

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-801

C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

B.A.LL.B

IVth Year VIII Semester Examination

Subject Name: Public International Law-Code: BL-801

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** [01×8=8]
- I Who amongst the following called international law as vanishing point of Jurisprudence:
a. Austin b. Maine c. Oppenheim d. Holland
- II The main ingredients of an international customary principles are
a. Uniformity and consistency
b. Long duration
c. Generality of the practice
d. All the above
- III The judges of the International Court of Justice are selected for a term of
a. 9 years b. 10 years c. 15 years d. No limits
- IV Who defined the law of Nations or international law as the body of rules and principles of actions which are binding upon civilized countries in their relations with one another?
a. Grotius b. Brierly c. Oppenheim d. Gray
- V Which one of the following is not a source of international law ?
a. Constitutions of Sovereign States
b. Treaties
c. International Conventions
d. International Customs and Practices
- VI The International law was earlier known as
a. Transactional law b. Inter-state law
c. Law of nations d. Transitional law
- VII The following jurist has said that International Law is mere positive morality:
a. Brierly b. Kelsen c. Hall d. Austin
- VIII The rule of 'self-defence' is provided under the United Nations Charter in
a. Article 33 b. Article 51 c. Article 10 d. Article 25

2. **Answer in short (any two)**

[10×2=20]

- I Discuss the key differences between the Constitutive and Declarative theories, including their views on whether recognition is a constitutive act or a mere acknowledgment of existing statehood. Examine these two theories and their implications for the recognition of states in international law.
- II Explore the principles and mechanisms involved in the acquisition of territory. Discuss the various methods through which states can legitimately acquire territory.
- III Write a note on Definition, Nature and Development of International Law. Also comment on the Legality of International Law as Positive Morality.

3. **Answer in long (any two)**

[16x2=32]

- I In the context of public international law, consider a hypothetical situation where an individual seeks asylum in a foreign country due to a well-founded fear of persecution in their home country. Explore the legal intricacies surrounding the granting or denial of asylum, taking into account relevant international conventions, treaties, and customary norms.
- II Elaborate the concept of State under Public International Law. Also analyse the Essential Ingredients of the State as per various International Conventions along with different kinds of States.
- III Settlement of International Disputes plays an important role in Public International Law so as to maintain peace and harmony among the comity of Nations. In this light write an elaborative note on the various means to achieve this objective.

VI The formalized legal profession in India traces its roots back to which historical period?

- i) The Mauryan Empire
- ii) The Mughal Empire
- iii) The British Raj
- iv) The Gupta Empire

VII In which case Supreme court of India Issued the Guidelines for the Concept of Amicus Curaie.

- i. Anokhi Lal vs State of Madhya Pradesh
- ii. Maneka Gandhi vs UOI
- iii. Civil Liberties v. State of Tamil Nadu and Others
- iv. None of the Above

VIII Criminal Contempt of court has been defined under

- i. Section 2 (a) of Contempt of court Act
- ii. Section 2(c) of Contempt of court Act
- iii. Section 2 (b) of Contempt of Court Act
- iv. Section 3 of Contempt of Court Act

Answer in long (any two) [15×2=30]

- 2 What are the penalties for contempt of court outlined in the Act?
- 3 Discuss the salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961.
- 4 Explain the procedure for enquiry in respect of professional misconduct of advocates.

Answer in short (any two) [6×2=12]

- 5 What do you understand by Professional Ethics ? What is its importance of the field of law ?
- 6 Enumerate the decided cases on professional misconduct of legal practitioners
- 7 Write a short note on **any one**
 - (i) Free legal aid in India
 - (ii) Difference between Civil and Criminal Contempt of court.

Printing Pages :1

Paper Code : BL-803 A (SVSU:2022-23/R)

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B.A. LL.B.

IV Year VIII Semester

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTE AND PRINCIPLE OF LEGISLATION

Paper Code: BL-803

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

Note: The question paper is divided into three sections. Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

Section – A (Objective Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct options of the following:

[1X10=10]

