

Third Semester MA Political Science (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

PS010301: Human Rights

- 1) Who adopted the landmark document, the universal declaration of human rights?
 - a. UNESCO
 - b. UNICEF
 - c. UNO
 - d. None of the above

- 2) When was the universal declaration of human rights adopted by UNO?
 - a. 10th December 1946
 - b. 10th December 1947
 - c. 10th December 1948
 - d. 10th December 1949

- 3) Which article of the universal declaration of human rights tells that the right of nationality depends on one's wish?
 - a. Article 20
 - b. Article 30
 - c. Article 15
 - d. Article 10

- 4) The Universal declaration of human rights is applicable to -
 - a. The citizens of UN member countries

- b. Some countries
- c. Every individual, regardless of religion, race, gender, or cultural background
- d. None of the above

5. How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration of human rights?

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 35
- d. 15

6) The human rights day is observed on -

- a. 9th December
- b. 1st December
- c. 10th December
- d. None of the above

7. What can be defined as human rights?

- a) Those benefits granted to any adult person.
- b) Those entitlements for those lawfully residing in a given country.
- c) Those rights inherent to all human beings.
- d) None of the above

8. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on

- a) 16 December 1966.
- b) 15 October 1948
- c) 14 November 1964

d)None of the above

9. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly has come into force on

a) 23 March 1976.

b)23 April 1948

c) 10th December 1948

d) None of the above

10. The right of all peoples to self-determination, including the right to “freely determine their political status” is guaranteed in which article of ICCPR?

a)Article 1

b)Article 21

c) Article 15

d) None of the above

11. Marxist approach to Human Rights emphasizes upon -----

a. Economic and Social Rights

b. civil and political rights

c. Cultural rights

d. Environmental rights

12. What is the central idea of liberal approach to Human Rights ?

a Economic and social rights

b Individualism

c Cultural rights

d Social development

13. Civil and Political rights are considered as -----generation Rights

- A. Third generation
- B. Second generation
- C. First generation
- D. None of these

14. When was the UNESCO formed?

- A. 1945
- B. 1950
- C. 1956
- D. 1962

15. Name the Act which prescribed for the National Human Rights commission

- A. Human rights Act 1987
- B. Protection of human rights Act 1993
- C. Right to Information Act 2005
- D. Protection of Public Spaces Act 1980

16. Which among the following is third generation right

- A. Cultural rights
- B. Environmental Rights
- C. Political Right
- D. Economic Rights

17. The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was established on

- a) 15 March 2006
- b) 24th October 2002

c)14th November 1990

d)None of the above

18. The members of UNHRC are elected by

a)UN General Assembly'

b) Security Council

c) ECOSOC

d)None of the above

19. The 1949 Geneva Conventions offer protection to

a) wounded and sick soldiers on land during war.

b) wounded, sick and shipwrecked military personnel at sea during war.

c) prisoners of war.

d)Allof the above

20. Which of the Geneva conventions protects the rights of civilians?

a) first

b)Second

c)Third

d)Fourth

21. Which of the Geneva conventions protects the rights of Prisoners of the War

a) first

b)Second

c)Third

d)Fourth

22. Declaration of Helsinki 1964 has

- a) given Recommendations guiding doctors in clinical research
- b) guaranteed rights to refugees
- c) details the rights of prisoners of war
- d) None of the above

23. The World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 adopted

- a) Amsterdam declaration
- b) Helsinki declaration
- c) Vienna declaration
- d) None of the above

24. R2P stipulates involves which of the following ?

- a) Every state has the Responsibility to protect its populations from mass atrocity crimes:
- b) The international community should assist individual states in meeting that responsibility.
- c) If a state fails the international community should take collective action
- d) All of the above

25. Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?

- (a) Right to Speech
- (b) Right to Religion
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

26. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in:

- (a) Part-IV A

- (b) Part-IV
- (c) Part-III
- (d) In schedule IV-A

27. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Duties?

- (a) 45 A
- (b) 51 A
- (c) 42
- (d) 30B

28. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Safeguarding public property
- (b) Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
- (c) Developing scientific temper and humanism
- (d) All the above

29. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contain the Right to Religious Freedom?

- (a) Articles 25-28
- (b) Articles 29-30
- (c) Articles 32-35
- (d) Articles 23-24

30. . Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees 'Equality Before the Law and Equal Protection of Law within the Territory of India'?

- (a) 15
- (b) 14
- (c) 17
- (d) 18

31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability?

- (a) Article 18
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 17

32. Which of the following is part of the “Right Against Exploitation”?

- (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- (c) Protection of interests of minorities
- (d) Equality before the law

33. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental Rights are provided?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part V
- (d) Part IV

34. The Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution of India by which of the following Amendment Act?

- (a) 40th Amendment Act
- (b) 44th Amendment Act
- (c) 43rd Amendment Act
- (d) 42nd Amendment Act

35. Right to privacy comes in which fundamental right article ?

- a. Article 15
- b. Article 32
- c. Article 21
- d. Article 22

36. Which of the following rights did B. R. Ambedkar describe as the heart and soul of the Indian constitution?

- (a) Right of freedom of religion
- (b) Right of property
- (c) Right of equality
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

37. Freedom of speech under the Indian constitution is subject to reasonable restriction on the grounds of protection of?

