

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)

B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE

C.B.C.S UG SEMESTER V

OPEN COURSE :PS5OPT04 HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

QUESTION BANK AND ANSWER KEY

1. The phrase “ Equal protection of law” in Indian Constitution is borrowed from:
a. Britain b. France c. U.S.A d. China
2. Which article is saying about equal pay for equal work without any discrimination?
a .Article 39 b. Article 49 c .Article 59 d. Article 69
3. Which of the following statements is correct?
A welfare state envisages
a. A fully egalitarian society
b. State ownership of the means of production
c. A system which combines right to personal property with state intervention for social security and providing help to the needy and indigent
d. Abolition of private property
4. The ground for distributive justice include
a. Merit and desert b. desert and need c. merit and need d. merit, desert and need
5. Who among the following is the exponent of negative liberty?
a. T.H Green b. Isaiah Berlin c. Rousseau d. Marx
6. ‘The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will is to prevent harm to others’-
a. J.S. Mill b. T.H. Green c. Thomas Paine H.J. Laski
7. Who said- Ownership of property should be private but its use should be for common good
a. Aristotle b. John Locke c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Proudhon
8. Who said ‘ Property is theft’
a. Aristotle b. John Locke c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Proudhon
9. When a person mixes his labour with things of nature, they become his property
a. Aristotle b. John Locke c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Proudhon
10. Owner of property should consider himself to be its trustee
a. Aristotle b. John Locke c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Proudhon
11. The most important function of the welfare state is the creation of conditions which ensure
a. Fair elections b. liberty c. social justice d. freedom of expression
12. “Rights properly so called are creatures of law.” This view is held by
a. Aristotle b. John Locke c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Bentham
13. Which one of the following is NOT generally considered as a part of the right to equality?
a. Equal protection under law b. Equality of opportunity for all c. Equality of right to satisfaction of basic needs of all d. Equality of treatment in all circumstances
14. Who among the following based his liberalism on the primacy of rights

- a. J.S. Mill b. Jeremy Bentham c. T.H. Green d. Ronald Dworkin
15. When justice emanates from the decisions of the courts interpreting the law and awarding punishment to the wrong doer, it is called
a. Distributive justice b. social justice c. corrective justice d. political justice
16. 'Natural and inherent right of every citizen' is the attributive of which theory of rights?
a. natural b. legal c. ethical d. group
17. 'Necessary to ensure the development of human personality' is the attributive of which theory of rights?
a. natural b. legal c. ethical d. group
18. 'Political rights granted by the law of the state' is the attributive of which theory of rights?
a. natural b. legal c. ethical d. group
19. Part of the life of the community is the attributive of which theory of rights?
a. natural b. legal c. ethical d. group
20. Which is the first human rights declaration adopted by the United Nations?
a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a landmark document.
b. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
c. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
d. The Convention on the Rights of the Child
21. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
a. 11 December 1948
b. 10 December 1948
c. 10 December 1949
d. 1 December 1950
22. Where was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
a. At the Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, France.
b. New York, America
c. Sidney, Australia
d. Tokyo, Japan
23. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
a. 33 b. 31 c. 30 d. 38
24. When is Human Rights Day observed?
a. 10 December each year.
b. 11 December each year
c. 14 December each year
d. 1 December each year
25. What is the International Bill of Human Rights?
a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
b. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights only
c. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights only
d. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights only
26. Which United Nations council selects the members of the Commission on Human Rights and on what basis?
a. The Economic and Social Council, according to regional geographical distribution.
b. The Economic and Social Council, according to political basis.
c. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva according to economic power
d. The Human Rights Committee on the basis of human rights performance
27. How many human rights treaty bodies are there under UN?
a. Five treaty bodies
b. Six treaty bodies
c. Four treaty bodies

d. Seven treaty bodies

28. National Human Rights Commission is a

- (a) Statutory body
- (b) Constitutional body
- (c) Multilateral institution
- (d) Both a and c

29. 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 the above

30. 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

31. 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 Government

32. What is tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
- (b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
- (c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age
- (d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

33. 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

34. 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

35. Where is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Kolkata

36. Which of the following is considered as Right against exploitation in the Constitution of India?

- a. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- b. Abolition of untouchability
- c. Protection of interests of minorities
- d. Right to conscience

37. The State shall not make law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights. Which one of the following is not considered as law for this purpose?

