



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11366586

Roll No. 23086004394
Total Mark 68/100.00

Exam Bachelor of Law(LAW)
Subject LLB507 - HUMAN RIGHT LAW AND PRACTICE

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/4 9 0/15

1B 2/4

1C 3/4

1D 3/4

1E 2/4

1F 3/4

1G 2/4

1H 3/4

1I 3/4

1J 2/4

2 0/15

3 10/15

4 0/15

5 11/15

6 11/15

7 10/15

8 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 10/01/2026 Shift: Evening Room No. 46
 Paper Code: LLB507 Subject: Human Right Law and Practice Year: Sem IV
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Roll No: 23086004394

JK
COE Facsimile

SB
Signature of Invigilator

Ashruti
Signature of Candidate

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total										
Total Marks in Figure								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										


LLB507
 Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: LL.B.
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: V
 Subject: Human Right Law and Practice
 Paper Code: LLB507
 Exam Date: 10012026
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

माहिदालय का कोड
College Code

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

K N O S	K N O S
A A ● 0 0	A A ● 0 0
E B 1 1 1	E B 1 1 1
F D 2 2 2	F D 2 2 2
H J 3 3 3	H J 3 3 3
● K 4 4 4	● K 4 4 4
L L 5 ● 5	L L 5 ● 5
R M 6 6 6	R M 6 6 6
S ● 7 7 7	S ● 7 7 7
U T 8 8 8	U T 8 8 8
V 9 9 9	V 9 9 9


परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Private
 Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11366586

LLB507
Paper Code



PART-IV

माहिदालय संख्या
Enrollment Number: CSJMA20000038789

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमिक संख्या
Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004394

0	0	●	0	0	●	●	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
●	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	●	3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	●
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	●	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●	9

पेपर कोड
Paper Code: LLB507

A	0	0	0	●	0	0	0	0	0
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	T
F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
G	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	
Q	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
W	7	7	7	7	●	7	7	7	
X	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Y	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	



Ashruti
Signature of Candidate

SB
Signature of Invigilator

सैनाधर
 ब्रह्मानन्द कालेज
 कानपुर
 CS Facsimile

JK
COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पुराना भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. केंद्र में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिलिपियाँ सभी तरेक से शुद्ध की जाएं। 3. पत्रों को साफ़ या पीले रंग के कागज से भरा जाए।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं-उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कॉपी, पुस्तक याह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लैस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होती है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिपिकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

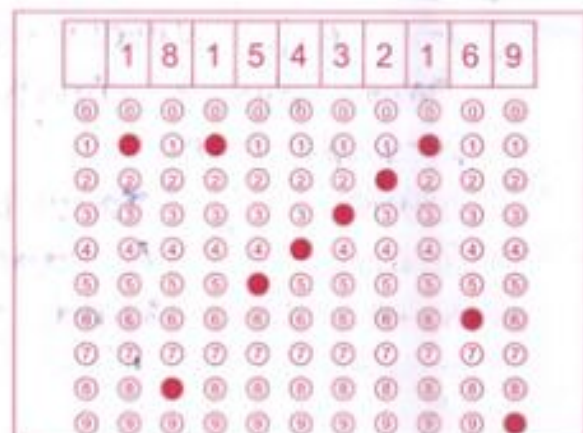
1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर वह निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found, than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over, Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.



Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Section - A

Answer no - 1(A)

Relation between Human Rights and fundamental Rights.

According to Sec-2(d) of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 "Human rights are the rights of life, liberty and security of individual guaranteed by the Constitution, embodied in the international covenants and interpreted by judicial decisions."

fundamental rights are those rights which are enshrined in Part - III (Article - 12 to 35) in Constitution of India. fundamental rights are those rights which are enforceable by the court. fundamental rights are related to the basic human right which is necessary for full development of Human Personality.

Some Human rights are enshrined in fundamental rights are —

Article - 14 Equality before law

Article - 19 Freedom of speech & expression

Article - 21 Right to life and personal liberty.

Article - 15 Prohibition against discrimination



Answer no- 1 (B)

Inter-relation between Human Rights and Natural Law

Human Rights are those basic, inherent and important right which are necessary for the individual without distinction of caste, creed, sex, religion or gender. These rights are the natural human rights which helps the individuals to develop their personality.

Natural laws are the divine law which is given by the God. According to John Locke, Natural Right are the right of life, liberty and property. Further, the development of Human Rights, these element are the core element of Human Right.

In Universal Declaration of Human Right, 1948 the main rights are came from the source of Natural Law theory. Human means 'related to mankind' and right means 'morally or legal obligations or claims' thus, Human right are the moral or legal claim which came from the concept of Natural law theory.



