

B. COM SEMESTER V

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- _____ deals with the scientific study of environmental system, the inherent or induced changes on organisms and the environmental damages incurred as a result of human interaction with the environment.
 - Zoology
 - Environment Science
 - Environment Management
 - Environment Engineering
- Environmental studies is the science which studies the interaction between _____ and environment.
 - Animal
 - Human
 - Economy
 - Science
- Non biological components are known as
 - Renewable
 - Non renewable
 - Biotic
 - Abiotic
- The _____ component constitutes the physical light, temperature etc and chemical characteristics of air, water, soil etc.
 - Abiotic
 - Non renewable
 - Biotic
 - ecological
- The biotic component constitutes the plants, animals and _____.
 - Sunlight
 - Air
 - Microorganisms
 - Water
- _____ are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified form.
 - Renewable resources
 - Non renewable resources
 - Natural resources
 - Artificial resources
- Which of the following is not a non renewable natural resource?
 - Crude Oil
 - Natural gas
 - Water
 - Coal
- Which of the following is not an abiotic natural resource?
 - Water
 - Land
 - Air
 - Coal
- The abiotic natural resources are the ones that come from _____.
 - Non organic materials
 - Living materials
 - Organic materials
 - None of these
- The biotic natural resources are the ones that come from _____.
 - Non organic materials
 - Non living materials**
 - Organic materials
 - None of these
- Name the process of removing deposits of ores for extracting minerals and fossil fuels.
 - Grazing
 - Mining
 - Deforestation**
 - Sedementation
- Which of the following is not a cause for deforestation?
 - Urbanization
 - Mining**
 - Afforestation
 - Logging

13. Which of the following is a cause for deforestation?
- Urbanization
 - Forest Fires**
 - Logging
 - All of the above
14. Among the following fuels of energy, which is the most environment friendly?
- Ethanol
 - Biogas
 - CNG
 - Hydrogen**
15. Slash and burn practice of agriculture is also known as
- Extensive farming
 - Intensive farming
 - Shifting farming**
 - None of the above
16. Which one of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
- Hydrogen**
 - Ozone
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Methane
17. The chemical formula of ozone is
- CO₂**
 - NO₂
 - O₃
 - O₄
18. Jhum cultivation is also known as
- Crop cultivation
 - Shifting cultivation**
 - Jute Cultivation
 - Intensive cultivation
19. Mineral resources are finite and _____.
- Renewable
 - Non renewable**
 - Artificial
 - Biotic
20. Mineral resources are found on and in the earth's _____.
- Crust
 - Atmosphere**
 - Mantle
 - Ore
21. Which of the following is a non metallic mineral?
- Iron**
 - Copper
 - Aluminum
 - Potash
22. Which of the following types of minerals is used as fuels?
- Metals
 - Non metals
 - Energy minerals**
 - Industrial minerals
23. Which of the following is not a chemical fertilizer?
- Biowaste manure**
 - Synthetic Fertilizer
 - Ammonia
 - Urea
24. All natural phenomenon like the flowing of wind, water cycle, photosynthesis etc are possible only due to _____ energy.
- Solar
 - Wind
 - Hydro**
 - Nuclear

25. Which of the following is not a renewable resource?
- Wind energy**
 - Solar energy
 - Nuclear energy
 - Hydro energy
26. _____ refers to deterioration or loss of fertility or productive capacity of the soil.
- Soil erosion**
 - Logging
 - Land degradation
 - Soil mismanagement
27. Name the branch of biology which studies the interactions among organisms and their environment.
- Zoology
 - Ecology
 - Botany
 - Environment management**
28. Which of the following belongs to the producers in the biotic ecosystem?
- Plants**
 - Animals
 - Microorganisms
 - Human
29. Name the biotic component in the ecosystem which can generate their own energy requirement.
- Producers
 - Consumers
 - Decomposers**
 - Omnivores
30. Name the type of living organisms that feed on plant.
- Herbivores
 - Carnivores
 - Omnivores
 - Decomposers**
31. Name the type of living organisms that eat both plants and animals.
- Herbivores
 - Carnivores
 - Omnivores
 - Decomposers**
32. Name the process of gradual change in conditions of environment, and the replacement of older species.
- Ecological System
 - Logging
 - Salination**
 - Ecological succession
33. Which is the first trophic level in a food chain?
- Herbivores
 - Carnivores
 - Omnivores
 - Plants**
34. The various steps in a food chain are called _____.
- Grazing food chain**
 - Food web
 - Trophic levels
 - Detritus food chain
35. A food chain in a pond starts with _____.
- Water fleas**
 - Smaller fish
 - Birds
 - Phytoplanktons
36. A complex of inter-related food chains is called _____.
- Ecological pyramid
 - Food Web
 - Ecological succession**
 - None of the above
37. _____ is a graphical representation of an ecological parameter like number of biomass or accumulated energy at different trophic levels in a food chain in an ecosystem.
- Ecological pyramid
 - Food Web
 - Ecological succession**
 - Food Chain