- a. Ordinance
- b. Bye-law
- c. Rule
- d. Constitutional Amendment

38. Which of the following is true about Fundamental Duties?

- a. Fundamental Duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction
- b. Fundamental Duties have formed a part of the Indian Constitution since its adoption
- c. Fundamental Duties are applicable only to citizens of India
- d. Fundamental Duties were inserted by the 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India

39. Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of national emergency?

- a. War
- b. External aggression
- c. Armed rebellion

d. Internal disturbance

40. Which of the following are grounds on which discrimination in admission into educational institutions is constitutionally prohibited?

a. Religion, race, sex and place of birth

b. Nationality and colour

c. Age and nativity

d. Religion and nationality

41. Which one of the following is not included as a Fundamental Duty in the Constitution of India?

a. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle

b. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform

c. To protect the minorities

d. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

42. Which one of the following directive principles was **not** originally provided for in the Constitution of India?

a. Citizen's Right to an adequate means of livelihood

b. Free legal aid

c. Free and compulsory education to children under 14 years of age

d. Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves

43. Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by

a. A proclamation of national emergency

b. An Act passed by the Parliament

c. An amendment of the Constitution

d. The judicial decisions of the Supreme Court

44. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guarantee only to the citizens of India?

a. Equality before law and equal protection of the law

b. Freedom of speech and expression

c. Right to life and liberty

d. Right to the freedom of religion

45. The Keshavananda Bharati case is related to

a. Theory of parliamentary sovereignty

b. Theory of basic structure of Indian Constitution

c. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended

d. Ruling that compensation should be paid according to market value

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47. The Bank Nationalization case is related to

- a. Theory of parliamentary sovereignty
- b. Theory of basic structure of Indian Constitution
- c. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- d. Ruling that compensation should be paid according to market value

48. The 25th Amendment to the Constitution is related to

- a. Theory of parliamentary sovereignty
- b. Theory of basic structure of Indian Constitution
- c. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- d. Ruling that compensation should be paid according to market value

49. The writ Habeas Corpus means

- a. A command to produce the body in person
- b. A command to a public authority to do its duty
- c. A proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- d. A directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limits

50. The writ Certiorari means

- a. A command to produce the body in person
- b. A command to a public authority to do its duty
- c. A proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- d. A directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limit

51. The writ Mandamus means

- a. A command to produce the body in person
- b. A command to a public authority to do its duty
- c. A proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- d. A directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limit

52. The writ Quo Warranto means

- a. A command to produce the body in person
- b. A command to a public authority to do its duty
- c. A proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- d. A directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limit

53. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- a. Fundamental Right

b. Constitutional Right

c. Natural Right

d. Legal Right

54. A writ issued by a court to some inferior authority to transfer the matter to it or to some other superior authority for its proper consideration is called

a. Certiorari b. Mandamus c. Quo Warranto d. Legal Right

55. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency?

a. Right to speak b. Right to freedom of movement c. Right to life e. Right to organize

56. Untouchability has been abolished by the constitution of India under

a. Article 14 b. Article 15 c. Article 16 d. Article 17

57. Which one of the following is NOT the objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

a. To establish a welfare state b. To ensure socio economic justice c. To establish a religious state
d. To establish a secular state

58. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes or SCs and STs?

a. Article 15 (4) b. Article 24 (4) c. Article 20 (2) d. Article 16 (4)

59. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for safeguards under Preventive Detention?

a. Article 15 (4) b. Article 24 (4) c. Article 20 (2) d. Article 16 (4)

60. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for Immunity from double punishment?

a. Article 15 (4) b. Article 24 (4) c. Article 20 (2) d. Article 16 (4)

61. Which of the following statements about the right to freedom of religion is not correct?

a. The state can regulate the economic, political, financial or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practices

b. Restrictions can be imposed on the right to freedom of religion on grounds of maintenance of public order, morality or health.

c. Every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.

d. Funds appropriated by a religious denomination for promoting and maintaining a particular religion are taxable.

62. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the Right to Constitutional Remedy?

a. Article 29 b. Article 17 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

63. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection of the interests of the minorities?

a. Article 29 b. Article 17 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

64. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the abolition of untouchability?

a. Article 29 b. Article 17 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

65. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the equality of opportunities in the matters of public employment?

a. Article 29 b. Article 17 c. Article 16 d. Article 19

66. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship in India?

a. Articles 333 to 337 b. Articles 17 to 20 c. Articles 5 to 11 d. Articles 1 to 4

67. Article 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

- a. Freedom of conscience
- b. Right to propagate religion.
- c. Right of the minorities to establish and manage educational institutions
- d. Cultural and educational rights of the majority community

68. In Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in

- a. The Supreme Court
- b. The High Courts
- c. The Subordinate Courts
- d. The Supreme Court and the High Courts

69. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution has the state been empowered to protect and improve the environment, forests and wildlife?

a. Article 43 A b. Article 48 A c. Article 44 d. Article 46

70. Right to Equality is provided in the Indian Constitution under

a. Article 25 b. Article 14-18 c. Article 32 d. Article 13

71. Right to Freedom is provided in the Indian Constitution under

a. Article 25 b. Article 14-18 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

72. Right to Freedom of Religion is provided in the Indian Constitution under

a. Article 25 b. Article 14-18 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

73. Right to Constitutional Remedies is provided in the Indian Constitution under

a. Article 25 b. Article 14-18 c. Article 32 d. Article 19

74. Under which one of the following provisions is reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes in every Panchayat made?

- a. Article 243 (Q) of the Constitution of India
- b. Article 243 (V) of the Constitution of India
- c. Article 243 (S) of the Constitution of India
- d. Article 243 (D) of the Constitution of India

75. Which of the following subject is included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India?

a. Citizenship b. Inter-State rivers c. Trade unions d. All- India Services

76. The Directive Principle of State Policy 'to secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief' in the Constitution of India is provided under

a. Article 42 b. Article 40 c. Article 47 d. Article 50

77. The Directive Principle of State Policy 'to organize village Panchayats as the basic unit of self government' in the Constitution of India is provided under

a. Article 42 b. Article 40 c. Article 47 d. Article 50

78. The Directive Principle of State Policy 'to secure the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health' in the Constitution of India is provided under
- a. Article 42 b. Article 40 c. Article 47 d. Article 50
79. The Directive Principle of State Policy 'to protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance' in the Constitution of India is provided under
- a. Article 42 b. Article 40 c. Article 47 d. Article 49
80. The Directive Principle of State Policy for 'uniform civil code for citizens' in the Constitution of India is provided under
- a. Article 42 b. Article 44 c. Article 47 d. Article 49
81. "The personal is political" is a central slogan of the
- a. Neo-liberals b. Fascists c. Socialists d. Feminists
82. Which one of the following is **not** an NGO campaigning for Human Rights?
- a. Amnesty International b. World Watch c. PUCL d. Oxfam
83. The well-known theorist of New Social Movement is
- a. JurgenHabermas b. Karl Marx c. Hegel d. Althusser
84. Who tries to promote interests of their members and to influence politics?
- a. NGOs b. Pressure Groups c. Political Parties d. Elites
85. A group of eminent persons in their chosen field
- a. NGOs b. Pressure Groups c. Political Parties d. Elites
86. Who among the following are mainly concerned with the public issues/ problems?
- a. NGOs b. Pressure Groups c. Political Parties d. Elites
87. Who among the following is associated with Ecofeminism?
- a. SumanSahi b. ShabanaAsmi c. Vandana Shiva d. Arundhati Roy
88. Which one of the following social movements is driven more by identity concerns rather than the ideological concerns?
- a. Narmada Movement
- b. Farmers' movement in Karnataka against the MNCs
- c. Sub-caste reservation movements among the Scheduled Castes
- d. Anti- liquor shop campaign in Andhra Pradesh
89. In the eyes of radical feminist, gender equality can be achieved through
- a. gradual reform b. getting more women elected in legislatures c. challenging patriarchy
- d. class struggle
90. Under which article of the UN Charter, has the term 'Non-Governmental Organisation' been used?
- a. Article 71 b. Article 81 c. Article 69 d. Article 82
91. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct in respect of social movements?
- a. They favour protest that usually takes the form of direct action.