Answer no- 1(C)

Importance of Universal Declaration, 1948

Universal Declaration of Human Right are the basis of Human Right. This Declaration was signed by United Nation General Assembly on 10 December, 1948. This day is celebrated as Human Right Day.

The Importance of Universal Declaration of Human Right, 1948 are as follows —

- Before this declaration, there is no other provisions related to the Human Rights.
- This declaration ~~contains~~ gives the two kinds of rights — Civil and Political Rights; and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- This declaration set a common standard to achieve Human Rights.
- It creates the provision related to the life, liberty, welfare, equality and economic development of individual.
- It strengthen the security of minorities.



Answer no- 1 (D)

Rights of Minorities

Minorities are those group of individuals or people who are less in number as compared to other group of people. They are less in number so the law does not provide the beneficial right to those people. Thus, sometimes the rights of minorities may infringe or violate.

Minorities contains those groups of people —

- Muslims
- Sikhs
- Jain
- Parsi
- Buddhism
- Christian

National Commission of Minorities (NCM) was formed under National Commission of Minorities act to fulfill the basic needs of minorities. Basic right related to opportunity in services, legal remedies, economic and social justice, political rights, economic development are provided to them.



Answer no-1 (E)

Classification of Human Rights :- According to the Universal

Declaration of Human Right, 1948, there are two kinds of Human Rights —

(1) Civil and Political right

(2) Economic, Social and Cultural Right.

The other kind of right are —

⊙ Collective Right.

(1) Civil and Political Right :- These are also called 1st Generation Rights. Those rights which are related to life, property and liberty are known as Civil Right and Right to Vote, Right to participate in government organisation are called Political Right.

(2) Economic, Social and Cultural Right :- The right which uplift the individual economically and provide social justice and welfare are Economic and Social Rights. To protect the minorities, STs and SCs are Cultural Rights.

⊙ Collective right :- Right related to whole mankind such as Right to self determination, Right to protect environment are collective Rights.



Answer no- 1 (F)

Meaning :- Human rights are the inherent rights of people which are applicable to human without distinction of creed, caste, gender, race and sex. But these rights are not legally binding. Thus, our constitution adopted these rights in our constitution and made it legally binding. These rights are taken from Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

Universal Declaration and Indian Constitution

Articles	Declaration	Constitution
1) Right to life, liberty and security	Article-3	Art-21
2) Equality before law	Article-7	Art-14
3) Prohibition against discrimination	Article-7	Art-15
4) Right to marry and raise a family	Art-18	Art-21
5) Right to peaceful assembly & expression of thought	Art-20	Art-19
6) Right to work and equal pay	Art-23	Art-39
7) Right to standard of personal and family health	Art-26	Art-43

Thus, these basic human rights are included in the Constitution of India.



Answer no-1(G1)

Amnesty International is a non-governmental organisation which provide the legal as well as social measure for the person whose rights are violated or infringed.

It provide :-

- effective measure to the infringed people.
- Provide basic necessities to the person whose rights are violated.
- Helps the person to take legal measure.
- Provide effective machinery to the individual
- It helps the person to get social justice

Limitations :-

Although it has play an important role in human right machinery, but it has limitations also. these are -

- they have less amount of fund sometimes.
- Political Pressures.
- Restriction in campaign.

This is the backbone of the Human International-law which provide justice, equality and security to the minorities and backwards.



Answer no - 1 (H)

National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional body which are inserted in Constitution of India by 102th Constitutional Amendment.

This Constitutional Amendment include Article 338 B in Indian Constitution.

features of National Commission for Backward Classes —

It uplift the weaker section of society who are

- Socially weaker
- Economically weaker

Composition — Composition of NCBW includes — a chairperson and 2 other members. They are appointed by the President of India.

Term — The term of members is 70 years or 5 years whichever is earlier.

Importance & functions —

- ① It provide the upliftment to the backward classes of society.
- ② It provide justice and social development to backward classes.



Answer no-1 (I)

National Commission for Women

National Commission for Women is a statutory body which are made from the National Commission of Women Act, 1993. This act provides the justice, liberty and security to the women.

Composition :- The composition includes — a chairperson and 2 other members.

Term - The term of member is 70 years of age or 5 year which is earlier.

functions and ✓ :-

- 1) This body regulates the crimes related to the women such as sexual harassment, mental torture, rape etc.
- 2) It provides a machinery to regulate crimes and provide justice.
- 3) It made the committee which implement rules related to women.
- 4) This body make rules to provide dignity to women in p work place.
- 5) It strengthen laws and provide security to women.