38. Who developed the idea of ecological pyramid?
- Rachel Carson
 - Charles Elton
 - Barry Bishop**
 - Nicholas Hughes
39. The base of the pyramid of numbers is constituted by the number of _____.
- Carnivores
 - Producers
 - Consumers
 - Decomposers**
40. Which trophic level constitutes the top layer of the ecological pyramid of numbers?
- Primary consumers
 - Producers
 - Tertiary Consumers
 - Decomposers**
41. In a terrestrial ecosystem, the maximum biomass occurs in the _____.
- Carnivores
 - Producers
 - Consumers
 - Decomposers**
42. Which trophic level has the most energy?
- Carnivores
 - Producers
 - Consumers
 - Decomposers**
43. The _____ forest ecosystem is the contiguous green belt of conifer and deciduous trees that encircles a large portion of Northern Hemisphere.
- Tropical rain
 - Tropical seasonal
 - Boreal
 - Shrub**
44. Name the component of the ecosystem which feeds directly on producers.
- Decomposers
 - Primary consumers
 - Secondary consumers**
 - Tertiary consumers
45. Which of the following is not a multicellular organism?
- Fish**
 - Birds
 - Mammals
 - Fungi
46. Which component of biodiversity is related to variety of habitat, biotic communities and ecological process in the biosphere?
- Ecosystem diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Genetic diversity
 - None of the above**
47. The different characteristics of same species are termed as _____.
- Ecosystem diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Genetic diversity
 - None of the above**
48. Name the study of the distribution of species, organisms and ecosystems in geographic space and through geographical time.
- Geography
 - Zoology**
 - Biology
 - Bio-geography
49. How many bio-geographical zones are there in India?
- 10
 - 8**
 - 12
 - 14
50. _____ value is derived when an article is converted into another form to have a higher value.
- Consumptive**
 - Productive
 - Social
 - Ethical
51. Which is India's largest bio-geographical region?
- Himalayan Zone**
 - Desert Zone
 - Western Ghats
 - Deccan Plateau
52. Illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals is called
- Poaching
 - Logging
 - Endemism
 - Fragmentation**

53. Hotspots of biodiversity are the areas on earth which are most _____.
- beautiful places
 - threatened by human habitation
 - developed places
 - polluted places**
54. Which of the following is not a threat to biodiversity?
- Habitat loss
 - Habitat fragmentation**
 - Habitat rehabilitation
 - Habitat degradation
55. Name the process of habitat reduction in which the habitat area is separated away into two or more fragments.
- Habitat loss
 - Habitat fragmentation**
 - Habitat rehabilitation
 - Habitat degradation
56. Name the process by which a natural habitat becomes incapable of supporting its native species.
- Habitat loss
 - Habitat fragmentation**
 - Habitat rehabilitation
 - Habitat destruction
57. _____ is the ecological state of a species being unique to a defined geographical location, such as an island, nation, country or other defined zone or habitat type.
- Endemism
 - Poaching**
 - Ecosystem
 - Habitat loss
58. The place where a species lives and reproduces is its natural _____.
- Wild life
 - Habitat
 - extinction**
 - Zone
59. An endangered species is one that is
- Already extinct
 - in danger of extinction**
 - in large number
 - seen only in forests
60. The term applied to a species that can no longer be found living is;
- Endangered
 - Endemics
 - Extinct**
 - Troubled
61. Which one of the following areas in India is a hotspot of biodiversity?
- Sunderbans
 - Eastern Ghats**
 - Gangetic plain
 - Western Ghats
62. Which one of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?
- Botanical gardens
 - National Parks
 - Sanctuaries
 - Biosphere reserves**
63. _____ species refers to those species which are found in a certain areas only, and are unique species having unique value.
- Endangered
 - Endemics
 - Extinct
 - Troubled
64. Which one of the following is not a type of In-situ conservation?
- Botanical gardens
 - National Parks
 - Sanctuaries
 - Biosphere reserves**
65. _____ conservation means conservation of species in its natural ecosystem or even in man made ecosystems.
- In-situ**
 - Ex-situ
 - Off-site
 - Botanical garden
66. _____ conservation means conservation of species, particularly of endangered species, away from their natural habitat under human supervision.
- In-situ**
 - Ex-situ
 - On-situ
 - Biosphere reserve