- b. They are not concerned with who owns the means of production.
 - c. They believe only in the constitutional means of protest.
 - d. Their emergence is partly because of the failures of traditional political parties.
92. In which of the following areas have reforms been recommended by the Justice Mallimath Committee?
- a. Criminal justice system b. Civil law c. Service conditions of judges d. administrative law
93. The system of Public Interest Litigation in India has been introduced
- a. through Constitutional Amendment b. by judicial initiative c. by political parties d. by a parliamentary Act
94. Who said that right to property is a natural right of the individual?
- a. Proudhon b. John Locke c. H.J. Laski d. Karl Marx
95. One of the criticisms of the theory of Natural Rights is that it
- a. places societal interests above individual interests
 - b. assumes that rights exist prior to society
 - c. believes that rights are the creations of the sovereign
 - d. puts too much emphasis on social recognition of rights
96. Who among the following thinkers combined ‘natural rights’ with physiological metaphor?
- a. Locke b. Spencer c. Green d. Burke
97. Which one of the following is NOT an apt description of negative liberty?
- a. It is the area within which a man can act unobstructed by others
 - b. The individual has some assured positive sphere in which others cannot interfere
 - c. A circle around every human being; a space entrenched around, a reserved territory.
 - d. It is the absence of humanly imposed impediments including lack of access to the means of life and the means of labour.
98. According to John Rawls, A Theory of Justice,
- a. Right is prior to good b. Good is prior to right c. Right is the same as good
 - d. Good determines right
99. “Land, Bread, Peace” is related to
- a. Chinese Revolution b. French Revolution c. Russian Revolution d. Glorious Revolution
100. “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” is related to
- a. Chinese Revolution b. French Revolution c. Russian Revolution d. Glorious Revolution
101. “Nationalism, Democracy, Livelihood” is related to
- a. Chinese Revolution b. French Revolution c. Russian Revolution d. Glorious Revolution
102. “No taxation without representation” is related to
- a. American Revolution b. French Revolution c. Russian Revolution d. Glorious Revolution
103. Who is the author of the book, ‘Principles of Political Obligation’?
- a. J.S. Mill b. T.H. Green c. H.J. Laski d. John Rawls

104. Who is the author of the book, 'Theory of Justice'?
- a. J.S. Mill b. T.H. Green c. H.J. Laski d. John Rawls
105. Who is the author of the book, 'Grammar of Politics'?
- a. J.S. Mill b. T.H. Green c. H.J. Laski d. John Rawls
106. Who is the author of the book, 'On Liberty'?
- a. J.S. Mill b. T.H. Green c. H.J. Laski d. John Rawls
107. The principle of majority presupposes as an essential condition, the principle of
- a. Liberty b. Fraternity c. Equality d. Tolerance
108. Who among the following is a contractualist?
- a. John Rawls b. Robert Nozick c. Charles Taylor d. Michel Oakeshott
109. Who among the following is a Libertarian?
- a. John Rawls b. Robert Nozick c. Charles Taylor d. Michel Oakeshott
110. Who among the following is a Communitarian?
- a. John Rawls b. Robert Nozick c. Charles Taylor d. Michel Oakeshott
111. Robert Nozick bases his theory of Justice on
- a. desire b. need c. entitlement d. merit
112. Who expressed the view that "equality is unnatural and undesirable"?
- a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Hobbes d. Hegel
113. One of the foremost exponents of the negative view of Liberty in the 20th century is
- a. Isaiah Berlen b. C.B. Macpherson c. John Rawls d. Charles Taylor
114. In which one of the following schools of thought, is law antithetical to liberty?
- a. The Democratic school b. The classical liberal school c. The socialist school d. The collectivist school
115. Who is the author of the "Law of the Constitution"?
- a. A.V. Dicey b. Heyman Finer c. R.G. Gettel F.W. Willoughby
116. Violation of the 'Rule of Law' arises mostly from
- a. limited franchise b. delegated legislation c. lack of checks and balances d. executive's quasi judicial powers
117. 'Rights are those external conditions which are needed for the internal development of the individual' - is the essence of the
- a. Idealist theory of Rights b. Legal theory of Rights c. Historical theory of Rights d. Fascist Theory
118. 'Liberty is not meaningful unless it is incorporated in a system of rights recognized by the state'. This view was propounded by
- a. J. Bentham b. T.H. Green c. John Locke d. Herbert Spencer
119. Who said 'Liberty gives way to corruption'?

b. T. Jefferson c. Niccolo Machiavelli d. J.J. Rousseau e. Auguste Comte

120. Barker's view of justice is the synthesis of

a. liberty and equality b. liberty, equality and fraternity c. equality and fraternity d. liberty and fraternity

