? (b)What are the practical and conceptual problems with these arguments?	25	CO4
Q13	Between two States parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, there is an armed conflict. Volunteers are sought out in a prisoner of war camp to work for two weeks clearing out a munitions facility that the enemy has taken. Better meals are promised to volunteers, but an explosion kills three of them. Analyse the given facts and answer the questions- (a) Who are prisoners of war? (b) Is it in accordance with the Geneva Conventions to use prisoners of war for dangerous work? (c) Do prisoners who volunteer for such work renounce certain rights under the Conventions? (d) Are the Detaining Power's promises of better conditions for volunteers an unacceptable form of pressure? (e) Describe the role of the Geneva Conventions in protecting victims of armed conflict.	25	CO4