- (i) If two provisions of an enactment are in conflict to each other and which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be so interpreted that, if possible effect may be given to both. This is known as:
 - a. Literal Rule b. Golden Rule c. Harmonious construction d. Mischief Rule
- (ii) Which of the following article deals with doctrine of repugnancy?
 - a. Article 13 b. Article 245 c. Article 246
- (iii) *Noscitur ex socio qui non cogiositur ex se* means:
 - a. He who cannot be known from himself may be known from his associates
 - b. Word is known by its meaning
 - c. Word is social
 - d. Different words bear the same meaning
- iv. Which of the following rule explained in rule in Heydon's case?
 - a. Mischief Rule b. Golden Rule c. Literal Rule d. Rule of Harmonious construction
- v. Which of the following article of the constitution is the interpretation clause of the Constitution?
 - a. Article 366 b. Article 367 c. Article 372 d. Article 392
- vi. In which of the following cases the Doctrine of severability was applied?
 - a. Shayara Banu v. Union of India b. Kihota Hollohon v. Zachilhu
 - c. Kameshwar Singh v. State of Bihar d. None of the above
- vii. Which of the following sections of the General Clauses Act, 1897 deals with 'Effect of repeal'?
 - a. Section 3 b. Section 6 c. Section 13 d. Section 20
- viii. The use of term "may" denotes that provision is?
 - a. Is directory b. Is mandatory c. Is enabling provision d. Is non obstante clause.
- ix. *Pari materia* means:
 - a. Dealing with the same subject matter. b. Imperative in nature c. Both a & b d. None of the above
- x. Which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the Preamble has a significant role to play in the interpretation of statues, also in the interpretation of provisions of the Constitution?
 - a. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan b. Keshwananda Bharti v. State of Kerala
 - c. In Re Berubari Union case d. All the above

Section-B (Short Answer Type)

2. Attempt any two of the following questions.

[10X2=20]

- I. Discuss the doctrine of severability and the doctrine of colorable legislation with suitable case laws.
- II. State the components of the rule in Heydon's. Do you think that this rule should be applied only when the language of the statute is ambiguous?
- III. Bring out the distinction between penal and remedial statutes and the rules of interpretation applicable to them, Discuss the recent judicial trends in the interpretation of penal statutes.

Section – C (Long Answer Type)

3. Attempt any two of the following questions.

[15X2=30]

- I. It is a cardinal principle of interpretation that every statute is *prima facie* prospective unless it is expressly or by necessary implication made to have retrospective operation. Explain.
- II. Explain the Constitutional Principles of Interpretation. Discuss importance of Preamble as a source of interpretation with the help of decided cases.
- III. The rule of *Ejusdem generis* has to be applied with care and caution. It is not an inviolable rule of law, but only permissible inference in the absence of an indication to the contrary, and where the context and object of the enactment do not require restricted meaning to be given to the words of general import, it becomes the duty of the courts to give those words their plain and ordinary meaning. Discuss.
- IV. "The words of an enactment are to be given their ordinary and natural meaning, and if such meaning is clear and unambiguous, effect should be given to a provision of a statute." Explain the rule of interpretation with the help of case laws.
- V. Discuss the delegated legislation. Whether the essential functions can be delegated or not? Refer to case laws.

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B.A.LL.B.
(IVth YEAR VIII SEMESTER) EXAMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE
 Paper Code : BL-804

[Max. Marks: 60

Time:3 Hours]

Note: This question paper is divided into three sections. Attempt all questions as per instruction.

Section - A

[1x8=8

1. Choose the correct option of all the parts:

- i) Which article of the universal declaration of human rights tells that the right of nationality depends on one's wish?
 a) Article 10 b) Article 20 c) Article 30 d) Article 15
- ii) Which of the following article of the Indian constitution prohibits hazardous jobs to children?
 a) Article 24 b) Article 21 c) Article 22 d) Article 25
- iii) The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of
 a) girlchild b) children c) women d) none
- iv) Under the provision of UN Charter, the Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights.
 a) Article 62 b) Article 68 c) Article 56 d) Article 72
- v) Aruna Shanbaug case is related to:
 a) abortion b) surrogacy c) pro-life d) euthanasia
- vi) Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act provision provides for power of State Government to impose collective fine
 (a)Section 10 (b)Section 11 (c) Section 10A (d) Section 11A
- vii) Who among the following is not an ex-officio member of the National Human Rights Commission ?
 a) The Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities
 b) The Chairpersons of the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes
 c)The Chairperson of the National Commission for women
 d)The Chairperson of Planning Commission
- viii) The term of judges of International Court of Justice is
 (a) Three years (b) Five years (c) Six years (d) Nine years

Section - B (Short Answer Type)

[10x2=20

Attempt any two questions of the following:

2. Write down the short note on any two:

- a) Human Rights and Globalization
- b) Human Rights and Media
- c) Human Rights of Accused

3. State human right provisions provided under UN Charter.

4. Explain the provisions and importance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Section - C (Long Answer Type)

[16x2=32

Attempt any two questions of the following:

- 5. Discuss in detail the rights of old aged guaranteed in International Instruments and its reflection in the Indian legal system.
- 6. Mention various dimensions of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has widened its scope so as to cover each and every aspect of Human Right. Is it fruitful or merely decoration of the Indian Constitution? Comment.
- 7. Discuss the constitution, power and functions of State Human Rights Commission.