121. Who among the following denied the existence of rights before the development of society?

a. Hobbes b. J. Locke c. J. Rousseau d. T.H. Green

122. Who thinks that without liberty man cannot attain rational and moral perfection and be an ideal human being?

a. J. S. Mill b. Machiavelli c. Hitler d. Mussolini

123. According to the classical liberals

a. democracy and liberty are complementary to each other b. democracy is a threat to liberty
c. liberty is the end of democracy d. liberty is the right to self realization

124. Who considered justice as a virtue of soul?

a. Aristotle b. Kelson c. Nozick d. Plato

125. Who considered justice as individual rights?

a. Aristotle b. Kelson c. Nozick d. Plato

126. Who considered justice as an irrational notion?

a. Aristotle b. Kelson c. Nozick d. Plato

127. Who considered justice as proportionate equality?

a. Aristotle b. Kelson c. Nozick d. Plato

128. Which one of the following documents first declared that 'men are created equal'?

a. Magna Carta b. Declaration of Independence 1776
b. Declaration of Rights of Man 1789 d. Constitution of India 1950

129. Unlike subject hood, citizenship rests on

a. Patriotism b. Obedience c. Duties d. Rule of Law

130. The statement "Right, in fact are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general to be himself at his best" was made by

a. T.H Green b. H.J. Laski c. Rousseau d. Marx

131. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato's notion of Justice?

a. Equality b. Liberty c. Fraternity d. Harmony

132. Which one of the following concepts distinguishes citizenship from subject hood?

a. Patriotism b. Obedience c. Duties d. Rights

133. From which one of the following perspectives, has the notion of human rights been criticized?

a. Universalism b. Cultural identity c. Secularism d. Individualism

134. The kind of equality that the rule of law enshrines, is

a. substantive b. procedural c. distributive d. patterned

135. According to Hobbes, man may resist the sovereign if the later fails to provide him
- a. welfare b. security c. equality d. justice
136. 'Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights, rights demand the state' -who has made this statement?
- a. Laski b. Barker c. Green d. Hegel
137. 'The highest moral law is that we should unremittingly work for the good of mankind' - who said?
- a. J.S. Mill b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Sri Aurobindo d. Mussolini
138. For Gandhiji, Swaraj meant
- a. self rule b. rule of law c. rule of morally good person d. pursuit of good of all
139. Concept of negative liberty emphasizes on
- a. freedom of choice b. absence of interference c. autonomy d. self direction
140. Which one of the following types of equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality?
- a. legal equality b. political equality c. social equality d. economic equality
141. A growing infringement on liberty of citizens emanates from which one of the following?
- a. A centralized bureaucratic state b. Coalition governments
- c. Devolution of power c. Affirmative action
142. Which one of the following principles is denoted by the Dicey's rule of law?
- a. Equality before law and rule by law b. Rule by law and law alone and due process of law
- c. Equality before law and administrative law d. Rule by law; equality before law and due process of law
143. Which one of the following statements on feminism is **not** correct?
- a. Liberal feminism stands for equal rights and opportunities in public and political life
- b. Socialist feminism highlights link between female subordination and the capitalist mode of production
- c. Radical feminism proclaims that the 'personal is political and political is personal'.
- d. Post- feminism maintains that family be abolished
144. Pluralist theory of sovereignty believes in
- a. distribution of sovereign power b. concentration of sovereign power
- c. both concentration and distribution of sovereign power d. unlimited sovereign power
145. The concept that 'rights are the creations of the state' is held by
- a. Theory of Natural Rights b. Legal theory of rights
- c. Social Welfare theory of rights d. Historical theory of rights
146. The concept that 'Rights are crystallization of customs' is held by
- a. Theory of Natural Rights b. Legal theory of rights
- c. Social Welfare theory of rights d. Historical theory of rights
147. The concept that 'Rights are conditions of social welfare' is held by
- a. Theory of Natural Rights b. Legal theory of rights

