

M .G .UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

(C.B.C.S) U.G POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

CORE COURSE:PS5CRT08

ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

SEMESTER V

1. National Human Rights Commission is a.....
 - a. Statutory body
 - b. Constitutional body
 - c. Multilateral institution
 - d. Both a and c
2. Who is the current chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. Justice A.S. Anand
 - b. Justice H.L. Dattu
 - c. Justice S. Rajendra Babu
 - d. None of these
3. Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court
 - b. Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - c. Any person appointed by the President
 - d. Retired Chief Justice of any High Court
4. Which of the following statements is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. It was established in 1993.
 - b. In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no right to punish the culprit
 - c. The Chairman and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India
 - d. The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments
5. What is tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. 5 years or up to 62 years of age
 - b. 5 years or up to 65 years of age
 - c. 6 years or up to 65 years of age
 - d. 5 years or up to 70 years of age
6. Who of the following is not included in the Committee constituted for the appointment of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Lok Sabha Speaker
 - d. Leader of the main opposition party
7. Which of the following is not the function of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a. To interfere in the proceedings related to any human rights violation case pending in the court
 - b. Protecting human rights of prisoners

- c. To provide Economic compensation to any human rights violation victim
 - d. Promoting research in the field of human rights
8. Who among the following has never been appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. Justice K. G. Balakrishnan
 - b. Justice S. Rajendra Babu
 - c. Justice A. S. Anand
 - d. Justice P. Sathasivam
9. Where is the head quarter of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a. Delhi
 - b. Mumbai
 - c. Ahmedabad
 - d. Kolkata
10. When changes have been made in the National Human Rights Commission Act?
- a. 2001
 - b. 1999
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2016
11. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
- a. The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
 - b. The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
 - c. The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
 - d. The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference
12. Bishnoi Movement was held in
- a. 1600's
 - b. 1700's
 - c. 1800's
 - d. 1900's
13. The Bishnoi Movement held at.....
- a. Rajasthan
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Uttarpradesh
 - d. Karnataka
14. Who was the leader of Bishnoi Movement?
- a. Amrita Devi
 - b. Medha Patkar
 - c. Rana Pratap
 - d. None of these
15. What was the aim behind the Bishnoi Movement?
- a. Save Water resources
 - b. Save migrant people
 - c. Save sacred trees from being cut down
 - d. Save atmosphere
16. Chipko Movement was held in
- a. 1973
 - b. 1974
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1976
17. The Chipko Movement held at.....

- a. Chamoli
 - b. Warangal
 - c. Chennai
 - d. None of these
18. Who among the leader was not the participant of Chipko Movement?
- a. Sundarlal Bahuguna,
 - b. Gaura Devi
 - c. Sudesha Devi
 - d. Amritha Devi
19. To protect the trees on the Himalayan slopes from the axes of contractors of the forest is the main aim of
- a. Bishnoi Movement
 - b. Chipko Movement
 - c. Narmada Bachao Andholan
 - d. Chaliyar Agitation
20. United Nations Environment Programme was established in.....
- a. 1952
 - b. 1962
 - c. 1972
 - d. 1982
21. Silent Vally Movement was held in
- a. 1973
 - b. 1975
 - c. 1977
 - d. 1978
22. Silent Vally Movement held at.....
- a. Karnataka
 - b. Tamilnadul
 - c. Kerala
 - d. None of these
23. Who among the leader was a participant of Silent Vally Movement?
- a. Sundarlal Bahuguna,
 - b. Sugathakumari
 - c. Sudesha Devi
 - d. Amritha Devi
24. What was the main aim behind the Silent Vally Movement?
- a. To save water resources
 - b. To save migrant people
 - c. To save sacred trees from being cut down
 - d. To protect evergreen forest
25. Narmada Bachao Andholan was held in
- a. 1973
 - b. 1985
 - c. 1987
 - d. 1989
26. The river Narmada is flowing through.....
- a. Gujarat
 - b. Madhya predesh
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. All of the above