67. Which of the following is an example of in-situ conservation?
- Captive breeding**
 - Gene banks
 - Botanical gardens
 - Biosphere reserves
68. Identify the possible link "A" in the following food chain: Plant → insect → frog → "A" → Eagle
- Parrot
 - Rabbit
 - Wolf**
 - Cobra
69. Trophic levels in ecosystem are formed by _____.
- Plants**
 - Only herbivores
 - Organisms linked in food chain
 - Only carnivores
70. Name the region of earth where life exists.
- Atmosphere
 - Lithosphere
 - Biosphere
 - Hydrosphere**
71. Ecosystem is the smallest unit of
- Atmosphere
 - Lithosphere
 - Biosphere
 - Mesosphere**
72. Organisms which depend on producers for nutrition are called
- Consumers
 - Decomposers**
 - Autotrophs
 - Nutrients
73. _____ are primary consumers.
- Herbivores**
 - Carnivores
 - Decomposers
 - Producers
74. _____ are materials or factors that cause adverse effect on the natural quality of any component of the environment.
- Nutrients
 - Pollutants**
 - Minerals
 - Oxides
75. Which of the following is a primary air pollutant?
- Sulphuric acid**
 - Nitric acid
 - Carbonic acid
 - Sulphur oxides
76. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?
- Carbon dioxide
 - Nitric acid**
 - Nitrogen dioxide
 - Sulphur oxides
77. Increased level of nutrients in water bodies is called _____.
- Combustion
 - Adsorption
 - Eutrophication**
 - None of the above
78. Name the process of burning solid wastes in a properly designed furnace under suitable temperature and operating conditions.
- Composting
 - Incineration
 - Pulverisation**
 - Adsorption
79. The undesirable change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, water and land is referred as
- Pollution
 - Disaster
 - Pollutant**
 - Depletion
80. The adverse effect(s) of acid rain is/are
- Damage to tree leaves**
 - Breathing problems
 - Corrosion of metal structures
 - All of the above

81. Which of the following is not a method of soil waste disposal?
- Incineration
 - Pulverisation**
 - Composting
 - Source reduction
82. Name the stage of solid waste management in which solid wastes are placed in its ultimate resting place.
- Disposal**
 - Processing
 - Collecting
 - Monitoring
83. _____ is defined as sustained action taken to reduce long term vulnerability of human life and property to natural hazards.
- Disaster response
 - Disaster impact
 - Disaster mitigation
 - Disaster preparedness**
84. Disaster management includes
- Disaster response
 - Disaster preparedness
 - Disaster mitigation
 - All of the above**
85. The study of earth quake is called
- Seismology
 - Ecology**
 - Ethimology
 - Numismatics
86. Bhopal gas disaster is a type of
- Natural disaster**
 - Disaster preparedness
 - Man made disaster
 - Disaster mitigation
87. Which of the following is not a strategy for water conservation?
- Avoiding leakage
 - Digging bore well**
 - Rain water harvesting
 - Recycling
88. Harmful U.V. radiations emanating from the sun are prevented from reaching the Earth by the presence of ozone in the:
- Mesosphere
 - Thermosphere
 - Stratosphere**
 - Troposphere
89. Which of the following gases can deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere?
- Methane
 - Ammonia**
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Sulfur dioxide
90. The ultra violet radiations are absorbed by:
- Oxygen
 - Ozone
 - Sulfur dioxide
 - Argon**
91. Name the part of environmental philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings with natural environment.
- Environment management
 - Environment science**
 - Environment engineering
 - Environment ethics
92. What is a green house gas?
- Gases produced by sun**
 - Oxygen produced by plants
 - Gases that absorb and emits radiant energy
 - Eco-friendly gases
93. Which of the following is not a green house gas?
- Water vapor
 - Methane**
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen
94. Name the phenomenon in which the radiation absorbed by the atmosphere is re-radiated towards the surface of the Earth?
- Smog
 - Newton Effect**
 - Cyclone
 - Greenhouse effect
95. Which is the most abundantly found green house gas on earth's atmosphere?

