



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)
MAIN CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR
FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN GLOBAL COMMUNITY
HEALTH AND TRAVEL MEDICINE**

COURSE CODE: NCG 427

COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND REFUGEE HEALTH

DATE: 8/4/2024 TIME: 2HRS 3-6pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Answer.....

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

Paper Consists of 2 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to the 1951 Convention, who is considered a refugee?
 - A) Someone fleeing economic hardship
 - B) Someone fearing persecution based on political opinion
 - C) Someone seeking better job opportunities
 - D) Someone looking for adventure
2. What does the principle of non-refoulement prohibit?
 - A) Forced return of refugees to their home country
 - B) Forced relocation of refugees within their host country
 - C) Denial of refugee status based on nationality
 - D) Selection of refugees based on their religion
3. Which of the following is NOT a right entitled to refugees under the Convention?
 - A) Right to work
 - B) Right to education
 - C) Right to own property
 - D) Right to freedom of movement
4. What are states encouraged to facilitate under the Convention?
 - A) Forced repatriation of refugees
 - B) Forced assimilation of refugees
 - C) Voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement
 - D) Isolation of refugees from the local population
5. What is emphasized regarding refugee families in the Convention?
 - A) The importance of separating families
 - B) The importance of unity and protection of the family
 - C) The exclusion of families from refugee status
 - D) The prioritization of single refugees over families
6. In what situations may refugees be granted temporary protection?
 - A) When they want to explore different countries
 - B) When they refuse to integrate into the host society
 - C) When immediate return to their home country is not possible
 - D) When they commit crimes in the host country
7. What is the purpose of exclusion clauses in the Convention?
 - A) To protect refugees from persecution
 - B) To provide additional rights to refugees
 - C) To exclude individuals from refugee status in certain circumstances
 - D) To encourage states to cooperate with the UNHCR
8. According to Walter (1987), what defines terrorism?
 - A) The use of violence for political aims
 - B) The pursuit of social equality through violence

- C) The promotion of economic growth through violence
 - D) The establishment of religious dominance through violence
9. Which statement best describes the nature of terrorism?
- A) It is primarily conducted by state actors
 - B) It involves only politically motivated violence
 - C) It often involves weaker parties resorting to violence against stronger parties
 - D) It always aims to achieve military victory
10. According to Thackrah (2004), what are the three principle objectives of terrorism?
- A) Economic gain, social justice, and political stability
 - B) Self-advertisement, demoralization of the government, and provocation
 - C) Religious domination, cultural preservation, and territorial expansion
 - D) Military superiority, technological advancement, and diplomatic influence
11. Which type of terrorism involves violence perpetrated by a government against its own people?
- A) State terrorism
 - B) Cyberterrorism
 - C) Bioterrorism
 - D) Narco-terrorism
12. What is the primary characteristic of cyberterrorism?
- A) It targets physical infrastructure
 - B) It involves the use of biological agents
 - C) It relies on traditional military tactics
 - D) It utilizes computer network tools to cause harm
13. What distinguishes bioterrorism from other forms of terrorism?
- A) It involves the use of explosives
 - B) It targets only political figures
 - C) It utilizes biological agents to cause harm
 - D) It relies on cyberattacks to disrupt systems
14. What defines ecoterrorism?
- A) Violence against wildlife for economic gain
 - B) Violence against the environment for political reasons
 - C) Violence against government officials for social justice
 - D) Violence against corporations for religious purposes
15. According to the UN, what are the consequences of nuclear terrorism?
- A) Minimal impact on international peace and security
 - B) Serious bodily injury but no substantial damage to property
 - C) Gravest consequences posing a threat to international peace and security
 - D) Limited environmental damage with no loss of life
16. How is narco-terrorism financed?

- A) Through profits from legal businesses
 - B) Through donations from foreign governments
 - C) Through profits from illegal drug trafficking
 - D) Through investments in the stock market
17. What is the primary objective of state terrorism?
- A) To promote democracy
 - B) To protect human rights
 - C) To suppress opposition
 - D) To foster economic growth
18. Which type of terrorism involves the use of the Internet to launch attacks?
- A) Bioterrorism
 - B) Eco-terrorism
 - C) Cyberterrorism
 - D) Narco-terrorism
19. What distinguishes nuclear terrorism from other forms of terrorism?
- A) It involves the use of radioactive materials
 - B) It targets specific ethnic groups
 - C) It relies on traditional weapons
 - D) It is primarily motivated by religious beliefs
20. How does ecoterrorism differ from other forms of terrorism?
- A) It targets government institutions
 - B) It aims to promote environmental conservation
 - C) It involves violence against wildlife
 - D) It seeks to advance religious ideologies

Short Answer Questions

1. In conflict-affected regions, the displacement of populations often exacerbates existing health challenges and creates new ones. Discuss (10 marks).
2. Counter-terrorism measures may sometimes violate human rights of refugee populations and elevate health consequences. Discuss (10 marks).
3. Outline any 10 components you would consider for a policy aimed at addressing the interplay between terrorism and refugee health in a specific conflict-affected region (10 marks).
4. Assess the role of the state in mitigating the effects of terrorism on refugee health and well-being (10 marks).

Long Answer Questions

1. As a global community health practitioner, assess the management strategies you would employ in addressing mental health issues among refugees affected by incidences of terrorism (20 marks).
2. Assess the preparedness levels by government and non-governmental agencies in addressing the threat of bioterrorism (20 marks).