- c. Social Welfare theory of rights d. Historical theory of rights
148. The concept that 'Rights belong to man by nature' is held by
- a. Theory of Natural Rights b. Legal theory of rights
- c. Social Welfare theory of rights d. Historical theory of rights
149. The chief proponents of the theory of natural rights are
- a. John Locke and Thomas Paine b. Lasswell and Kaplan
- c. Hegel and Kant d. Durkheim and Weber
150. What is the function of "standard-setting in human rights diplomacy?"
- a. Standard-setting means putting forward binding legal standards
- b. Standard-setting means merely proposing binding legal standards
- c. Standard-setting means putting forward non-binding legal standards
- d. Standard-setting means setting certain standards of conduct in human rights treaties
151. 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
152. What is the meaning of cultural relativism?
- a. Culture relativism posits that human rights apply equally to all without restrictions
- b. Culture relativism posits that human rights have a cultural origin
- c. Cultural relativism posits that the application of human rights is relative to the laws in each nation
- d. Cultural relativism posits that local culture should validate the existence and practice of all human rights
153. What is the meaning of collective rights?
- a. Collective rights belong to distinct groups of people
- b. Collective rights are those that belong to particular groups as opposed to the individual members of the group
- c. Minority rights are collective rights
- d. Collective rights entail a right of the group as such as well as individual rights of the group's members
154. What is the meaning of justiciability?
- a. Justiciability refers to the possibility of enforcement of a particular right by the relevant rights holders
- b. Justiciability refers to the just nature or cause of a particular right
- c. Justiciability refers to the courts' assessment of whether the non-enforcement of a particular rights conforms to principles of justice
- d. Justiciability refers to the obligation of a State to enforce a particular Right
155. What is a derogation?
- a. Derogations are exemptions from particular human rights obligations contained in a treaty
- b. A derogation refers to the ability of rights holders to bring a claim against the State for breach of an obligation
- c. A State may suspend particular rights by means of a derogation in circumstances that threaten its existence
- d. Derogations are enforcement clauses in human rights treaties
156. Would a reservation to the definition of torture in the ICCPR be acceptable in contemporary practice?

- a. This is an acceptable reservation if the reserving country's legislation employs a different definition
- b. This is an unacceptable reservation because it contravenes the object and purpose of the ICCPR
- c. This is an unacceptable reservation because the definition of torture in the ICCPR is consistent with customary international law
- d. This is an acceptable reservation because under general international law States have the right to enter reservations to treaties

157. Which of the following is a treaty-based human rights mechanism?

- a. The UN Human Rights Committee
- b. The UN Human Rights Council
- c. The UN Universal Periodic Review
- d. The UN special mandates

158. Under what circumstances do human rights violations taking place outside the territory of ECHR member States fall within the remit of the ECHR?

- a. The ECHR applies outside Europe where human rights are violated by ECHR member States abroad
- b. The ECHR applies extraterritorially in circumstances where a member State exercises effective control
- c. The ECHR applies extraterritorially where a member State has contributed forces to a UN peacekeeping mission
- d. The ECHR applies extraterritorially where human rights violations are taking place in former colonies of member States

159. What is the rationale for the exhaustion of local remedies in international human rights?

- a. The local remedies rule aims to free up international tribunals to deal with the most serious cases
- b. The local remedies rule aims to dissuade applicants abusing the system from filing unnecessary petitions
- c. The local remedies rule aims on the one hand to restrict the volume of petitions to international tribunals while at the same time building up the capacity of local courts
- d. The local remedies rule helps demonstrate that national courts are always better placed than international ones to deal with cases

160. Adopting non-binding instruments with a view of providing appropriate space to States to test particular measures with a view to formal adoption sometime in the future is called

- a. Standard-setting
- b. covenant
- c. treaty
- d. instrument

161.concern the suspension of particular rights (but not fundamental ones such as the right to life) for a specific period of time during a public emergency that threatens the life of a nation.

a. Derogations

b. Injunctions

d. abrogations

5. Termination

162. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948. It was adopted as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France.

a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

b. ICCPR

c. Uniting for Peace Resolution

d. The Charter

163. Which is the world's first charter of human rights?

a) The Cyrus Cylinder

b) The Constitution of Media

c) Bill of Rights

d) The Magna Carta

164. In which century human rights became a central concern over the issue of slavery?

a) 15th

b) 17th

c) 19th

d) 21th

165. When was the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam adopted?

a) 1985

b) 1990

c) 1995

d) 2000

166. In which country 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen' was adopted?

a) India

b) France

c) China

d) Denmark

167. When did the first Geneva Convention take place?

a) 1756

b) 1864

c) 1958

d) 2006

168. Under whose chairmanship The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted?

a) Eleanor Roosevelt

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Adolf Hitler

d) Queen Elizabeth

169. Which Article of the UDHR tells that, "Everyone has the right to a nationality" and "No one shall be arbitrary neither deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality".

a) Article 10

b) Article 15

c) Article 20

d) Article 25

169. When was the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India constituted?

a) 1990

b) 1991

c) 1992

d) 1993

170. As per The Children's Rights Convention **Child labour by 17 year olds:**

a. Is always a violation of the rights of the child.

b. Is a violation of the rights of the child if the task is harmful.

c. Can be acceptable if the government has fixed the minimum working age to be under 17.

d. None of the above

171. According to international agreements relating to the right to water:

a. Governments are obliged to provide their citizens with clean and healthy water.

