

LL.B. (3 Year Degree Course) Sem-VI (CBCS - 2015 COURSE) :
WINTER - 2018
SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Day : Tuesday
Date : 30/10/2018

W-2018-1540

Time: 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 Roots of Human Rights, 'lay far back in primitive, ancient and medieval thought, but their formal recognition by law in the world at large in the manner which has been given to them the connotation with which we now attach to the human rights is a development of past century'. Discuss.

OR

Discuss the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its importance in promotion of Human Rights.

Q.2 Critically examine the implementation procedure stated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for protecting the civil and political rights.

OR

Evaluate the features of Convention against Torture and state India's standpoint on the same.

Q.3 Discuss Women as a vulnerable group. Trace the legal measures adopted by India for protecting the women's rights.

OR

Evaluate the importance of European Convention on Human rights.

Q.4 Define Human Rights. Analyse the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 and discuss how far it had succeeded in promoting and protecting Human Rights.

OR

What is International Humanitarian Law? Discuss the scope and character of International Humanitarian Law.

Q.5 a) Write a note on State Human Rights Commission.

b) A social activist had observed, a circus running in nearby his area. The circus alleged to have children below the age of 14 years working in the extreme bad conditions. The children are not paid for their labour. It is also alleged that circus management is also involved in physical and sexual abuse of children. State the kinds of violations in the above case and guide the legal remedies by which the social activist would able to rescue the children.

OR

a) Write a note on the importance of Tehran Conference.

b) Large scales incidences of communal violence were reported in the Gujarat during February 2018. About three thousand people belonging to minority Muslim Community killed and property was destroyed. The Gujarat state Govt. and its police did not take appropriate measures to prevent violence and failed to provide safety, security and justice to the victims. What can be done in these types of massacre of people in collusion with the state? Does NHRC have the power to inquire *suo-moto* in to such matters of gross violation of Human Rights? Can NHRC reach to Supreme Court of India?

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