27. Who among the leader was a participant of Narmada Bachao Andholan?
- Medha Padker
 - Sugathakumari
 - Sudeshha Devi,
 - Amritha Devi
28. What was the main aim behind the Narmada Bachao Andholan?
- To save water resources
 - To fight against large dams build across Narmada River.
 - To save sacred trees from being cut down.
 - To protect evergreen forest.
29. The Rio Declaration on environment and development was approved by.....
- United Nations
 - USA
 - WTO
 - None of these
30. The Rio Declaration on environment and development was approved by the United Nations during the Conference on Environment and Development held in.....
- Rio de Janeiro
 - USA
 - Paris
 - Russia
31. The Rio Declaration on environment and development was approved in.....
- 1991
 - 1992
 - 1993
 - 1994
32. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as.....
- the Rio Summit
 - the Rio Conference
 - the Earth Summit
 - All of the above
33. In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was also held in Rio, and is also commonly called
- Rio+20
 - Rio Earth Summit 2012
 - the Rio Conference
 - All of the above
34. Rio+20 was held in.....
- 2012
 - 2013
 - 2014
 - 2015
35. The Brundtland Report is on.....
- November 1986
 - October 1987
 - December 1988
 - None of these

36. The Brundtland Report, in October 1987, popularized (and defined) the term.....
- Sustainable Development
 - Cold war
 - Human right
 - Third world Countries
37. The Brundtland Commission was appointed in
- 1980
 - 1982
 - 1983
 - 1984
38. The Brundtland Commission officially dissolved in.....
- December 1987
 - December 1988
 - December 1989
 - December 1990
39. The Brundtland Commission officially dissolved in December 1987 after releasing the organisation known 'Centre for Our Common Future', is also known as....., in October 1987.
- The green parties
 - The Brundtland Report
 - Green liberalism
 - None of these
40. The Chairperson of the Brundtland Commission, Gro Harlem Brundtland, was appointed by United Nations Secretary-General in December 1983.
- Kofy Annan
 - Ban ki Moon
 - Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
 - Trygve Lie
41. is the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system.
- Global warming
 - Ozone depletion
 - CFC
 - None of these
42. Which country emitting more CO₂ than any other countries in the world.
- Russia
 - USA
 - China
 - India
43. Part of the Indian Constitution talks about Fundamental Rights.
- Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part VI
44. Indian constitution consists of ----- Fundamental rights.
- Two
 - Three
 - Five

- d.Six
45. Under articleUntouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
- Article 15
 - Article 16
 - Article 17
 - Article 18
46. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from.....
- British Constitution
 - Russian Constitution
 - Irish Constitution
 - French Constitution
47. Right to education deals with Article.....
- Article 19
 - Article 20
 - Article 21
 - Article 21 A
48. The number of articles in UDHR is.....
- 24
 - 28
 - 30
 - 32
49. Right against exploitation is deals with articles.....
- Article 23- 24
 - Article 15-17
 - Article 25-28
 - None of these
50. Habeas Corpus is
- Government order
 - Writ
 - Ordinance
 - Part of judiciary
- 51.....is a political ideology that aims to foster an ecologically sustainable society rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grassroots democracy.
- Democracy
 - Marxism
 - Green politics
 - Liberalism
52. Which of the following help pollution occur?
- Burning fossil fuels in cars
 - Spilling chemicals and rivers
 - Oil spills in the ocean
 - All the above
53. Article 48 A deals with.....
- State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.
 - Fundamental rights
 - Fundamental duties