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code : BL-805

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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Program Name : B.A. LL.B.

VIII Semester / IV Year Examination

Subject Code ... BL-805 (New Syllabus) CBCS..

Subject Name ... General Agreement on Tariff & Trade....

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×08=08]

- I "Mercantalism is a philosophy of zero sum game." What do you understand by this statement?
 - (a) it increases global growth
 - (b) it reduces global problems
 - (c) it leads to efficiency
 - (d) it means that people benefit at the expense of others
- II The criteria of Health risks posed by a product for interpreting like products was laid down in which case?
 - (a) Japan Alcoholic Beverages Case (b) EC Asbestos case
 - (c) Chile Alcoholic Beverages case (d) Germany Sardines case
- III If the government of country A puts a condition that if the farmers purchase domestic tractors then only 1% interest will be charged while taking a loan. This type of a condition is violative of which of the following articles of GATT?
 - (a) Article I (b) Article X
 - (c) Article III (d) Article VI
- IV If dumping happens once in 3 months then what is it called?
 - (a) sporadic dumping (b) persistent dumping
 - (c) intermittent dumping (d) continuous dumping
- V Country A and B enter into an understanding that if a lawyer fulfills criteria P,Q, R and S of their understanding then he can practice in both country A and B. What is this principle known as under GAT
 - (a) mutual recognition (b) national treatment principle
 - (c) most favoured nation principle (d) transparency
- VI When can the countervailing duties be levied retrospectively?
 - (a) it can be levied retrospectively at all times
 - (b) it can be retrospectively levied only in limited situation
 - (c) cannot be levied retrospectively
 - (d) can be levied retrospectively only if the investigation continues for more than a year

VII If dumping happens once in 3 months then what is it called

- (a) sporadic dumping
- (b) persistent dumping
- (c) intermittent dumping
- (d) continuous dumping

VIII Which of the following is not the responsibility of Council for Trade in Services?

- (a) to act as a depository of law and regulations
- (b) to help the members with respect to the language problem in case of laws
- (c) to help members in situation of cross notification
- (d) to resolve the issue of time taken between publication and enforcement of laws

SECTION-B

Short Question: Answer any two

[10×2=20]

2. Most of the time, governments do a lot to keep their economies safe. In light of the above comment, discuss the idea of free trade in more depth.
3. MNCs use arbitration to resolve issues. Every agreement includes an arbitration clause. What are the disadvantages? How might the arbitration procedure be made more effective?
4. How does globalization influence the dynamics and patterns of international trade?

SECTION-C

Long Question: Answer any two

[16x2=32]

5. What are the primary differences between developed, developing, and least developed countries in terms of economic indicators, infrastructure, and social development, and how do these disparities affect their positions in the global economy?
6. How has the World Trade Organisation (WTO) grown throughout time, and what significant developments have occurred to its structure and functions? In addition, evaluate the effectiveness and significance of the WTO's dispute settlement process in settling international trade disputes.
7. Explain the process of Determination of Injury under the Anti-Dumping Agreement with the help of case laws.

Enrollment No.																			
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Program Name B.A.LL.B.

IV year/ 8th Semester Examination

Subject Code BL 806

Subject Name LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

SECTION-A

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×08=08]

- I** What was the purpose of The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920?
- To regulate insolvency in rural areas
 - To extend insolvency provisions to areas beyond presidency towns
 - To abolish insolvency laws
 - To centralize insolvency proceedings under the British government
- II** Which major legislation significantly modernized India's insolvency framework after Independence?
- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
 - The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985
 - The Companies Act, 1956
 - The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI)
- III** Which act aimed to rehabilitate financially distressed companies before being replaced by The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016?
- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
 - The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA)
 - The Companies Act, 1956
 - The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI)
- IV** What key feature of The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, distinguishes it from previous insolvency laws in India?
- Introduction of corporate insolvency resolution process
 - Establishment of Debt Recovery Tribunals
 - Emphasis on liquidation over resolution
 - Focus on individual bankruptcy cases only
- V** What distinguishes a transfer of property with the intent to defeat creditors from a regular transfer of property?
- The transfer occurs with court approval
 - The transfer is conducted openly and transparently
 - The transfer involves an exchange of equal value
 - The transfer is made to avoid debt obligations