Answer no- 1 (J)

Role of press in promotion of Human Right.

- ① Press plays a vital role in promoting and protecting Human Right. Press acts as the voice of the people. They act as the intermediary between Government and the people.
- ② Press are the backbone of the civilized society. The media shows the reality of the state and forced the government indirectly to act upon it.
- ③ It is basically the yardstick which measure the problems of the society and become the voice of the people.
- ④ Many non-government organisation doing campaign and the media and press promote it at national and international level.
- ⑤ It goes to the roots of the state and shows the real conditions of that particular society.

Thus, it helps the government to act upon it and it helps to provide the basic human rights to the people.



Section - B

Answer no - (3)

Introduction :- Human Rights are those basic, inherent and minimal rights which are given to the individual without distinction of any kind. These rights are necessary for the full development of human personality.

Meaning :- Human means 'related to mankind' and right means 'legally or morally binding claims'. Thus, the obligations or claims related to the mankind are Human Rights. These rights are must be protected by the State because they are the necessary and important rights of the individual.

Protection of Human Right Act, 1993.

The right related to the protection of those minimal rights of Humans are enshrined in Protection of Human Right Act, 1993.



Background :- Before the implementation of this Act, there is no other legal binding provision related to Human Right in India. This Act provides the basic right to Human. During the Emergency in India at (1975-1977), it was seen and experienced that there must be some rights which is legally binded and related to the Human Rights.

Thus, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 came into force.

Main Provisions of the Protection of Human Right Act, 1993

This act covers -

- National Human Right Commission
- State Human Right Commission
- Human Right Courts.

~~Part~~ National Human Right Commission

Section-3 Composition

It ~~contains~~ consist of -

- A former Chief Justice of India.
- A former Judge of Supreme Court.
- A former Chief Justice of High Court.
- 3 other members [among the members



one must must be woman].

These member must have special knowledge in field of Human Right Law.

Sec-4 Appointment of Members

The appointment of members can be done by President of India. In advise of Committee includes PM, Home minister, leader of opposition of LS & RS.

Sec-5 Removal of Members

The removal of members can also be done by President in proved misbehaviour. The proceeding related to ^{it} can only be heard by supreme [✓] Cor. of India.

Sec-6 Term of office

The term of members is 5 years or 70 years of age, which is earlier.

State Human Right Commission.

- ① The State Human Right Commission are made to regulate laws related to Human Rights within its territory. • It provide justice, liberty and fraternity to the people of its territorial jurisdiction.
- ② Many committees are made to implement local level rules to maintain effective machinery related to Human Right.



A Human Right Court.

According to Sec-28, Human Right Court are established to provide remedial measurement against illegal detention.

Features of this act :-

- 1) This act provide two main bodies for providing Human Right to the people of India.
- 2) The court under this act work for the remedial measurement and protection the individual from unlawful detention.
- 3) This act make rules and regulations by the Committee which provide security to the people.
- 4) The provision of this act provide legal measurement and authoritative directions to provide peace and security to the mankind.

Conclusion :- Thus, this act is a transformation to the moral implications to the legally binding laws to provide justice, equality, liberty and security of individual.



Answer no - (5)

Introduction : The contribution of Indian Judiciary through 'Judicial Activism' can be seen in the present society of India. Judiciary plays a vital role in providing justice to the people of India by judicial interpretation, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.

Judicial Activism : The meaning of 'Judicial Activism' is basically when the judiciary interpreted the laws to provide justice to the mankind. It alter or deepen the meaning of laws through Judicial Activism. There are many judicial decision where judiciary interpreted the provision in deeper roots and provide justice to the individual.

features of Judicial Activism —

- ⊙ To understand the laws in deeply.
- ⊙ To ensure justice and liberty.
- ⊙ To safeguards the main essence of the provisions.



Contribution of Indian Judiciary in Protection of Human Rights Through 'Judicial Activism'

Indian Judiciary promote and protect the Human Right of the people.

In the view of Honourable Justice Abir Singh,

"Human Rights are those minimal rights which provided to the human against the state without any distinction based on caste, creed, sex, religion or gender."

Thus, this statement of the Justice proved that the Judiciary also plays an important role in protection of Human Rights.

There are many case which defines that Human Right are the necessity of Human beings. In MC Mehta v Union of India it was held that the Right to live in clean and safe environment is a basic Human Right. thus it is main right of Human being.