- d. None of these
- 54. Article 48A was added by the Constitution by.....
 - a. 46th Amendment Act
 - b. 44th Amendment Act
 - c. 42nd Amendment Act
 - d. 25th Amendment Act
- 55. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in the year.....
 - a. 1972
 - b. 1973
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1976
- 56. Sierra Club Foundation was found in the year.....
 - a. 1955
 - b. 1958
 - c. 1960
 - d. 1963
- 57. The founder of Sierra Club Foundation
 - a. David Brower
 - b. Dante
 - c. Smith
 - d. None of these
- 58. The headquarters of Sierra Club Foundation was situated in.....
 - a. Canada
 - b. USA
 - c. San Francisco
 - d. Switzerland
- 59. The National Green Tribunal Act was passed in
 - a. 2008
 - b. 2009
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2011
- 60. The special tribunal to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues is called.....
 - a. National Green Tribunal
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. High Court
 - d. Lok Pal
- 61.draws inspiration from the India's constitutional provision of Article 48A which assures the citizens of India the right to a healthy environment.
 - a. National Green Tribunal
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. High Court
 - d. Lok Pal
- 62. Who was the first chairman of National Green Tribunal?
 - a. K.G.Balakrishnan
 - b. Lokeshwar Singh Panta
 - c. Ranjan gogoy
 - d. None of these
- 63. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) is works under the act of

- a. Lokayukta
 - b. National Green Tribunal
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. High Court
64. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in
- a. 1980
 - b. 1981
 - c. 1982
 - d. 1983
65. The Forest Conservation Act came into force on.....
- a. 25 November 1980
 - b. 25 October 1980
 - c. 25 December 1980
 - d. None of these
66. The Forest Conservation act 2010 consists of.....
- a. Four sections
 - b. five sections
 - c. Six sections
 - d. Seven sections
67. Section of the Forest Conservation Act 2010 act is about the restriction on the State Government for dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose.
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
68. The territorial extent of the Forest Conservation Act is.....
- a. All over India
 - b. Only a particular state
 - c. Union Territories
 - d. None of these
69. Green peace is a non-governmental organization.
- a. Human right
 - b. Environmental
 - c. Business
 - d. Health
70. The international coordinating body of Green peace is situated at.....
- a. Mumbai
 - b. Manila
 - c. Amsterdam
 - d. Chennai
71. The Greenpeace was founded in
- a. 1971
 - b. 1972
 - c. 1973
 - d. 1974 by Irving Stowe and Dorothy Stowe
72. The Greenpeace was founded by.....
- a. Irving Stowe and Dorothy Stowe
 - b. George Bush
 - c. Medha Padker

- d. Sundarlal Bahuguna
73. The Greenpeace conducts campaigning on worldwide issues such as
- a. climate change
 - b. deforestation
 - c. Over fishing
 - d. All of the above
74. is a political ideology that aims to foster an ecologically sustainable society rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grassroots democracy.
- a. Geo politics
 - b. Green Politics
 - c. Grass root democracy
 - d. None of these
75. Green Politics is also known as.....
- a. Eco politics
 - b. Geo Politics
 - c. Grass root democracy
 - d. Green Parties
76. The Industrial Revolution marked a period of development in the.....
- a. 18th century
 - b. 16th century
 - c. 20th century
 - d. 17th century
77. is marked a period of development in the latter half of the 18th century that transformed largely rural, agrarian societies in Europe and America into industrialized, urban ones.
- a. Green revolution
 - b. Industrial revolution
 - c. Socialisation
 - d. Liberalisation
78. The Industrial revolution began in.....
- a. Japan
 - b. USA
 - c. Britain
 - d. USSR
79. The term Industrial Revolution was first popularized by
- a. Arnold Toynbee
 - b. Bernard Beruch
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. None of these
80. Sarvodaya is a term meaning.....
- a. Egalitarian society
 - b. Non Violence
 - c. Ahimsa
 - d. Universal uplift or progress of all
81. The term Sarvodaya was first coined by.....
- a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Nehru
 - c. Vipin Chandra pal
 - d. None of these

