



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.														
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End - Term Examinations – MAY 2025

Date: 31-05-2025

Time: 09:30 am – 12:30 pm

School: SOL	Program: BALLB, BBALLB, BCOMLLB	
Course Code : LAW4006	Course Name: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE	
Semester: VI	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	35	20	20	25	-

Instructions:

- Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1.	Discuss the procedure for the appointment of members of the National Human Rights Commission?	2 Marks	L1	C03
2.	Discuss the committee responsible for the appointment of the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women?	2 Marks	L1	C03
3.	Does the African Charter recognize both individual and peoples' rights?	2 Marks	L1	C03
4.	Discuss in brief the time during which the revised Arab Charter on Human Rights came into force?	2 Marks	L1	C01
5.	Discuss the crucial factors necessary for the realization of human rights as per the Asian Charter.	2 Marks	L1	C03
6.	Discuss the relevant provision for Human rights courts under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.	2 Marks	L1	C03
7.	Define Social Action Litigation. How is it different from Public Interest Litigation?	2 Marks	L1	C01
8.	Briefly discuss any three rights provided under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).	2 Marks	L1	C01
9.	Discuss briefly the right to clean environment as a fundamental right.	2 Marks	L1	C01
10.	Discuss efforts undertaken in India to protect and preserve the Right to Food.	2 Marks	L1	C01

Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 80M

11.	a.	“Public interest litigation is a strategic arm of the legal aid movement and which is intended to bring justice within the reach of the poor masses, who constitute the low visibility area of humanity. In light of this statement, briefly explain the concept and evolution of Public Interest Litigation in India	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 3
	b.	Discuss two landmark PIL cases that significantly impacted social justice in India.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 3
	c.	Critically analyze one major criticism of the misuse of PIL and suggest a possible reform.	2 Marks	L3, L4	CO 3
Or					
12.	a.	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, aims to prevent offences against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Answer the following: Discuss the objectives of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2
	b.	Define "atrocities" as per the Act, by providing two examples.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2
	c.	How does the Act ensure speedy investigation and trial of offences?	3 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2
13.	a.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, aims to abolish untouchability in India. Answer the following: Define "civil rights" as per the Act.	2 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4
	b.	What constitutes an offence of "denial of access to public places" under the Act?	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4
	c.	How does the Act fulfill the aspirations of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4
Or					
14.	a.	Discuss any three rights provided by the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers & Members of their Families.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
	b.	Critically examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the rights and living conditions of migrant workers in India, with reference to case laws and judicial responses.	2 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
	c.	Discuss the significance of the <i>People's Union for Democratic Rights and Ors v Union of India</i> 1982 vis a vis rights of migrant workers.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
15.	a.	The Indian judiciary has played a crucial role in protecting women's right to work. How does Article 16 of the Indian	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2

		Constitution ensure equality of opportunity in public employment for women?			
	b.	Discuss the significance of the Supreme Court's decisions in a variety of cases concerning discrimination against women employees with the help of relevant case laws.	4 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2
Or					
16.		To what extent can media trials undermine the right to a fair trial? Critically discuss with reference to recent events.	10 Marks	L3, L4	CO 2

17.		<p>Ananya, a qualified candidate with 60% visual impairment, applies for a government job under the reserved category for persons with disabilities. She clears the written examination and interview but is denied appointment on the grounds that the post involves "visual tasks" and thus she is "medically unfit." The selection committee does not conduct any individualized assessment or explore accommodations such as screen readers or assistive technology.</p> <p>Ananya files a writ petition alleging discrimination and violation of her fundamental rights. The government defends its decision by stating that certain posts require "able-bodied" candidates and that the reservation policy does not apply if the disability is "incompatible with job performance." In light of this scenario, discuss the following:</p> <p>How has the judiciary interpreted the obligation of the employer to provide reasonable accommodation under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?</p> <p>How does interpreting disability rights through a human rights lens affect the scope and enforcement of equality and non-discrimination in employment?</p>	15 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4
Or					
18.		<p>Meera, a law graduate with a locomotor disability, applies for admission to a state judicial service examination. While the Rules allow for a 4% horizontal reservation for persons with disabilities under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the notification for the current year's recruitment excludes all disabled candidates on the ground that "judicial officers must be able-bodied to handle fieldwork and inspections." No alternative modes of assessment, reasonable accommodations, or specific assessments of Meera's abilities are conducted.</p> <p>Meera challenges the exclusion before the High Court, arguing that it violates her rights under the Constitution of India, the RPWD Act, 2016, and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a party.</p>	15 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4