- (A) Sovereignty and integrity of the country
- (B) Dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- (C) A and b
- (D) None

38. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The concept of Fundamental Rights are borrowed from American Constitution where they are found in the Bill of Rights.
- b. If Fundamental Rights are violated the aggrieved individual can approach the Supreme Court of India directly.
- c. Supreme Court of India can issue the Writs in defence of Fundamental rights as well as for other rights outside Part III of the constitution.
- d. Fundamental Rights include individual & group rights are common to most liberal democracies.

39. Who can suspend Fundamental Rights?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Parliament
- C. President
- D. Supreme court of india

40. Fundamental rights are called fundamental because?

- A. changes cannot be made by the courts.
- B. conforms to the United Nations Human Rights Declaration
- C. cannot be amended
- D. Human beings have natural and irrevocable rights.

41. Which of the following is not specifically mentioned in Article 19 of the Constitution?

- A. Freedom of speech and expression
- B. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
- C. Freedom to move freely
- D. Freedom of the press

42. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Right classifiable under:

- A. the Right to Freedom of Religion
- B. the Right against Exploitation
- C. the Cultural and Educational Rights
- D. the Right to Equality

43. What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies called?

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Gandhian Principles
- d. Socialism

44. Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?

- a. Article 31
- b. Article 39A
- c. Article 41
- d. Article 39

45. From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed DPSP?

- a. USA
- b. Ireland
- c. France
- d. Japan

46. Which of the new DPSP was added to the Constitution through the 42nd amendment?
- a. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
 - b. Promote international peace and security between nations
 - c. State need to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
 - d. Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs

47. Which of the articles in the Constitution state the Gandhian Principles?

- a. Article 40,48
- b. Article 41,48
- c. Article 42
- d. Article 40

48. Which committee suggested the justiciable and non justiciable types of Rights?

- a. Sapru Committee
- b. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c. Bhurelal committee
- d. None of the above

49. The idea of India as Welfare State is found in

- (A) Preamble of the Constitution
- (B) Fundamental Duties
- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy

(D) Both (A) and (C)

50) 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

51. Directive Principles of State Policy are

(A) Justiciable rights

(B) Non-justiciable rights

(C) Legal Rights

(D) None of the above

52. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental to the governance of the country?

(A) Fundamental Rights

(B) Fundamental Duties

(C) Directive Principles of State Policy

(D) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

53. Which one of the following is included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (A) Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- (B) Protection of life and personal liberty
- (C) Protection of interest of minorities
- (D) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women

54. Which one of the following Articles directs State Government to organize Village Panchayats?

- (A) Article 32
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 48
- (D) Article 51

55. Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security?

- (A) 51
- (B) 48A
- (C) 43A
- (D) 41

56. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- (A) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (B) Participation of workers in the management of industries
- (C) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (D) Securing living wage and human condition of work to workers

57. 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

58. **When was the International Year for Human Rights?**

- (a) 1988
- (b) 1968
- (c) 1962
- (d) 2008

59. What is the 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

60. 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 Opposition

61. Which of the following is not the function of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) To promote awareness of human rights.
- b) Protecting the human rights of prisoners
- c) To provide Economic compensation to any human rights violation victim
- d) Promoting research in the field of human rights

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

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

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

- a) 1993

- b) 1992
- c) 1990
- d) 1991

64. NHRC consists of a chairman and

- a) Four members
- b) Three members
- c) Two members
- d) None of the above

65. The National Commission for Women was created by

- a) an amendment in the Constitution of India
- b) an Act passed by the Parliament
- c) an order of the President of India
- d) a decision of the Union Cabinet

66. When the National Commission for Women is established?

- a) 1990
- b) 1991
- c) 1992
- d) 1993

67. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a

- a) Statutory body
- b) Constitutional body
- c) Quasi-Judicial body
- d) None of these

68. In *Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case*, Judicial review is considered

- a) fundamental right
- b) basic structure
- c) basic feature
- d) none of the above

69. Which of the following is NOT true of Public Interest Litigation

- a) the principle of locus standi does not apply in PIL

- b) It is generally used to safeguard group interests
- c) The Supreme Court of India and the High Courts have the right to issue PILs.
- d) Only the aggrieved party can file PIL

70. When did Amnesty International win Nobel Prize for Peace?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1977
- (d) 1976

71. Where is the headquarters of the Amnesty International?

- (a) New York
- (b) London
- (c) Paris
- (d) Geneva

72. Amnesty International was established by

- (a) J H Durant
- (b) Michal Johnson
- (c) Peter Benenson
- (d) King Robinson

73. The headquarters of the International Red Cross is situated in:

- (a) Paris
- (b) Hague
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Vienna