82. The book "Unto This Last" written by.....
- John Ruskin
 - Nehru
 - Sasi Tharoor
 - Mahatma Gandhi
83. Which one of the following is not the basic principle of Sarvodaya?
- That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
 - That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work
 - That is a life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living.
 - All of the above
84. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded in
- 1961
 - 1965
 - 1967
 - 1969
- 85..... aims to "stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
- IMF
 - WHO
 - World Wide Fund
 - None of these
86. The headquarters of World Wide Fund is situated in.....
- Rue Mauverny
 - Washington
 - Geneva
 - New york
87. The World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, took place in
- USA
 - Japan
 - Russia
 - South Africa
88. The UNEP was formed in the year.....
- 1971
 - 1972
 - 1975
 - 1976
89. Article 14 deals with.....
- Rule of law
 - Prohibition of untouchability
 - Right against exploitation
 - None of these.
90. Which of the following rights have been described as first generation rights?
- Social and economic rights
 - Civil and political rights
 - Cultural rights
 - People's rights

91. Which term was not the part of the preamble of the original constitution of India?
- Republic
 - Sovereign
 - Political justice
 - Secular
92. The tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is for
- Five years or until he is 65 years old (whichever is earlier)
 - Five years or until he is 70 years old (whichever is earlier)
 - Six years or until he is 70 years old (whichever is earlier)
 - None of these
93. Which writ can be issued by the court to the public servant to perform the duties attached to his office?
- Quo-Warranto
 - Mandamus
 - Certiorari
 - None of these
94. The French Revolution took place in.....
- 1789
 - 1775
 - 1776
 - 1689
95. The articles covered under the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian constitution from.....
- 39-51
 - 32-45
 - 36-51
 - None of these
96. The third generation Human Right is.....
- Civil and Political rights
 - Natural Rights
 - Economic social and cultural rights
 - Collective Rights
97. The division of human rights into three generations was initially proposed in 1979 by the Czech juristat the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg.
- Thomas Hobbes
 - Jean bodin
 - Karel Vasak
 - None of these
98. Right to property in India is a
- Legal right
 - Constitutional right
 - Fundamental right
 - Economic right
99. India borrowed the idea of Fundamental Rights from
- British Constitution
 - Irish constitution

- c. American Constitution
 - d. French Constitution
100. The International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly on.....
- a. 16th December 1966
 - b. 3rd January 1976
 - c. 24th October 1945
 - d. 10th December 1948
101. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights consists of articles.
- a. 53
 - b. 31
 - c. 111
 - d. 26.
102. The International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination entered into force on
- a. 1981
 - b. 1979
 - c. 1969
 - d. 1945
103. The primary responsibility of UNESCO is.....
- a. Improving the living condition of workers
 - b. Improving the welfare of the child
 - c. Imparting education to children as well as adults
 - d. Improving women welfare.
104. Ozone is formed in the upper atmosphere by a photochemical reaction with.....
- a. Ultra violet solar radiation
 - b. Infra-red radiation
 - c. Visible light
 - d. All of the above
105. Birsa Munda was associated with tribal struggle of.....
- a. Jharkhand
 - b. Nagaland
 - c. Orissa
 - d. West Bengal
106. The grant of franchise to women equal with men is assertion of the principle of
- a. Political equality
 - b. Civil equality
 - c. Equality
 - d. Social equality
107. The phrase “equal protection of law” in Indian constitution is borrowed from.....
- a. Britain
 - b. France
 - c. USA
 - d. Switzerland
108. The success of democracy depends upon which of the following:
- a. Right to criticize

- b. Right to association
 - c. Right to property
 - d. Right to contest election
109. World Health Organization came into existence in.....
- a. 1945
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1919
 - d. 1939
110. Which one of the following personality/ personalities is/are a member of National Human Right Commission?
- a. The Chairpersons of Scheduled Castes Commission
 - b. The Chairpersons of Scheduled Tribes Commission
 - c. The Chairpersons of National Woman Commission
 - d. All of the above
111. UNICEF was created in 1946 by a resolution of the UN.....
- a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Social and Economic Council
 - d. Trusteeship council
112. The preamble of the Indian constitution contains:.....
- a. The fundamental rights
 - b. The Directive principles of State policy
 - c. The basic objectives of the constitution
 - d. None of the above
- 113..... is a direct matter of human rights.
- a. Bonded labour
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Urban poverty
 - d. Urban development
114. Right to resistance is a right.
- a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Constitutional
 - d. Legal
115. Article 17 of the constitution deal with.
- a. Abolition of untouchability
 - b. Cultural and educational right
 - c. Freedom of press
 - d. None of the above
116. Amnesty International is a Organization.
- a. Cultural
 - b. Military alliance
 - c. Human Rights organization
 - d. Regional Co-operation
117. means the belief that human beings are the most important entity in the universe.
- a. Anthropocentric
 - b. Bio centic
 - c. Humanocentrism