- VI In insolvency proceedings for corporate entities, what is the primary objective of the liquidation process?
- A. Rehabilitation of the company
 - B. Maximization of creditor recovery
 - C. Punishment of company directors
 - D. Transfer of ownership to creditors
- VII During the corporate insolvency resolution process, who typically initiates the appointment of an insolvency professional?
- A. Creditors
 - B. Shareholders
 - C. Directors
 - D. Regulators
- VIII What type of offenses might lead to penalties in the context of corporate insolvency?
- A. Fraudulent transactions
 - B. Employee disputes
 - C. Tax evasion
 - D. Contract breaches

SECTION-B

Short Question: Answer any two

[10×2=20]

2. Explain the meaning and significance of insolvency and bankruptcy. How do these terms differ, and what are their implications for individuals and entities?
3. Explain the objectives and main provisions of The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. How did this act extend insolvency laws to areas beyond presidency towns, and what were its implications for the Indian insolvency framework?
4. Discuss the various factors that may affect an individual's capacity to contract. How do legal frameworks address issues related to capacity in contract law?

SECTION-C

Long Question: Answer any two

[16x2=32]

5. Discuss the objectives and provisions of The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) and The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI). How did these laws address corporate insolvency and debt recovery in India before the introduction of The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016?
6. Explain the key features and significant amendments introduced by The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. How does this legislation aim to streamline insolvency resolution and liquidation processes for corporate entities in India?
7. Define bankruptcy and discuss its concept of inability to pay debt. Explore the jurisdictional aspects and powers of courts in handling bankruptcy cases. How do courts adjudicate bankruptcy matters, and what are their roles in the resolution process?

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-807

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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B.A.LL.B.

4th Year 8th Semester Examination

Subject Name: IT Offences (Cyber Law) BL-807

Time- 03.00 Hrs.

M.M.60

Note- This question paper is divided in to three sections 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

Attempt all the questions as per the instructions given.

Section 'A' (Objective Type)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the following. 1*8= 8Mark

1- Permitted use of disruptive activities or the threat thereof in cyber space is called _____.

- (a) Commerce
- (b) Credit Card fraud
- (c) Net Banking
- (d) Cyber Terrorism

2-The term computer is defined under Section _____ of the I.T. Act.

- (a) 2(1) (a)
- (b) 2(1) (t)
- (c) 2(1) (i)
- (d) 2(1) (h)

3-Cyber squatting is associated with :

- (a) Domain Name Dispute
- (b) IP addressing dispute
- (c) e-mail dispute
- (d) Password dispute

4- 8) Which Section deals with cyber terrorism ?

- (a) 66 C
- (b) 66 B
- (c) 66 D
- (d) 66 F

5- Salami attacks are used for the commission of _____.

- (a) Financial crimes
- (b) Personal crimes
- (c) Property related crimes
- (d) Physical crimes

6- IT Act 2000, amended in :

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2008
- (c) 2011
- (d) 2015

7- Which section of IT Act deals with the legal recognition of electronic records -

- (a) Section 4
- (b) Section 2
- (c) Section 5
- (d) Section 6

8- Whoever commits or conspires to commit cyber terrorism shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to :

- (a) imprisonment for two years (b) imprisonment upto three years
(c) imprisonment for six months (d) imprisonment for life

Section 'B'(Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two question along with its all parts from the following. 2*10=20

2- Differentiate between cyber crime and traditional crime

3- Who is the controller? What are the functions of the Controller as per the Information Technology Act, 2000?

4- Write a short note on

- i- E-governance
ii- Digital signature

Section 'C'(Long Answer Type)

Attempt any two questions along with its all parts from the following. 2*16=32

Q5- Explain the duties of certifying authorities under the Information Technology Act, 2000 in respect of digital signatures? Under what conditions digital signatures may be suspended by the certifying authority?

Q6- "One morning, scientists at an atomic research centre found a rude nuclear message splashed across their computer screens. Someone had breached the atomic research centre's advanced security system and sensitive e-mail. What offence has been committed in the atomic research centre? Decide with reference to the provisions of the relevant statute." Describe the offence of hacking the computer system as provided under the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000?

1. Pardoning powers of the president

A convict was awarded death

Q7- Describe the salient features and objectives of the IT Act and discuss the liability of the corporate body for data protection under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

06/06/2024

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: BL-808

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																				
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Program Name: B.A.LL.B.

