

Class 12 Legal Studies PYQ

Human Rights in India

CLASS 12 | LEGAL STUDIES

CHAPTER 4 | PYQ
Human Rights in India
 Board-style chapterwise practice for 2026-27
 Rights, NHRC, remedies and constitutional protection

RIGHTS
 DIGNITY

NHRC
 REMEDY

PYQ
 REVISION

PDF
 FREE

PYQ PDF | HUMAN RIGHTS REVISION

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Chapter-wise board-style practice for the 2026-27 syllabus. This pack is prepared from NCERT chapter themes because the local chapterwise PYQ source sheet has no extractable Legal Studies worksheet for this row.

Source note: This is not a reproduced board-paper extract. It is a transparent NCERT-theme-based practice set covering human rights, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, NHRC, State Commissions, courts, vulnerable groups and complaint remedies.

Section	Marks	Count
Very Short Answer	1 mark	8
Short Answer	2 marks	6
Three-Mark Questions	3 marks	6
Long Answer	5 marks	4
Case-Based Practice	4 marks	3

Very Short Answer

1 mark

- 1 Define human rights.
- 2 What is meant by Fundamental Rights?

- 3 Name the Indian statute that created the National Human Rights Commission.
- 4 State one function of the National Human Rights Commission.
- 5 What is meant by a complaint of human-rights violation?
- 6 Name one constitutional remedy related to human rights.
- 7 What is the purpose of State Human Rights Commissions?
- 8 State one right protected by Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Short Answer

2 marks

- 1 Write two features of human rights.
- 2 Mention two differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 3 State two functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
- 4 How do courts protect human rights through writ jurisdiction?
- 5 Write two examples of vulnerable groups that may need special human-rights protection.
- 6 Why is awareness important for the protection of human rights?

Three-Mark Questions

3 marks

- 1 Explain the relationship between dignity, equality and human rights.
- 2 Describe how Fundamental Rights work as constitutional protection for human rights.
- 3 Explain the composition and major functions of the National Human Rights Commission.
- 4 How do special commissions help protect the rights of women, children and minorities?
- 5 Explain how public interest litigation can support human-rights protection.
- 6 Why should human-rights answers connect legal remedies with social responsibility?

Long Answer

5 marks

- 1 Discuss the meaning, scope and importance of human rights in India.
- 2 Explain the constitutional and statutory framework for protection of human rights in India.
- 3 Analyse the role of the National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in protecting rights.

- 4 Describe how courts, commissions, civil society and awareness programmes together strengthen human-rights protection.

Case-Based Practice

4 marks

- 1 A person alleges illegal detention and denial of basic dignity. Identify four legal or institutional routes that may help protect the person's human rights.
- 2 A news report says a vulnerable group faces discrimination in access to education and public services. Mention four constitutional or institutional protections that may be relevant.
- 3 A complaint is filed before a human-rights body about custodial violence. Explain four steps or concerns that should guide the response.

Quick Revision Grid

Use before attempting the PDF

Human Rights Protection Map

Connect the right, violation, forum and remedy

Right

life, liberty, equality, dignity, education or protection from exploitation

Violation

detention, discrimination, custodial violence, denial or neglect

Forum

court, NHRC, State Commission, special commission or legal aid route

Remedy

writ, inquiry, recommendation, compensation, policy change or awareness

Strong answers connect constitutional values with practical protection.

Topic	Must revise	Common error to avoid
Meaning of human rights	dignity, liberty, equality and universality	Writing only a dictionary definition
Constitutional protection	Fundamental Rights, writs, Article 21 and Directive Principles	Treating Directive Principles as directly enforceable rights
NHRC and SHRC	composition, inquiry, visits, recommendations and awareness	Calling recommendations binding court orders
Courts and PIL	writ jurisdiction, access to justice and public-interest action	Ignoring facts and remedy
Vulnerable groups	women, children, minorities, disabled persons and custodial settings	Giving a generic rights list

Answer Writing Map

For 3 and 5 mark questions

Human Rights PYQ Answer Map**1**

Define the right or institution using simple legal language

2

Name the source: Constitution, Protection of Human Rights Act or commission

3

Explain the remedy: writ, complaint, inquiry, recommendation or awareness

4

Close with dignity, equality, accountability and social responsibility

Avoid naming only Article 21. Add forum, action and value.

- Start with the exact right, institution or violation named in the question.
- Name the constitutional article, statute, commission or court route where useful.
- Explain what action can be taken and what outcome the remedy tries to secure.
- End by linking the answer to dignity, equality, accountability and social justice.