- d. None of these
- 118. The belief that ‘human beings are the most important entity in the universe’ is called.....
 - a. Anthropocentrism
 - b. Homocentricism
 - c. Human Supremacism
 - d. All of the above
- 119. is an ecological and environmental philosophy promoting the inherent worth of living beings regardless of their instrumental utility to human needs.
 - a. Anthropocentrism
 - b. Homocentricism
 - c. Human Supremacism
 - d. Deep ecology
- 120. The living environment as a whole should be respected and regarded as having certain basic moral and legal rights to live and flourish, independent of its instrumental benefits for human use. Is the core principle of
 - a. Anthropocentrism
 - b. Deep ecology
 - c. Homocentricism
 - d. Human Supremacism
- 121. is an ethical system that takes as its premise that all living things have inherent value.
 - a. Anthropocentrism
 - b. Human Supremacism
 - c. Homocentricism
 - d. Deep ecology
- 122. is a biogeographic region with significant levels of biodiversity that is threatened by human habitation.
 - a. Biodiversity hotspot
 - b. Homocentricism
 - c. Human Supremacism
 - d. None of these
- 123. The Paris Agreement is related to.....
 - a. Terrorism
 - b. Climate change
 - c. Poverty alleviation
 - d. Trade agreement
- 124. The Paris Agreement entered into force on.....
 - a. 4 November 2014
 - b. 4 November 2015
 - c. 4 November 2016
 - d. None of these
- 125. Paris Agreement is also known as
 - a. Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - b. Paris Climate Agreement
 - c. COP21
 - d. All of the above

126. The Paris Agreement was adopted in.....
- December 2013
 - December 2014
 - December 2015
 - December 2016
127. The Paris Agreement which aimed to.....
- reduce the emission of gases that contribute to global warming
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Trade agreement
 - Terrorism
128. The Paris Agreement has been signed by
- 197 countries
 - 100 countries
 - 123 countries
 - 150 countries
129. Which agreement is also known as COP21?
- Kyoto protocol
 - Earth summit
 - Paris Agreement
 - None of these
130. Any substance that negatively impacts the environment or organisms that live within the affected environment is called
- Pollution
 - Global warming
 - Radiation
 - None of these
131. The major source of air pollution is.....
- Fire
 - Volcanic erosion
 - Gases from vehicle
 - None of these
132. and sulphur oxides in the air contribute to acid rain.
- Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Hydrogen
 - None of these
133. Air pollution contributes to
- Asthma
 - lung cancer and other lung ailments
 - chronic bronchitis
 - All of the above
134. harms forests, species that live in water bodies, and degrades outdoor statues, monuments, and buildings.
- Carbon di oxide
 - Acid rain
 - Global warming
 - Ice melting
135. refers to the large amount of light produced by most urban and other heavily-populated areas.
- Air Pollution

- b. Light Pollution
 - c. Water Pollution
 - d. Sound Pollution
136. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in
- a. 1980
 - b. 1981
 - c. 1982
 - d. 1983
137. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 further amended on.....
- a. 1987
 - b. 1988
 - c. 1989
 - d. 1990
138. The main aim of The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is.....
- a. conservation of forests
 - b. to control further deforestation
 - c. Save wild life
 - d. All of the above
139. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 came into force on
- a. 25 October 1980
 - b. 25 November 1980
 - c. 25 December 1980
 - d. None of these
140. of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 deals with constitution of Advisory Committee.
- a. Section 1
 - b. Section 2
 - c. Section 3
 - d. Section 4
141. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed in
- a. 1981
 - b. 1982
 - c. 1983
 - d. 1984
142. The first tier or "generation" of human rights consists of.....
- a. Economic rights
 - b. Legal rights
 - c. civil and political rights
 - d. All of the above
143. The first tier or "generation" of human rights derives in the
- a. seventeenth and eighteenth-century
 - b. sixteenth century
 - c. twentieth century
 - d. Nineteen century
144. The third generation of human rights is championed by
- a. Developed countries
 - b. Under developed countries
 - c. Third world countries

