

LLM
SECOND SEMESTER
RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS &
LINGUISTIC VULNERABLE GROUPS
LLM - 2.3 CAL-6 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. The Universal Declaration is legally:
 - a. Binding upon the individuals
 - b. Binding upon the State
 - c. Not binding
 - d. None of these
2. By which Amendment Act, Right to Education was made a part of Fundamental Rights?
 - a. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002
 - b. The Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act, 1976
 - c. The Constitution (Forty Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
 - d. The Constitution (Fifty Third Amendment) Act, 1986
3. Which of the following Article guarantee the right to religious freedom?
 - a. Article 20-22
 - b. Article 23-24
 - c. Article 25-28
 - d. None of these
4. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan dealt with-
 - a. Prevention of domestic violence against women
 - b. Ban on practice of female infanticide
 - c. Sexual violence against women at workplace
 - d. Education opportunity for woman
5. Convention Relating to Status of Refugees came in the year-
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1951
 - c. 1952
 - d. 1957
6. Which article of constitution talks about special provisions for children?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 15(1)
 - c. Article 15(2)
 - d. Article 15(3)
7. Apartheid term came to be linked with a practice of discrimination in which of the following country?
 - a. South America
 - b. China
 - c. Srilanka
 - d. South Africa
8. United nations was established in the year-
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1947
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1955

9. The case, State of Arunachal Pradesh v. Khudiram Chakma, is concerned with
 - a. Minorities
 - b. SCs and STs
 - c. Tortured
 - d. Refugee
10. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides restriction on child below the age of 14 years from being engaged in any hazardous employment?
 - a. Article 20
 - b. Article 36
 - c. Article 24
 - d. Article 45
11. The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women came in the year-
 - a. 1879
 - b. 1979
 - c. 1989
 - d. 1999
12. The words "secular and socialist" were added to the Indian Constitution by amending-
 - a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Fundamental Duties
 - c. Preamble
 - d. None of these
13. Which of the following statements is not correct about Refugee?
 - a. They are outside their country
 - b. Fear of persecution
 - c. Absence of national protection
 - d. Poverty as a reason of being outside the country
14. Which Article/ Articles of the Constitution of India deals with Minority Rights?
 - a. Article 29
 - b. Article 30
 - c. Article 29 and 30
 - d. None of these
15. Which Article of ICCPR directly deals with protection of religious and linguistic minority rights?
 - a. Article 21
 - b. Article 23
 - c. Article 25
 - d. Article 27
16. Who is the Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities?
 - a. Shri Iqbal Singh Lalpura
 - b. Sh. Zakir Khan
 - c. Ms. Nancy Barlow
 - d. John Barla
17. Which of the following religion is/are recognised under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992?
 - a. Muslims
 - b. Sikhs
 - c. Parsis
 - d. All of the above
18. Where is the National Commission for Minorities situated in India?
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Kolkatta
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Pune
19. To which of the following convention, India is not a party?
 - a. ICCPR
 - b. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
 - c. CEDAW
 - d. CRC

20. What is the full form of ICCPR?

- a. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- b. International Covenant on Civil and Personal Rights
- c. International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
- d. None of these

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Who are minorities? Explain the constitutional guarantees provided to minorities in India. 3+7=10
2. What do you mean by freedom of religion? Discuss the scope and limitation of right to freedom of religion? 2+8=10
3. Write a note on the National Commission for Minorities in India. 10
4. Critically examine the educational rights of minorities with latest case law. 10
5. Write a note on the protection available to the minorities under International Human rights law. 10
6. *"There is no trust more sacred than the one the world holds with children. There is no duty more important than ensuring that their rights are respected, that their welfare is protected, that their lives are free from fear and want and that they can grow up in peace."*Elaborate the steps taken at both international and national level to provide equal treatment and special treatment to Children. 10
7. Short notes on: 5+5=10
 - a. Importance of Human Rights
 - b. Religious Minorities
8. Who is a Refugee? What contributions are made by UNHCR regarding uplifting of Refugees? 3+7=10

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