VIII Semester /IV Year Examination

Subject Code: BL-808

Subject Name: Offences against Child and Juvenile Offence

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 60]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.
2. Give the correct answer of MCQs.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×8=08]
- i The legal provision in India that mandates free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14 years is under
 - (a) The Right to Education Act
 - (b) The Child Welfare Act
 - (c) The Free Education Act
 - (d) The Compulsory Education Act
 - ii In which year The "Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act" was enacted in India?
 - (a) 2009
 - (b) 2012
 - (c) 2015
 - (d) 2018
 - iii The legal provision in India that criminalizes child marriage and prescribes punishment for those involved is under-
 - (a) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
 - (b) The Child Rights Protection Act
 - (c) The Child Marriage Prevention Act
 - (d) The Juvenile Justice Act
 - iv In which year the "National Commission for Protection of Child Rights" was established in India?
 - (a) 2001
 - (b) 2007
 - (c) 2005
 - (d) 2003
 - v Punishment for penetrative sexual assault is-
 - a) Minimum 10 years to imprisonment for life.
 - b) Minimum 5 years to imprisonment for life.
 - c) Minimum 20 years to death.
 - d) Minimum 10 years to death.
 - vi The legal provision in India that bans child labor in hazardous industries is under-
 - a) The Child Labor Abolition Act.
 - b) The Right to Education Act.
 - c) The Child Rights Protection Act
 - d) The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

- vii Causing miscarriage-
- a) Section 312 IPC
 - b) Section 412 IPC
 - c) Section 216 IPC
 - d) Section 315 IPC
- viii The legislation that aims to protect children from trafficking and exploitation is -
- a) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
 - b) The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
 - c) The Child Trafficking Prevention Act.
 - d) The Child Protection Act.

Answer in long (any two) [16×2=32]

2. Discuss the various protective measures adopted under IPC for the protection of Children.
3. Discuss the various kinds of sexual offences against children given under the POCSO Act, 2012.
4. Discuss the nature and magnitude of juvenile delinquency in India. What are the Causes of juvenile delinquency? Explain the powers and functions of Child Welfare Committee under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015.

Answer in short (any two) [10×2=20]

5. The employment of children under the age of 14 years is prohibited in hazardous work. Discuss the above statement with help of relevant case law.
6. Discuss the main features of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
7. What are the various principles of care and protection of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015? Discuss.

Printing Pages :2
Paper Code: BL-809

C (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.																			
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BALLB
IVth Year VIIIth Semester Examination
International Human Rights Law
BL-809

Time:3 HOURS

MM: 60

Section A

Q1. Attempt all the questions: -

(1x08=08)

- i. Article 1 of UDHR provides that:
 - a) Every human being is free to live in dignity
 - b) All human beings are born free
 - c) All are born free
 - d) Non-discrimination
- ii. What are human rights?
 - a) Rights given to people by the government elected officials
 - b) Needs that are different based on individual cultures or continents
 - c) Rights that are believed to belong justifiably to every person
 - d) Rights that each person must individually earn throughout life
- iii. 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
- iv. Name the President of UNO?:
 - a) Ban-ki-Moon
 - b) Nikita Anand
 - c) Barack Obama
 - d) None of the above
- v. Human Rights Day is observed on?
 - a) 10 December
 - b) 12 December
 - c) 28 December
 - d) 25 December
- vi. 'Magna Carta was
 - a) An agreement in 1689 which guaranteed freedom of speech in Parliament
 - b) An agreement in 1215 between the King and his barons, which guaranteed certain protections for subjects
 - c) A constitutional document in the 19th century guaranteeing the right to vote
 - d) A document setting a complete Bill of Rights for England

- vii. The UN Vienna Declaration 1993 declared that
- a) Third generation rights are of primary importance
 - b) Civil and political rights are core rights
 - c) All types of rights are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent
 - d) Social and economic rights are non-enforceable
- viii. International Women's day is observed on which day:
- a) 10 march
 - b) 8 march
 - c) 23 march
 - d) None of these

Section-B

Attempt any two questions of the following: (10x2=20)

Q2 Discuss the various provisions relating to the protection and advancement of human rights of minorities as incorporated in the UN Charter and other Human Rights instruments.

Q3. How the human rights of weaker sections of the society can be preserved and protected in this 21st century?

Q4. How globalization is affecting the human rights of everyone in the society?

Section-C

Attempt any two questions of the following: (16x2=32)

Q5. The international instruments on human rights place an obligation on public authorities and the citizens for the protection of human rights of the accused persons. Examine.

Q6. All types of waste and pollution may impact on human rights. For instance, from their manufacturing to use, trade and disposal, hazardous waste can have adverse impacts on human health and ecosystems - infringing the rights of both. Explain your rights and help address these adverse impacts.

Q7. Discuss how far the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993 has achieved its goal in the protection, promotion and implementation of human rights?