- d. All of the above
- 145. is the accumulation and storage of rainwater for reuse on-site, rather than allowing it to run off.
 - a. Rainwater harvesting
 - b. Water conservation
 - c. Water shed management
 - d. Ground water management
- 146. was the first state to make rainwater harvesting compulsory for every building to avoid groundwater depletion.
 - a. Karnataka
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Tamil Nadu
 - d. Assam
- 147. India borrowed the Directive Principle of State policy from.....
 - a. US Constitution
 - b. Russian constitution
 - c. Irish Constitution
 - d. British Constitution
- 148. Groundwater constitutesper cent of the world's available freshwater.
 - a. 20
 - b. 30
 - c. 40
 - d. 50
- 149. Which one of the following is not the organ of UNO?
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. Secretariat
 - c. International Court of Justice
 - d. WTO
- 150. The Kerala State Human Right commission was formed in.....
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1998
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1995
- 151. The term "green liberalism" was coined by political philosopher in his book Green Liberalism.
 - a. Marcel Wissenburg
 - b. Marx Webber
 - c. T.H. Green
 - d. None of these
- 152. Who is the author of the book "Green Liberalism: The Free and The Green Society"?
 - a. Marx Webber
 - b. Marcel Wissenburg
 - c. T.H. Green
 - d. None of these
- 153. Highest percentage of air consists of.....
 - a. Oxygen

- b. Carbon dioxide
 - c. Nitrogen
 - d. Argon
154. The Taj Mahal is being affected by.....
- a. Noise pollution
 - b. Air pollution
 - c. Water pollution
 - d. None of these
155. Most polluted river in India is.....
- a. Yamuna
 - b. Cavery
 - c. Chenab
 - d. Ganga
156. Air pollution causes.....
- a. Global warming
 - b. Respiratory problems
 - c. Soil erosion
 - d. None of these
157. Green House gas is.....
- a. Nitrogen
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Methane
 - d. Carbon dioxide
158. The percentage of carbon dioxide in atmosphere is.....
- a. 21%
 - b. 78%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 0.04%
159. Causes pollution is/are.....
- a. Human activities
 - b. Factories
 - c. Volcanoes
 - d. All of the above
160. CNG is a.....
- a. Polluted fuel
 - b. Clean fuel
 - c. Harmful fuel
 - d. None
161. Pollution of water is responsible for.....
- a. Oil refineries
 - b. Paper factories
 - c. Sugar mills
 - d. All of the above
162. Chlorofluorocarbon is used in.....
- a. Refrigerators
 - b. Air conditioners
 - c. Perfume
 - d. All of the above

163.is a non-governmental organization in India working to control noise pollution from various sources through advocacy, public interest litigation, awareness, and educational campaigns.
- Awaaz Foundation
 - Green Tribunal
 - Supreme Court
 - None of these
164. Awaaz Foundation is a non-governmental organization in India working to control noise pollution since.....
- 2002
 - 2003
 - 2004
 - 2005
165. The instrument used to measure the noise is called.....
- Audiometer
 - Odometer
 - clap-on-meter
 - Decibel meter
166. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty to control.....
- Greenhouse gases emission
 - Nuclear waste and safety
 - Depletion of Ozone layer
 - spillage of oil
167. Which one of the following is the example of renewable source of energy?
- Coal
 - Petroleum
 - Natural gas
 - Nuclear
168. The major contributor of Carbon monoxide is.....
- Motor vehicle
 - Industrial processes
 - Stationary fuel combustion
 - None of the above
169. Ozone is found in.....
- Mesosphere
 - Ionosphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Exosphere
170. PH value of fresh water is.....
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
171. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were International development goals.
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
172. Which one of the following is included in the millennium development Goals?