- a. Water vapor
b. Methane
- c. Carbon dioxide
d. Oxygen
96. The Environment Protection Act was enacted in India in the year _____.
a. 1952
b. 1956
c. 1986
d. 1994
97. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in India in the year:
a. 1986
b. 1980
c. 1972
d. 1911
98. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:
a. 1986
b. 1980
c. 1972
d. 1911
99. The power to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park of central Government is mentioned under which Act?
a. Forest Conservation Act
b. Wildlife Protection Act
c. Environment Protection Act
d. The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act
100. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:
a. 1986
b. 1980
c. 1972
d. 1974
101. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:
a. 1986
b. 1981
c. 1972
d. 1974
102. Central Pollution Control Board was constituted under which Act?
a. Forest Conservation Act
b. Wildlife Protection Act
c. Environment Protection Act
d. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
103. Name the branch of accounting that considers environment cost?
a. Green Accounting
b. Cost Accounting
c. Financial Accounting
d. E-Accounting
104. Who developed the concept of Green Accounting?
a. Elton Mayo
b. Peter Drucker
c. Peter Wood
d. F W Taylor
105. Which of the following is a limitation of Green Accounting?
a. No standard procedure
b. Cleaner technology
c. Eco-friendly products
d. None of the above
106. Name the concept developed to make the banking activities more environment friendly?
a. Consortium Banking
b. Green Banking
c. Core banking
d. Retail banking
107. _____ helps to reduce 'carbon footprints' from banking activities.
a. Green Banking
b. ATM
c. Consortium Banking
d. Commercial Banks
108. Green Banking means
a. Development of forestry by banks
b. Banking along with the consideration for social and environmental factors
c. Financing in agriculture sector by banks
d. None of the above
109. Which of the following is not a green banking product?

- a. Mobile Banking
b. Online Banking
- c. Green Mortgages
d. ATMs
110. Name the type of loan provided by bank at a lower interest rate to those who purchase new energy efficient homes or energy efficient appliances.
a. Payday Loan
b. Auto Loan
c. Green Mortgages
d. Energy Loan
111. Name the first bank in India to venture into generation of green power by installing windmills for captive use.
a. Axis Bank
b. State Bank of India
c. Canara Bank
d. ICICI
112. Which of the following is/are green banking product(s)?
a. Online banking
b. Mobile Banking
c. Green Credit cards
d. All of the above
113. Name the first bank in India to introduce solar powered ATM?
a. IndusInd
b. ICICI
c. Axis Bank
d. SBI
114. Name the process of promoting products or services based on their environmental benefits.
a. Green Accounting
b. Greenwashing
c. Green Promotion
d. Green Marketing
115. Which of the following is a tool for protecting the environment for future generations?
a. Green Marketing
b. Poaching
c. Greenwashing
d. All of the above
116. Greenwashing is concerned with
a. Washing in an eco-friendly manner
b. Producing eco-friendly products
c. Misleading and misguiding its customers
d. None of the above
117. The concept of 'Carbon credit' originated from:
a. Earth Summit, Rio-de-Janerio
b. **Kyoto Protocol**
c. Montreal Protocol
d. None of the above
118. _____ is a permit which allows a country or organization to produce a certain amount of carbon emissions and which can be traded if the full allowance is not used.
a. C-Certificate
b. Green Permit
c. Carbon credit
d. White permit
119. Name the type of environmental audit which investigate specific areas such as energy water etc.
a. Environmental compliance audit
b. Environment management audit
c. Functional environmental audit
d. None of the above
120. _____ is a management tool designed to provide information on environmental performance to the right people at the right time.
a. Green Marketing
b. Greenwashing
c. Environmental audit
d. Green Myopia
121. Right to Information Act was enacted in the year _____.
a. 2002
b. 2005
c. 1995
d. 2008