- b. Governments are not allowed to discriminate against some citizens in provision of water.
- c. Governments are not allowed to deny their citizens access to a water supply.
- d. Both B and C

172. The death penalty:

- a. Is in general forbidden all over the world.
- b. Is abolished in law or practice by more than 50% of all countries.
- c. Is not allowed in the case of young people under 18.
- d. Both B and C

173. Economic and social rights:

- a. Are not real human rights.
- b. The immediate fulfilment of these rights for all individuals is not expected from states.
- c. Can be claimed by every European individual.
- d. Are not part of socialist systems

174. According to the clauses of the right to education:

- a. Individuals and groups are allowed to open a school, as long as they fulfil the minimum legal conditions.
- b. There are no obligations concerning the contents of educational programmes.
- c. Governments are bound to provide compulsory education for all young people under 18.
- d. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides for mainly right to education.

175. The right of being recognised as a refugee:

- a. Is defined for people who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted on the basis of their race, religion or political opinion and have fled their country as a result.
- b. Also exists for people who have fled their country as a result of poverty or hunger.
- c. Can be automatically refused by a government to all applicants who come from a country which is considered as being safe.
- d. All of the above are correct

176. The freedom of religion:

- a. Cannot be denied to people on the ground that they belong to a minority religion.
- b. Obliges nations to recognise and subsidise religions.
- c. Cannot be restricted in any way by a state.
- d. Both B and C

177. The right to property:

- a. Doesn't mean that governments cannot take a possession from someone if it is in the public interest.
- b. Is violated if an entire village is evacuated without due compensation in order to build a hydroelectric power station.
- c. Allows a person to consider goods that they have stolen as his/her property.
- d. Both A and B are correct

178. Regarding elections, which one is correct?

- a. All citizens are allowed to vote, even if they have lost their civil rights due to criminal activity.
- b. Two votes for each person are allowed if the voter is an employer.
- c. The balloting must be performed secretly.
- d. The Indian Constitution did not provide universal adult franchise from its beginning

179. Freedom of expression:

- a. May be restricted in order to protect against defamation.
- b. Cannot be restricted for reasons of public morality.
- c. Can be restricted to prevent religious intolerance
- d. Both A & C are right.

180. The right to work:

- a. Obliges states to provide jobs for all their citizens.
- b. Means that no one can be fired arbitrarily.
- c. Doesn't mean a government has to make efforts to realise full employment.
- d. Art 17 of the Indian Constitution provides for Right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

181. The right to a healthy environment:

- a. Forbids states to dump toxic waste that spoils the soil irreversibly.
- b. Aims at protecting human beings, animals and plants.
- c. Is not yet fixed as a universal right.
- d. Art 21 A provides for Right to a healthy environment

182. According to the right to education:

- a. For primary school children no school fees may be charged, only the cost of school trips and school textbooks may be requested.
- b. It is the obligation of the state to strive to help as many students as possible to succeed in their studies.
- c. States have to give all students equal opportunities in education.
- d. Both B & C

183. Punishment of children in schools:

- a. Is not allowed in the form of corporal punishment.
- b. Is not forbidden if the punishment is mentally cruel.
- c. May only be used if parents agree.
- d. Corporal punishment is legally protected

184. At school:

- a. There shouldn't be any attention given to environmental issues.
- b. Young children should be taught to respect their parents.
- c. Young children should learn about human rights and experience human rights.
- d. Both B & C

185. In court:

- a. Every criminal has the right to a lawyer.
- b. People can only be convicted if they have made a confession.
- c. The suspect has the right to an interpreter free of charge if the trial takes place in a language unknown to him/her.
- d. Both A & C

186. Torture:

- a. Is allowed if used to prevent terrorist attacks.
- b. Is only allowed after the decision of a judge.
- c. Is never allowed.
- d. The police has the right to torture criminals to prove their crimes

187. The right to life is violated if:

- a. Someone dies by accident due to a police force preventing an attack on someone else's life.
- b. Someone dies due to an act of war, even if this was legal.
- c. Someone dies due to unnecessary force by the police.
- d. simply national emergency is declared

