

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**LL.B. Summer 2018 – 19 Examination**

Semester: 2

Subject Code: 17100155

Subject Name: Human Rights and Practices

Date: 17/04/2019

Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Total Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed. (1 marks each. All Compulsory)****(15)**

1. Who is the guarantor of the rights according to the Indian constitution?
 

(a) Supreme Court of India	(c) Parliament
(b) President	(d) Government
2. Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
 

(a) Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court	(b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
(c) Any person appointed by the President	(d) Retired Chief Justice of any High Court
3. Which of the following is not the function of the National Human Rights Commission?
 

(a) To interfere in the proceedings related to any human rights violation case pending in the court	(b) Protecting human rights of prisoners
(c) To provide Economic compensation to any human rights violation victim	(d) Promoting research in the field of human rights
4. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
 

(a) 10 December 1948	(b) 15 August 1947
(c) 26 January 1950	(d) None
5. In case of fundamental rights violations, \_\_\_\_\_ can be approached directly for ultimate justice per Article 32
 

(a) Any court in India	(c) High Courts
(b) Supreme Court	(d) Both B and C
6. The concept of human right is based on the assumption that human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. (True/False)
7. "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" has been stated under which provision of UDHR
 

(a) Article 1	(c) Article 2
(b) Statement is false	(d) None of the above
8. Which of the following articles guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law for all individuals residing within the territory of India?
 

(a) 15	(b) 14
(c) 17	(d) 18
9. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?
 

(a) Part II	(b) Part III
(c) Part V	(d) Part IV
10. Fundamental Rights have no value without?
 

(a) Right to Freedom	(c) Right to Freedom of Religion
(b) Right to Property	(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
11. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_
12. ICCPR stands for \_\_\_\_\_
13. ICESCR stands for \_\_\_\_\_
14. UNCRPD stands for \_\_\_\_\_
15. UNHCR stands for \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.2 A) Write short notes on (Each of three mark) (15)**

1. Rights of women in India.
2. Rights of children in India
3. Characteristics of Human rights
4. Theory of legal rights
5. Nature of rights

**Q.3 A) “Utilitarianism looks into maximizing utility, i.e. that action or policy that produces the largest amount of good”. Critically review the concept in the background of majoritarian interest trumping the interest of others. (07)**

**OR**

**A) “The golden triangle of the Indian constitution essentially limits state power and thereby seeks to uphold the basic human rights”. Discuss the same in the background of broader constitutional framework in India. (07)**

**B) “Particularly in societies under transition, civil society cannot act alone and should support the establishment of national institutions for the protection of human rights”. Discuss the role of civil society groups in ensuring access to justice in case of violation of rights, with relevant cases. (08)**

**OR**

**B) “An incident of human rights’ violation may be localized but essentially is a threat to the State and the society at large”. Discuss the same with reference to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the role of the Commissions in curtailing such violations. (08)**

**Q.4 A) “Human rights are no rights at all. They gain their prominence only if it is backed by the State”. Discuss the statement with reference to the state being the perpetrator of human rights violations, in the background of People’s Union of Civil Liberties vs Union of India (1997). (07)**

**B) Answer the following (Any FOUR) (Each of two mark) (08)**

1. Development of Human rights
2. Theory of natural rights
3. Universal Declaration of Human rights
4. Definition of Refugees
5. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child (UNCRC)