

**LL. M. SEM-II (2015 Course) CBCS : WINTER - 2018**  
**SUBJECT : b) HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP : PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT**  
**OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**

Day : Monday  
Date : 03/12/2018

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2018-1591**

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **FOUR** questions.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

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- Q.1** "Due to the misuse and abuse of some of the provisions of the constitution, judicial activism has gained significance." in the light of the above statement comment on the role of judicial activism in protection of human rights.
- Q.2** When the constitution of India was being drafted and adopted, the Universal Declaration had already been passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations."Comment on the development of human rights in India.
- Q.3** Part III of the Indian Constitution contain the list of the fundamental right; that guarantees civil liberties to all the citizens of India to live in peace and harmony without fear of being suppressed by others. Explain.
- Q.4** Evaluate the crucial role of India in implementing international norms and standards for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Q.5** Supreme Court is the highest Constitutional Court and acts as the guardian of the Constitution. Comment on the role and significance of the supreme court of India.
- Q.6** How the Preamble of Indian Constitution incorporates the Human Rights.?
- Q.7** The scope of a Court to protect human rights is of wide amplitude. It is not confined merely to the case of an accused person. It is also not confined to a court exercising criminal jurisdiction, but to every court of law. In the light of the above statement evaluate the role of Criminal Courts in the protection of human rights.
- Q.8** Write short notes on
- a) Statutory Tribunals
  - b) High Courts

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