- a. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - b. To achieve universal primary education
 - c. To promote gender equality and empower women
 - d. All of the above
173. The Security Council consists of..... members.
- a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
174. The term of office-bearers of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is.....
- a. 2 years
 - b. 3 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. 5 years
175. The members of Human Right Committee are elected for a term of
- a. 2 years
 - b. 3 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. 5 years
176. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris, France on
- a. December 10, 1948
 - b. December 10, 1949
 - c. December 10, 1950
 - d. None of these
177. Who is the founder of Amnesty International?
- a. Berden Powel
 - b. Peter Benenson
 - c. Thomas Richard
 - d. Graham Ball
178. Amnesty International is a non-governmental organization based in the United Kingdom focused on
- a. Human rights
 - b. Environmental pollution
 - c. Bio diversity loss
 - d. None of these
179. Which of the following was started in 1973 to save the evergreen tropical forest in the Palakkad district of Kerala, India from being flooded by a hydroelectric project?
- a. Chipko Movement
 - b. Silent Valley Movement
 - c. Appiko Movement

- d. Jungle Bachao Andola
180. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is divided in to
- 6 chapter & 26 section
 - 6 chapter and 24 section
 - 4 chapter & 26 section
 - 4 chapter & 24 section
181. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 enforced to..?
- It extends to the whole of India except J&K
 - It extends to the whole of India except Govt. Industries
 - It extends to the whole of India except area mentioned in 1st Schedule
 - It extends to the whole of India
182. How many Bishnoies sacrificed their lives to save Khejri trees?
- 33
 - 330
 - 360
 - 363
183. When was 30th anniversary of Chipko Movement celebrated?
- 1984
 - 1994
 - 2004
 - 2014
184. What is Chipko movement often called.....
- Afforestation
 - Love for trees
 - Chipko Andolan
 - Chipko obsession
185. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution deals with.....
- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - None of these.
186. Right to education deals with
- Article 19
 - Article 20
 - Article 21
 - Article 21A
187. India borrowed the Directive Principle of State policy from.....
- US Constitution
 - Russian constitution
 - Irish Constitution
 - British Constitution
188. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- Right to equality
 - Right to freedom

c.Right against exploitation

d.Right to property

189. Which is the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990?
- All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings.
 - There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
 - Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation.
 - All of the above
190. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is formed in.....
- 1985
 - 1986
 - 1987
 - 1988
191. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) was established under the Resolution 1985/17 ofin 28 May 1985.
- General Assembly
 - Security Council
 - Economic and Social Council
 - WTO
192. The members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) are elected for a term of
- Three
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
193. The natural ecosystems are made up of
- Forests
 - water sources,
 - plants and animals
 - All of the above
194. The Plachimada Coca-Cola Struggle was a series of protests to close the Coca-Cola factory in the village of Plachimada, inDistrict, Kerala.
- Kottayam
 - Wayanad
 - Palakkad
 - Kozhikode
195. In Plachimada the Coca- Cola factory was shut down in
- March 2004
 - December 2004

- c. March 2005
 - d. December 2005
196. Who was the leader of the Plachimada Coca-Cola Struggle?
- a. Medha Padker
 - b. Sarojini Naidu
 - c. Mayilamma
 - d. None of these
197. The Plachimada struggle is related to.....
- a. Coca-Cola Company
 - b. Narmada Dam
 - c. Save sacred trees
 - d. None of these
198.is the fourth longest river in Kerala at 169 km in length.
- a. Bharatapuzha
 - b. Periyar
 - c. Chaliyar
 - d. Manjeswaram river
199. By volume, dry air containspercentage nitrogen.
- a. 20.95%
 - b. 0.93
 - c. 78.09
 - d. 0.04%
200. By volume, dry air containspercentage oxygen.
- a. 20.95%
 - b. 0.93
 - c. 78.09
 - d. 0.04%

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