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P.G.Diploma in Human Rights Law (DHRL)
(1st YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2013-14
POLITICAL THOUGHT AND HUMAN RIGHT JURISPRUDENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Choose the correct option: [1×10=10
- (i) The idea for the protection for human rights and fundamental freedoms was conceived in:
(a) Rom charter (b) Sam Francisco
(c) Atlantic (d) Saint pt. Berg
 - (ii) U.N. Declaration of human rights consist of Art:
(a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 45 (d) 48
 - (iii) Which articles deals with civil and political rights:
(a) Art 2 to 10 (b) Art 2 to 20 (c) Art 2 to 22 (d) Art 5 to 22
 - (iv) Utilitarian theory propounded by:
(a) John rawls (b) Jermy Bentham (c) Hart (d) Roscow Pound
 - (v) head quarter of UNHCR is in.....:
(a) Geneva (b) Rome (c) Washington (d) new york
 - (vi) International humanitarian law is related with.....:
(a) International law
(b) Protection to human beings
(c) From the consequences of armed conflicts
(d) All are correct
 - (vii) Right to property is a:
(a) Fundamental right
(b) Human right
(c) Legal right
(d) Constitutional right

- (viii) International Red cross conference held in.....:
(a) Vienna (b) Geneva (c) Australia (d) Switzerland
- (ix) Which part of Indian constitution is called as Megna Charta:
(a) Part II (b) Part III (c) Part IV (d) Part V
- (x) "Due Process" is a term derived from_____.
(a) U.S.A. (b) U.K. (c) Germany (d) Switzerland

SECTION-B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [10×2=20]

2. write down the short notes on following two:
(a) UNO (b) Death penalty (c) right to property
3. What are the aims objects of U.N.O.
4. What theory given by Marxism on Human right.

SECTION-C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. Write down an essay an "right against exploitation"
6. Write down an essay a "Role of Human Right Commission in India?"
7. "Is death penalty a necessary instrument to curb the crime" comment over the statement.

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Printing Page(s) : 4

Paper Code : DHRL-102

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P.G.Diploma in Human Rights Law (DHRL)
(1st YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2013-14
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Choose the correct option: [1×10=10]
- (i) International humanitarian Law is also known as:
(a) Law of war (b) Law & customs of war
(c) Laws of armed conflict (d) All of the above
 - (ii) International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda began operations in:
(a) 1989 (b) 1992 (c) 1995 (d) 1996
 - (iii) There.....Geneva conventions under International Humanitarian law:
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Seven
 - (iv) Rights protected under the International Humanitarian law includes:
(a) Rights of wounded and sick (b) Rights of prisoners of War
(c) Rights of civilian persons (d) All of the above
 - (v) New challenge before the International Humanitarian law is/are:
(a) Terrorists (b) Private Military companies
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
 - (vi) International Humanitarian law includes four Geneva Conventions a part from_____additional protocols
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Five (d) Twelve
 - (vii) Which is the plenary organ of the United Nations:
(a) The Security Council (b) ECOSOC
(c) The General Assembly (d) The Trusteeship Council

- (viii) When was UNESCO Constitution signed at London conference?
(a) November 16, 1945 (b) October 12, 1946
(c) January 18, 1944 (d) April 20, 1947
- (ix) What is the full form of UNESCO?
(a) United Nations economic, social and cultural organization
(b) United of Nations for Economic, Social and Cultural Organization
(c) United of Nations for Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (x) In 1963, there was a joint programme of UN and FAO. What was it known?
(a) World Food programme (b) Nations Food Programme
(c) World Food Product (d) United Food Programme

SECTION-B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following.

[10×2=20.]

2. At the end of hostilities between two States one of them releases and repatriates without delay the few prisoners of war in its power. The other state takes two years to release the thousands of prisoners it holds in military camps and hospitals. The ICRC has at all times been able to monitor the conditions of detention of the prisoners of war in the two States, during and after hostilities.
1. What has the ICRC done in this situation ?
 2. What are the principal legal instruments upon which the ICRC can base its steps ?
3. The Annual report of the ICRC for 1981 states that "In connection with the hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the ICRC continued discharging the tasks falling to it under the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions" and that "After months of negotiations, 62 Iraqi prisoners of war and 102 Iranian Prisoners of war and civilians were repatriated under

the auspices of the ICRC.

The air routes used were:

Baghdad-Larnaca (Cyprus)-Tehran, and Tehran-Larnaca
Baghdad.

- (a) What mandate is this and by whom was it conferred?
 - (b) When should the prisoners still detained have been released?
 - (c) What has additional Protocol I to say on this subject?
4. In the course of an operation taking place in an non-international armed conflict the ICRC may at any time be confronted with government troops or "armed dissidents". Government forces frequently offer to protect the ICRC during its relief distributions.
- (a) How should the ICRC react after carefully examining the dangers of the situation?
 - (b) Which fundamental principles have to be considered?

SECTION-C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. During an armed conflict between states party to the Geneva Conventions a military aircraft makes a forced landing on enemy territory. Before the armed forces can capture the pilot he is lynched by local inhabitants. Shortly afterwards, planes from the murdered pilot's country of origin drop pamphlets on a field hospital in the area where the murder occurred, stating : "You have violated international law. You beheaded one of our pilots after taking him prisoner. International law requires prisoners to be humanely treated. You will be punished for what you did".
1. Was the civilian population entitled to kill the enemy pilot if he would not surrender ?
 2. What do you think of the pamphlet ?
 3. Does the hospital need to fear attack if it bears the protective emblem ?

