

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Answer *any ten* from the following : 1×10

- (a) Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to a clean environment?
- (b) What is the main principle behind national sovereignty?
- (c) Who was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?
- (d) The term 'unilateral coercive measures' is most closely related to:
 - (i) Internal governance
 - (ii) Diplomacy
 - (iii) Sanctions
 - (iv) Development.
- (e) What is the purpose of international sanctions in the context of Human Rights?
- (f) Name one non-state actor often responsible for human rights violations.
- (g) The 'right to a future' is associated with which broader category of rights?
- (h) Which Indian leader is known for his emphasis on non-violence and civil rights?
- (i) What does the term 'composite culture' of India refer to?
- (j) Which movement is considered a significant social reform initiative during the 19th century in India?
- (k) The right to peace is also linked to which global agenda?
- (l) In which year did India adopt its Constitution?
- (m) Who said, "Rights without duties are meaningless"?
- (n) What is meant by the 'selective application' of international sanctions?
- (o) The universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted in which year?

2. Write short notes on *(any four)* : 5×4

- ~~(a)~~ Write a short note on the challenges posed by non-state entities to Human Rights enforcement.
- (b) Explain the idea of 'right to a future' and its relevance in today's world.
- ~~(c)~~ Discuss the evolution and significance of India's composite culture.
- ~~(d)~~ Describe the relationship between Science, Technology, and Human Rights.
- (e) Examine the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the Indian independence movement from a human rights perspective.
- (f) Define and discuss the idea of international enforcement of Human Rights.
- ~~(g)~~ What role do professional groups play in upholding or violating Human Rights?
- (h) Explain the relationship between Rights, Duties, and Human welfare in Indian philosophical traditions.

3. Answer *any three* from the following :

- (a) Critically evaluate the tension between national sovereignty and international enforcement of human rights using relevant examples.
- (b) Analyze the international politics of human rights with special reference to the selective use of sanctions and unilateral coercion.
- (c) Discuss the implications of emerging rights such as the right to peace, clean environment, and the rights of future generations.
- (d) Examine the impact of the 19th and 20th-century social movements and key leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, and Ambedkar on the development of human rights in India.
- (e) How have non-state actors—such as corporations, terrorist groups, and militant organizations contributed to human rights violations in recent times?
- (f) Discuss the making of the Indian Constitution with an emphasis on its Human Rights orientation and the philosophical foundation of rights and duties.