122. RTI Act, 2005 came into force on
- 12th October, 2005**
 - 1st April, 2005
 - 1st June, 2005
 - 1st July, 2005
123. RTI Act, 2005 helps India citizen to seek information from a _____ .
- Private Authority
 - Public Authority**
 - Third Party
 - Foreign Government
124. Which of the following is not included under a public authority as per RTI Act, 2005?
- Judiciary
 - Government companies**
 - Cooperative Society
 - Universities
125. Which of the following is not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act 2005?
- Log books
 - E-mails**
 - Press releases
 - File notings
126. _____ means a person other than the citizen making a request for information and includes a public authority.
- Competent Authority
 - Private Authority**
 - Third Party
 - Appropriate Government
127. The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is know as
- Appellate Authority**
 - Information Commissioner
 - Public Information Officer
 - Administrator
128. **What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?**
- 30 days
 - 20 days**
 - 60 days
 - Standard price
129. Indian citizens have the right to information because of:
- Judgment of Supreme Court
 - Implementation of International Laws by Indian Government
 - A bill was introduced in Lok Sabha
 - a law passed by the Parliament of India.**
130. Under which section is right to information defined in the RTI Act, 2005?
- 2(j)
 - 2(h)**
 - 3
 - 4(a)
131. As per RTI Act, 2005, the Public Information Officer shall charge a fee of Rs. _____ for application in Form A.
- 1**
 - 5
 - 10
 - 20
132. What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?
- 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 72 hours
 - 12 hours**
133. Which of the following information(s) is/are exempted from disclosure under RTI Act?
- Commercial confidence
 - Trade secrets**
 - Intellectual Property Rights
 - All of the above
134. Which of the following facts may be excluded while filing the application for first appeal under RTI Act, 2005?
- Information requested in the application**
 - Information provided by the PIO
 - Particulars of the RTI application filed to the PIO
 - Reason for availing Information
135. Which of the following institutions are not covered under the RTI Act?
- Public Sector banking companies
 - Private aided institutions

- c. Human Rights
d. Moral Rights
149. When did the Universal Declaration of Human Rights created?
a. 1946
b. 1947
c. **1948**
d. 1949
150. What does 'U' Stands for in UDHR?
a. United
b. Union
c. **Unique**
d. Universal
151. Which is considered as the first charter of liberty?
a. **Magna Carta**
b. Bill of Rights
c. American Declaration of Independence
d. The Cyrus Cylinder
152. Who signed the Magna Carta in 1215?
a. **King David**
b. King John
c. Martin Luther King
d. James Madison
153. Which one of the following played an important role in international human rights law?
a. World War
b. Economic Summits
c. UNESCO
d. United Nations
154. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Human Rights?
a. **Inherent**
b. Fundamental
c. Alienable
d. Universal
155. Human rights day is celebrated on which date?
a. **1st December**
b. 1st January
c. 30th August
d. 10th December
156. How many articles are included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
a. **395**
b. 20
c. 170
d. 30
157. International Bill for Human Rights came into force in the year:
a. 1976
b. 1980
c. **1982**
d. 1986
158. The first generation of human rights, are also called as:
a. Green rights
b. Blue rights
c. **Yellow rights**
d. White rights
159. The first generation of human rights are:
a. Socio economic rights
b. **Collective rights**
c. Civil-political rights
d. Developmental rights
160. Which of the following comes under first generation of human rights?
a. Right to food
b. **Right to social security**
c. Freedom of speech
d. Right to health care
161. Under whose chairmanship, The United Declaration of Human Rights was adopted?
a. Eleanor Roosevelt
b. Queen Elizabeth
c. **Karl Vasak**
d. Abraham Lincoln
162. Second generation of human rights are;
a. Civil Rights
b. Political Rights
c. **Collective Rights**
d. Socio-economic rights
163. Which of the following Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights tells that the right of nationality is depends on ones wish?
a. Article 10

