

National Security and Counter terrorism Law

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :50

Answer Any Five Questions. Each question carries TEN Marks(5*10 =50 Marks)

1. Critically examine the need for stringent bail provisions in counter terrorism legislations in India.
2. Has the absence of a universal definition of terrorism affected the definition of terrorism at the Indian domestic level? Do you think substantial amendments need to be made to the existing definitions of terrorism?
3. Is terrorism the same as organised crime? Or are there fundamental differences between the two? Have the Indian Courts made any attempts to distinguish between organised crimes and terrorism?
4. "The definition of 'terrorist act' in section 15 of the UAPA is so vague that it is susceptible to misuse." Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate.
5. "Section 49 of the UAPA, in as much as it accords protection of State action taken in good faith, the consequences of such unbridled power is dangerous for a constitutional democracy as it sets the stage for excesses by the state." Comment.
6. Compared to TADA and POTA, has there been significant changes made in the provisions of UAPA that ensures national security without violating the rights of the accused?
7. Examine whether mere membership of a banned organization will incriminate a person under UAPA unless he resorts to violence or incites people to violence and does an act intended to create disorder or disturbance of public peace by resorting to violence.
8. Examine the counter terrorism measures adopted in UK.
