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19 (III) HRPR 3.6 (H)

2019

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

(Constitutional Law Group)

Paper : 3.6 (H₃)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers given in the brackets: $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) The European Social Charter came into force on _____. (January 26, 1965/ February 26, 1965)

(ii) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the U.N. on _____ 1948. (9th December/10th December)

Contd.

- (iii) The United Nations Charter came into force in the year _____. (1945/1946)
- (iv) _____ was established under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. (United Nations/League of Nations)
- (v) U.N. Centre for Human Right has been established in _____. (Geneva/London)
- (vi) Any entity which possess _____ personality is called a subject of international law. (national/international)
- (vii) Right to life is enumerated under Part _____ of the Constitution of India. (II/III)
- (viii) In _____ has laid down specific guidelines required to be followed while making arrests. (P. K. Basu *vs* State of W. B./Naga peoples movement for Human Rights *vs* U.O.I.)
- (ix) In _____ the Covenant on Civil and Political Right was adopted. (1958/1966)
- (x) The Office of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights was created on _____. (20th December 1993/20th January 1999)

2. Write notes on the following : 2×5=10

- (i) Human Right Court
 (ii) Solidarity Right
 (iii) Civil Right
 (iv) Security Council
 (v) I.L.O.

3. Define Human Rights. Trace the historical development of Human Rights. 12

Or

What is the impact of Natural Law in respect of Human Right? Discuss it fully. 12

4. Explain the basic principles of Sovereign equality of States and non-intervention. 12

Or

Discuss about State jurisdiction on terrorism and hijacking. 12

5. What are the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, 1966? Explain in detail. 12

Or

Discuss in detail about European Convention on Human Rights. 12

6. Write a note on Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. 12

Or

Discuss the role of Indian Judiciary regarding enforcement of Human Rights in India. 12

7. Discuss the facts in brief and principle laid down in : (**any one**) 12

(i) Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan

(ii) D. K. Basu vs W. B. AIR 1997, SC. 610.

Or

What do you mean by International Dispute? Discuss the various methods for settlement of International dispute. 12

Total number of printed pages-7

19 (III) HRLW (H)

2018

HUMAN RIGHT LAW AND PRACTICE

(CL Group)

Paper : 3·6 (H₃)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers given in the brackets: $1 \times 10 = 10$

(i) Right to privacy is a _____. (civil right/political right)

(ii) Generally rights are classified into civil and _____ rights. (Constitutional/political)

Contd.

- (iii) Optional protocol to the covenant on civil and political rights was adopted in _____ . (1966/1956)
- (iv) The tenure of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is _____ (5 years or upto 70 years of age/5 years or upto 65 years) of age.
- (v) First Generation Rights are mostly _____ Rights. (Negative/Positive)
- (vi) Child rights are protected in Article _____ of ICCPR. (20/24)
- (vii) The concept of the Human Right is based on the concept that all human beings are equal in _____ and Rights. (Status/Dignity)
- (viii) After the Second World War _____ has taken several measures to protect the human rights. (UNO/International Court of Justice)

- (ix) The United Nations International Children's Emergency fund was created by the United Nations General Assembly on _____ . (14th Dec 1946/ 11th Dec 1946)
- (x) Human Rights Day is observed on _____ . (10th October/10th December)

2. Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

- (i) Narcotics
- (ii) Solidarity Rights
- (iii) UNICEF
- (iv) Assam State Human Rights Commission
- (v) Basic Principles of Sovereign Equality of the State.

3. Explain International disputes. Discuss briefly about various peaceful means for settlement of International dispute. Distinguish between amicable means of settlement with coercive means of settlement. $2+6+4=12$

Or

Write notes on the following: **(any two)**
 $6+6=12$

- (i) Individual as a subject of International law
 - (ii) Treatment of aliens
 - (iii) War Crimes.
4. What is meant by 'Human Rights'? Are Human Rights accepted Universally? What were the first steps taken to protect human rights at the International level? Can the human rights committee deals with complaint from individuals? $3+2+5+2=12$

Or

Define 'Human Rights'. Trace the evolution of human rights.

5. Write the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993. 12

Or

Write brief notes on **any two**: $6+6=12$

- (i) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
 - (ii) European Convention on Human Rights.
 - (iii) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948.
6. Write down the power and functions of National Human Rights Commission. How far the NHRC has upheld the aspirations of common man? $8+4=12$

Or

Point out the merits and deficiencies of the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Suggest *at least two* areas for reform in the 1993 Act. Give reasons. 4+4+4=12

7. Answer **any two** of the following: 6+6=12

- (i) Discuss the facts in brief and principle of law laid down in Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011.
- (ii) Does International law protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities? How do the United Nations' Human Rights mechanism address the issue of minorities?
- (iii) What is the contribution of the UNICEF to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- (iv) SAARC.

Or

Discuss the fact in brief and principle of law laid down in Nilabanti Behera vs West Bengal, Air 1997 SC 1960. 12