188. According to the international laws of the right to housing:

- a. All states are obliged to ensure that nobody is homeless.
- b. Foreigners should be offered the same access to social housing as the country's citizens.
- c. The state should make efforts to reduce the number of homeless people.
- d. Both B & C

189. According to the right to health care:

- a. Governments are not obliged to prevent labour accidents.
- b. Everybody should have access to health care.
- c. Medicines should be free of charge.
- d. Art 21 of Indian Constitution does not cover right to health

190. According to the right to freedom of movement:

- a. A person can be forbidden to choose a certain residence for reasons of public security.
- b. The denial of a visa to a person who has not been convicted of a crime is a violation of human rights.
- c. A criminal may be imprisoned.
- d. Both A & C are correct

191. The freedom of speech and expression in India is guaranteed by the

- a. Art 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution
- b. Art 19 (1) (b) of the Constitution
- c. Art 19 (1) (c) of the Constitution
- d. Art 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution

192. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equality before law?

- a. Article 14 b. Article 19 c. Article 22 d. Article 44

193. The ideals of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity have been taken from

- a. American Constitution b. French Constitution c. British Constitution d. Chinese Constitution

194. The right to Constitutional remedies under the Indian Constitution is available under

- a. Article 14 b. Article 32 c. Article 22 d. Article 31

195. Indian Constitution grants

- a. Five kinds of Fundamental Rights b. Eleven kinds of Fundamental Rights
c. Six kinds of Fundamental Rights d. Nine kinds of Fundamental Rights

196. The chairperson of State Human Rights Commission can be removed by the

- a. State Legislature b. Parliament of India c. President of India d. Governor of the State

197. The State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the

- a. Prime Minister b. Parliament of India c. President of India d. Government of the State

198. Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019 reduces term of office of the chair person to

- A. 3 years or till 70 years of age, whichever is earlier
B. 4 years or till 70 years of age, whichever is earlier
C. 2 years or till 70 years of age, whichever is earlier
D. 3 years or till 65 years of age, whichever is earlier

199. According to Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019, number of members of NHRC increased from

- a. two to three b. three to four c. two to four d. three to five

200. Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019 provides for including, as NHRC members, the chairpersons of

- a. National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)
b. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
c. Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (PwD)
d. All of the above

Answer Key

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. d

5. b
6. a
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. c
11. c
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. b
19. d
20. a
21. b
22. a
23. c
24. a
25. a
26. a
27. b
28. d
29. b (as of december 2019)
30. b
31. c
32. d
33. a
34. c
35. a
36. a
37. d
38. c
39. d
40. a
41. c
42. b
43. a
44. d
45. b
46. c
47. d
48. a
49. a
50. d

- 51. b
- 52. c
- 53. b
- 54. a
- 55. c
- 56. d
- 57. c
- 58. a
- 59. b
- 60. c
- 61. d
- 62. c
- 63. a
- 64. b
- 65. c
- 66. c
- 67. c
- 68. d
- 69. b
- 70. b
- 71. d
- 72. a
- 73. c
- 74. d
- 75. c
- 76. a
- 77. b
- 78. c
- 79. d
- 80. b
- 81. d
- 82. b
- 83. a
- 84. b
- 85. d
- 86. a
- 87. c
- 88. c
- 89. c
- 90. b
- 91. c
- 92. a
- 93. b
- 94. b
- 95. b
- 96. b

97. d
98. b
99. c
100. b
101. a
102. a
103. b
104. d
105. c
106. a
107. c
108. a
109. b
110. c
111. c
112. b
113. a
114. d
115. a
116. c
117. a
118. b
119. c
120. a
121. a
122. a
123. d
124. d
125. c
126. b
127. a
128. b
129. d
130. b
131. d
132. d
133. b
134. b.
135. b
136. b
137. b
138. d
139. b
140. d
141. a
142. d

143. d
144. a
145. b
146. d
147. c
148. a
149. a
150. c
151. b
152. d
153. b
154. a.
155. c
156. b
157. a
158. b
159. c
160. a
161. a
162. a
163. a
164. c
165. b
166. b
167. b
168. a
169. b
170. c
171. d
172. d
173. b
174. a
175. a
176. a
177. d
178. c
179. d
180. b
181. c
182. d
183. a
184. d
185. d
186. c
187. c
188. d

189. b

190.