- b. Article 15
 - c. Article 20**
 - d. Article 25
164. Where was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
- a. Paris, France
 - b. New York, USA**
 - c. Lyon, France
 - d. London, England
165. Second generation human rights are also known as_____.
- a. Green rights
 - b. Blue rights
 - c. Red rights**
 - d. White rights
166. First generation human rights deal with _____ and participation in political life.
- a. Liberty**
 - b. Fraternity
 - c. Equality
 - d. Economy
167. How many generations of human rights are there?
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five**
168. _____ rights guarantee individuals to involve in public affairs and the affairs of the state.
- a. Economic
 - b. Cultural**
 - c. Solidarity
 - d. Political rights
169. Which of the following is an example of first generation human right?
- a. Right to equal work for pay
 - b. Right to free elementary education**
 - c. Right to rest and leisure as an employee
 - d. Right of freedom of speech and opinion
170. Right to a healthy environment is an example of:
- a. First generation right**
 - b. Second generation right
 - c. Third generation right
 - d. None of the above
171. Fundamental rights of Indian citizen are provided by the _____ of India.
- a. Laws**
 - b. Constitution
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Supreme Court
172. How many kinds fundamental rights are recognized by Indian constitution?
- a. Eight
 - b. Four
 - c. Six**
 - d. Ten
173. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment?
- a. Article 14
 - b. Article 16
 - c. Article 18**
 - d. Article 20
174. Under which part is fundamental rights defined under Indian Constitution?
- a. Part I
 - b. Part II**
 - c. Part III
 - d. Part IV
175. Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?
- a. Article 14
 - b. Article 16
 - c. Article 17**
 - d. Article 20
176. Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?
- a. Right to life
 - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression**
 - c. Right against Exploitation
 - d. Right to constitutional remedies
177. The right to constitutional remedies allows Indian citizens to stand up for their rights against anybody even the government of India. Which article says this/

- a. Article 29
b. Article 30
- c. **Article 31**
d. Article 32
178. Which right empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights?
- a. Right to life
b. **Right to freedom of speech and expression**
c. Right against Exploitation
d. Right to constitutional remedies
179. Which one of the following is the guardian of fundamental rights in India?
- a. **Parliament**
b. Executive
c. Prime Minister
d. Judiciary
180. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
- a. Right to life
b. Right to equality
c. **Right to Property**
d. None of these
181. Right to freedom and expression is granted by Article _____ of the Indian Constitution.
- a. Article 19
b. Article 20
c. **Article 21**
d. Article 22
182. Which article of the Indian Constitution ensures equality before law?
- a. Article 14
b. Article 15
c. **Article 20**
d. Article 21
183. Which one of the following rights has increased the influence of people over bureaucracy?
- a. Right to Vote
b. Right to equality
c. **Right to Information**
d. Right to Liberty
184. What is the main objective of fundamental rights?
- a. Ensure independency of Judiciary
b. Promotes a socialistic pattern of society
c. **Ensure individual liberty**
d. Ensure smooth functioning of government
185. Free and compulsory education should be provided to children upto the age of _____ according to Article 21(A)
- a. 12
b. 14
c. 16
d. 18
186. Which constitutional amendment incorporated Right to Education as a fundamental life under Right to Life?
- a. 42nd Amendment
b. 80th Amendment
c. 86th Amendment
d. 91st Amendment
187. Article 25 to 28 of the Indian constitution covers the rights to _____.
- a. Right to freedom of religion
b. Freedom of speech and expression
c. Right to equality
d. Right to life and liberty
188. Which fundamental right cannot be suspended during emergency under Article 352 of the Indian constitution?
- a. Right to constitutional remedies
b. Freedom of speech and expression
c. Right to equality
d. Right to life and liberty
189. Right to Education is included in which article of the Indian Constitution?
- a. Article 19(a)
b. **Article 21(A)**