		<p>The State defends the exclusion as a matter of administrative policy and occupational suitability.</p> <p>Does the blanket exclusion of persons with disabilities from a public post amount to discrimination under Indian constitutional and statutory law?</p> <p>How have Indian courts interpreted the State's duties under the UNCRPD, and to what extent does Indian law align with its principles?</p>			
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19.		<p>Rafiq, an undertrial prisoner accused of theft, has been in jail for over 18 months due to delays in his trial. He is kept in solitary confinement for long hours, denied access to legal aid, and not allowed to meet his family regularly. The prison authorities justify these actions by citing "security concerns" and "limited resources." An NGO files a writ petition before the High Court challenging the prison's actions as a violation of Rafiq's fundamental rights.</p> <p>The State argues that Rafiq is being held lawfully under the CrPC, and that prison regulations allow for discretion in handling "difficult prisoners."</p> <p>How has the Indian judiciary interpreted the rights of prisoners, particularly under Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Constitution?</p> <p>Does solitary confinement or denial of legal aid to an undertrial prisoner violate his constitutional and human rights?</p> <p>How does a human rights-based approach transform the understanding of incarceration in the Indian legal system?</p>	15 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
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Or

20.		<p>Priya, a junior research fellow at a government university, complains that her supervisor has been making repeated sexually suggestive comments and creating a hostile work environment. When she reports the matter to the university, she is told to "ignore it" and focus on her career. The Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has not been constituted in her department, despite the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Priya files a writ petition alleging that the university's inaction violates her fundamental rights.</p> <p>The university defends itself by arguing that internal reforms are underway and that no formal complaint was submitted in writing.</p> <p>How have Indian courts interpreted the right to a safe and dignified workplace under Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Constitution in the context of sexual harassment? Discuss with the help of relevant case laws.</p>	15 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
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		How does treating sexual harassment as a human rights issue expand the scope of protection and accountability?			
21.		<p>Aaliya and Rohit, two consenting adults from different religious backgrounds, decide to marry under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. When they submit their notice of intended marriage, the local marriage officer insists on displaying the notice publicly and informing their families, as per Section 6 of the Act. After this notice is posted, Aaliya's family threatens her with violence and files a false complaint against Rohit. Fearing for their safety, the couple petitions the High Court, arguing that the mandatory notice requirement violates their right to privacy, dignity, and autonomy. In light of this, discuss:</p> <p>How has the Indian judiciary interpreted the right to marry under Article 21 of the Constitution?</p> <p>How have courts balanced the right to marry with public order or community interests, especially in inter-faith or inter-caste marriages?</p>	20 Marks	L3, L4	CO 1
Or					
22.		<p>Amit, a 12-year-old boy with a learning disability, attends a government school in a rural area. Despite his strong desire to learn, Amit struggles with reading and writing, which makes it difficult for him to keep up with his classmates. His parents request the school authorities for additional support, such as a learning assistant or adapted materials. However, the school denies the request, stating that they do not have the resources or specialized teachers to accommodate his needs. They suggest that Amit should attend a special school for children with disabilities instead.</p> <p>Amit's parents, who are concerned about his future, file a petition before the local court, claiming that the school's refusal to provide reasonable accommodation violates Amit's fundamental right to education under Article 21A and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. In light of this, discuss:</p> <p>How has the Indian judiciary interpreted the right to education in India?</p> <p>Discuss the relevant cases particularly in the context of children with disabilities.</p>	20 Marks	L3, L4	CO 4