- ① In Rudul Shah v/s State of Bihar, the apex court held that there should be no restriction for unlawful and false detention. It is also mentioned in our Constitution.
- ② In Kesavananda Bharti v/s State of Kerala (1973), This is the landmark case related to the various aspects of the law. This case also provides that Human Right is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
- ③ In Menaka Gandhi v/s Union of India, The Judiciary plays an important role and declared its decision that right to life and liberty is a basic human right of the people of India.
- ④ In Vishakha v/s State of Rajasthan, the apex court said that to protect the sexual harassment in workplace is a basic Human right. It also said that use of International Conventions in necessity to protect Human Right.

Thus, these are the landmark cases which provide the protection of Human Right to the people of India.



Section-(C)

Answer no-(6)

Extent and Application of Human Right In Indian Constitution.

Introduction :- Human rights are those basic, natural and inherent rights which are given to the people for full development of human personality.

These rights are unalienable and immutable rights which are provided the shape and development of Human Personality.

Extent of Human Right :- Human rights are the rights which are extensive in manner. These rights provide, liberty, security and protection to the individual of the society. Their origin are from the Hammurabi code and in India, natural law and ancient dharma are the source of Human Rights.



Background ÷ In India, people in ancient time are follow Dharma and Dharma are co-relative with moral duties of the people. Moral duties include equality, liberty and protection. But the evolution of the society being changes and these basic moral rights are transformed into legal rights and further these rights build in the provisions of the many constitutions of different countries.

Human Rights and Indian Constitution.

Universal declaration of Human Right is the first document which considered the rights which must be given to the human which is necessary for them are termed as Human Right.

After the enactment and enforcement of our constitution, these basic right like right to life, right to equality, equal pay for equal work, protection against discrimination were mentioned in the Constitution of India.

Some rights are taken from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are as follows —



	Declaration	Constitution
1) Right to life, liberty and security	Article 3	Article 21
2) Prohibition against discrimination	Article 7	Article 15
3) Equality before law.	Article 7	Article 14
4) Right to peace, assembly and expression of thought	Article 20	Article-19
5) Maintain the standard of personal and family health	Article 25	Article 43, 39

Some other rights which enshrined in our Indian Constitution —

Our Indian Constitution also contain some other human rights which are related and important for Human —

Article - 14 → Equality before law and Equal protection of law.

Article - 15 → Prohibition against discrimination

Article - 16 → Equality in matter of opportunity

Article 21 → Right to life and personal liberty.

Article 19 → freedom of speech and expression.



Article 23 - freedom of conscience and religion.

Article 32 - Constitutional Remedies.

Article 39 - to ^{is} the standard of living.

Article 300A - Right to education.

Article 51(K) - well being of child between & under the age of 6 year.

There are some provisions which are related to the Human rights which helps to shape the overall human being. These provision provide effective measurement for providing justice, equality, liberty and security to the mankind. By the laws, it strengthen the security and justice to the people.



Answer no-(7)

Introduction :- Human Rights are provided to the human irrespective of their creed, caste, sex, religion, race or gender. These rights are the basic, natural and inherent right of the individual.

National Human Right Commission.

It is autonomous, authoritative body which helps to regulate the rights of the human irrespective of caste, creed, sex, religion or any other distinction.

Need of Human Right Commission - This Commission is made under Human Protection of Human Right Act, 1993. It is a statutory body to regulate and implement the basic right of Human. Before this act, there is no legislative measure or legal binding rules related to the Human Right law in India.



Constitution of National Human Right Comm. Composition of Human Right Commission.

National Human Right Commission consist of the following members -

- 1 Member = former Chief Justice of India.
- 1 Member = former Judge of the Supreme Court
- 1 Member = former Chief Justice of High Court.
- 3 Members = from among the members who has knowledge in Human Right law. There must be at least one woman.

Appointment of Members :- According to sec-4 of Protection of Human Right Act, 1993, the members of the National Human Right Commission are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Committee. The Committee includes -

- Prime Minister
- Home Minister
- Opposition Leader of Lok Sabha
- Leader of Opposition of Rajya Sabha
- Chief Justice

Term of the Member :- According to sec-5 of Protection of Human Right Act, 1993 the term of members is age of 70 years or 5 year which is earlier.



functions and power of National Human Right Commission.

- 1) This Commission maintain the rules and regulation related to the rights of human.
- 2) The Court under it provides a machinery for remedial laws.
- 3) The committee made under this Commission to watch the measures and legality of rules related to man-kind.
- 4) It protect the intrinsic worth of human by providing them justice, liberty and protection.
- 5) the provision of this commission made for legal measurement and gives authoritative directions to provide peace and security.

Thus, this commission is act as a backbone of the India to provide legal measure and maintenance of human dignity, right and welfare.