4. In view of the threat, what can be done to avoid the death of patients and staff looking after them ?
5. What does Additional Protocol I say on the subject ?
6. During an armed conflict between states party to the Geneva Conventions, an ICRC delegate is summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of one of the belligerents, which informs him as follows: & "we have been informed that our enemies are executing our parachutists
When they capture them. this is contrary to the Geneva Conventions protecting uniformed combatants." & "consequently, for each one of our parachutists executed by the enemy we shall execute ten prisoners of war as a reprisal."
 - (a) What should the delegate do ?
 - (b) How should the situation be assessed in the light of the Geneva
 - (c) What about an enquiry procedure ?
7. You are magistrates' Court judge in an enemy-occupied locality. A bomb explosion at night during curfew kills three soldiers of the occupying Power. the perpetrators of the neighboring third county, destroys their houses and expropriates their lands.
 - (a) Are these measures justified by imperative
 - (b) Should the officers who ordered them be punished?
 - (c) What can you do

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P.G.Diploma in Human Rights Law (DHRL)
(1st YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2013-14
LAW IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARD

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Choose the correct option: [1×10=10]
- (i) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was a result of which war?
 - (a) World war II
 - (b) The Gulf War
 - (c) The Vietnam War
 - (d) World War I
 - (ii) What U.S. First Lady chaired the UDHR drafting committee?
 - (a) Asia, North America, Australia, Europe, South America
 - (b) North America, Europe, Asia, Africa
 - (c) Europe, south America, Australia, North
 - (d) Asia, Antarctica, North America, Europe
 - (iii) In what city did the General assembly meet on December 10, 1948 to adopt the final draft of the declaration:
 - (a) Nancy Reagan
 - (b) Eleanor Roosevelt
 - (c) Jacqueline Kennedy
 - (d) Elizabeth Ford
 - (iv) In what city did the General Assembly meet on December 10, 1948 to adopt the final draft of the declaration?
 - (a) Paris France
 - (b) Beirut, Lebanon
 - (c) Beijing, China
 - (d) New York, New York
 - (v) What is the first article of the universal Declaration of Human Rights:
 - (a) Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
 - (b) Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

- (c) All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. (d) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (vi) What should we put in action the laws of this declaration by treating people fairly, equally, and respectfully?
- (a) Every year on December 10th,
 - (b) When it is convenient and easy
 - (c) For the whole month of December
 - (d) Every single day in every interaction we have with each other
- (vii) What is the main aim of Human Rights ?
- (a) To teach Morals and ethics
 - (b) To develop friendly relations
 - (c) make people sensible
 - (d) to establish peace, security and one world
- (viii) After what technicality an international agreement will be binding on a state?
- (a) Signature (b) ratification (c) Reservation (d) Accession
- (ix) What is the meaning of a treaty:
- (a) Document (b) Note
 - (c) Occasional paper (d) Legal Agreement
- (x) The UDHR come into force on:
- (a) 10-12-1945 (b) 10-12-1946
 - (c) 10-12-1947 (d) 10-12-1948

SECTION-B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [10×2=20]

2. write notes on:
 - (i) UDHR (ii) ICCPR
3. Discuss meaning and properties of human rights.
4. Explain human rights provisions of the Indian constitution.

SECTION-C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following.

[15×2=30]

5. critically examine the role of the procreation and police for the protection and promotion of Human rights.
6. What do you mean by human rights and also discuss nature, theory and History of human right Law.
7. "International law is a weak law critically examine this statement.

Printing Page(s) : 2

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P.G.Diploma in Human Rights Law (DHRL)
(1st YEAR, I SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2013-14
HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note: This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Choose the correct option: [1×10=10
- (i) How many writs are provided under Indian constitution also write down the names of the writs.
 - (ii) In which case honorable Supreme court held that the natural justice is the basic structure of the Indian constitution.
 - (iii) Write down the name of the Act which protects the rights of the parents and aged persons.
 - (iv) Article 51-A(k) was added by which amendment Act.
 - (v) Define disability according to the person with disabilities (equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act, 1955.
 - (vi) Define the word socialist.
 - (vii) What is female foeticide?
 - (viii) ILO stands for _____.
 - (ix) Equal pay for equal work provided under which article of the Indian Constitution.
 - (x) Who is the present chairperson of NHRC?

SECTION-B (Short Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following.

[10×2=20

- 2. Discuss the grounds on which a woman has right to abort.
- 3. How the NGO's are protecting the human rights of individuals and write down the name of some NGO's who are working for women rights.

4. Prove that fundamental rights and directive principle of state policy are supplementary and complementary to each other.

SECTION-C (Long Answer type)

Attempt any **two** questions of the following. [15×2=30]

5. Explain domestic violence, can it's only occurs in economically disadvantaged families? Is the perpetrator of domestic violence always a man? If someone grew up in a violent home, is he or she doomed to repeat the same behavior in intimate relationship?
6. Explain the status of human rights in India. Discuss the functions and constitution of state human right commission and how commissions are prove the milestone for the protection of human rights in India.
7. Discuss how the ambit of PIL has widened since ages by the Supreme Court of India. Also discuss how PIL has been misused in the present times.

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