- c. Article 20(a) d. Article 22 (A)
190. Which of the following Act was enacted to protect children from sexual offences?
 a. Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act c. COFEPOSA Act
 b. FERA d. **POSCO Act**
191. Who can be the chairman of NHRC?
 a. Judge of High court d. Retd. Chief Justice or Judge of Supreme Court
 b. **Retired IAS Officers**
 c. Chief Justice of High Court
192. Which article of Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and declares it as punishable by law?
 a. Article 14 c. Article 16
 b. Article 15 d. Article 17
193. Where is International Court of Justice located?
 a. Vienna c. Hague
 b. Paris d. Venice
194. The Protection of Human Rights Act was enacted in the year:
 a. 1990 c. 1997
 b. 1993 d. 2000
195. The Protection of Human Rights Act defines Human right as “Rights relating to life, liberty, equality and _____ of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenant”.
 a. **Fraternity** c. Dignity
 b. Self Respect d. Freedom
196. National Human Rights Commission was established in the year:
 a. 1990 c. 1997
 b. 1993 d. 2000
197. National Human rights commission is a :
 a. **Constitutional Body** c. Judicial Body
 b. Statutory Body d. None of these
198. Headquarters of NHRC is in
 a. Delhi c. **Kolkota**
 b. Mumbai d. Chennai
199. All human rights of a person below the age of _____ are known as child rights.
 a. **14 years** c. 16 years
 b. 10 years d. 18 years
200. Fundamental rights granted to the Indian citizen:
 a. Cannot be suspended c. Cannot be amended
 b. Can be suspended d. **None of these**

Answer Key

1 - b	41 - b	81 - d	121 - b	161 - a
2 - b	42 - b	82 - a	122 - b	162 - d
3 - d	43 - c	83 - c	123 - b	163 - b
4 - a	44 - b	84 - d	124 - c	164 - a
5 - c	45 - d	85 - a	125 - d	165 - c
6 - c	46 - a	86 - c	126 - c	166 - a
7 - c	47 - c	87 - b	127 - c	167 - b
8 - d	48 - d	88 - c	128 - a	168 - d
9 - a	49 - a	89 - a	129 - d	169 - d
10 - c	50 - b	90 - b	130 - a	170 - c
11 - b	51 - d	91 - d	131 - c	171 - b
12 - c	52 - d	92 - c	132 - b	172 - c
13 - d	53 - b	93 - a	133 - d	173 - b
14 - d	54 - c	94 - d	134 - d	174 - c
15 - c	55 - b	95 - a	135 - b	175 - c
16 - a	56 - d	96 - c	136 - c	176 - a
17 - c	57 - a	97 - b	137 - a	177 - d
18 - b	58 - b	98 - c	138 - b	178 - d
19 - b	59 - b	99 - b	139 - a	179 - d
20 - a	60 - c	100 - d	140 - b	180 - c
21 - d	61 - d	101 - b	141 - d	181 - a
22 - c	62 - a	102 - d	142 - c	182 - a
23 - a	63 - b	103 - a	143 - c	183 - c
24 - a	64 - a	104 - c	144 - b	184 - c
25 - c	65 - a	105 - a	145 - d	185 - b
26 - c	66 - b	106 - b	146 - c	186 - c
27 - b	67 - d	107 - b	147 - d	187 - a
28 - a	68 - d	108 - b	148 - c	188 - d
29 - a	69 - c	109 - d	149 - c	189 - b
30 - a	70 - c	110 - c	150 - d	190 - d
31 - c	71 - c	111 - b	151 - a	191 - a
32 - d	72 - a	112 - d	152 - b	192 - d
33 - d	73 - a	113 - a	153 - d	193 - c
34 - c	74 - b	114 - d	154 - c	194 - b
35 - d	75 - d	115 - a	155 - d	195 - c
36 - b	76 - b	116 - c	156 - d	196 - c
37 - a	77 - c	117 - b	157 - a	197 - b
38 - b	78 - b	118 - c	158 - b	198 - a
39 - b	79 - a	119 - c	159 - c	199 - d
40 - c	80 - d	120 - c	160 - c	200 - b