74. Red Cross was founded by

- (a) Henry Dunant
- (b) Baden Powell

- (c) Trygve Lie
- (d) Frederick Passey

75. When was Red Cross established

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1861
- (c) 1863
- (d) 1867

76. What is the motto of Red Cross?

- (a) Charity in War
- (b) Service in War
- (c) Help in War
- (d) All of them

77. To which of the following projects is the Narmada Bachao Andolan related?

- a) Sardar Sarovar
- b) Bhakra Nangal
- c) Rihand
- d) Tehri

78 . People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) was founded in

- a)1957
- b)1967
- c)1975
- d)1980

79. PUDR came into existence in

- a) 1981.

- b) 1993
- c)1992
- d)1965

80. Ignoring or failing to address the gender dimensions is called

- a. Gender discrimination
- b. Gender Blind
- c. Patriarchy
- d. Gender Oppression

81. Social structure that institutionalize male physical, social and economic power over women

- a. Gender Discrimination
- b. Masculinity
- c. Patriarchy
- d. Feminity

82. Who remarked “One is not born a women but becomes one”?

- a. Gerda Learner
- b. Betty Friedan
- c. A S Altekar
- d. Simone de Beauvoir

83. . Helsinki Declaration, 1964 is concerned with

(A) War prevention

(B) Human Experimentation

(C) Gender discrimination

(D) Child Abuse

84. Right to Education is guaranteed under Article

(A) 14

(B) 19

(C) 21-A

(D) 21

85. The a State Human Rights Commission is formed by

a) The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993

b) Safeguarding human rights Act 1995

c) Human Rights Commission Act 1993

d) None of the above

86. The members of the State Commission of Human Rights can be removed by

a)Chief Minister

b)President of India

c)Governor of the State

d) Supreme Court

87. The members of State Human Rights Commission hold office

a)for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever comes first.

b) for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever comes first.

- c) for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever comes first.
- d) for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever comes first.

88. The functions of the State Human Rights Commission are

- a) It may recommend the state government or authority to make payment of compensation or damages to the victim.
- b) It may recommend to the state government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or any other action against the state government.
- c) It may recommend the state government or authority for the grant of immediate interim relief to the victim.
- d) All of the above

89. Narmada Bachao Andolan started in

- a) 1985
- b) 1990
- c) 1980
- d) 1981

90) Who was awarded right livelihood award along with Medha Patkar

- a) Baba Amte
- b) Sundar Lal Bahuguan
- c) Rajendra Singh
- d) None of the above

91) Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety. Which article of the UDHR states this ?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 1
- c) Article 3
- d) Article 4

92) Which of the following rights is part of UDHR and provided as Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

- a) Right to Nationality
- b) Right to life
- c) Right to Property
- d) Right to Privacy

93) “All peoples have the right of self-determination.” which article of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides right to self determination?

- a) Article 1
- b) Article 2
- c) Article 3
- d) Article 5

94) Which UN body provides active support in the implementation of Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

Trafficking in Persons

- a) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- b) UNHRC
- c) United Nations Development Programme
- d) United Nations Human Settlements Programme

95) Six rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution cannot be suspended on the grounds of;

- a) War
- b) External aggression
- c) Armed rebellion
- d) None

96) Abolition of titles except military and academic is mentioned in which article of the Constitution of India?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

97) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor are guaranteed under which article of the Constitution of India ?

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 23
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 25

98) Which of the following fundamental right is available only to Indian citizens?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

99) ' Mandamus ' means

- a) "to be informed"
- b) "to forbid"
- c) "we command"
- d) "to have the body of"

100) Which of the following Supreme Court case takes the broader interpretation of Article 21, Protection of Life and Personal Liberty?

- a) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, AIR 1950
- b) Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru & Ors. v. State of Kerala (1972)
- c) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978
- d) None of the above

1.c
2.c
3.c
4.c
5.b
6.c
7.c
8.a
9.a
10.a

11.a
12.b
13.c
14.a
15.b
16. b
17.a
18.a
19.d
20.d

21.c
22.a
23.c
24.d
25.d
26.a
27.b
28.d

29.a
30.b

31.d
32.a
33.b
34.d
35.c
36.d
37.a
38.c
39.c
40.d

41.d
42.d
43.b
44.d
45.b
46.a
47.a
48.a
49.d
50.c

51.b
52.c
53.d
54.d
55.a
56.b
57.b
58.b
59.d
60.a

61. c
62. a
63. a
64. a
65.b
66.c
67.c
68.b
69.d
70.c

71.b
72.c
73.c
74.a
75.c
76.a
77.a
78.d
79.a
80.b

81.c
82.d
83.b
84.c
85.a
86.b
87.b
88.d
89.a
90.a

91.c
92.b
93.a
94.a
95. c
96.d
97.b
98.b
99.c
100.c