

Fourth Semester MA Islamic History  
(Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

IH800403- HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

1. Who played an important role in international human rights law?
  - a. Economic summit.
  - b. World War3
  - c. The United Nations
  - d. None of the above
  
2. Who adopted the landmark document, the universal declaration of human rights?
  - a. UNESCO
  - b. UNICEF
  - c. UNO
  - d. None of the above
  
3. The year in which NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) of India constitute?
  - A. 1993
  - B. 1992
  - C. 1990
  - D. 1991
  
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on
  - a. December 1, 1948
  - b. December 10, 1948
  - c. December 11, 1948
  - d. December 31, 1948
  
5. Identify who among the following launched educational reform movements among Muslims in India?
  - (i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
  - (ii) Sir W.W. Hunters
  - (iii)Shah Waliullah
  - (iv)Zakir Hussain

Codes:

- a.(i) and (iv)
- b.(i) and (iii)
- c.(ii), (iii) and (iv)
- d.(iii) and (iv)

6. Magna Carta was an agreement of
- a. An agreement in 1689 which guaranteed freedom of speech in Parliament
  - b. An agreement in 1215 between the King and his barons, which guaranteed certain protections for subjects
  - c. A constitutional document in the 19th century guaranteeing the right to vote
  - d. A document setting a complete Bill of Rights for England
7. Which of the following statements best describes the UN Human Rights Council?
- a. The UN Human Rights Council has the power to impose economic sanctions on a state for human rights violations
  - b. The UN Human Rights Council scrutinizes the human rights records of member states on the Council and each member state of the UN
  - c. The UN Human Rights Council replaced the Economic and Social Committee of the UN
  - d. The UN Human Rights Council consists of 27 member states
8. `Magna Carta was
- a. An agreement in 1689 which guaranteed freedom of speech in Parliament
  - b. An agreement in 1215 between the King and his barons, which guaranteed certain protections for subjects
  - c. A constitutional document in the 19th century guaranteeing the right to vote
  - d. A document setting a complete Bill of Rights for England
9. Which of the following is the first charter of Human's rights?
- a. Bill of rights
  - b. Constitution of media
  - c. The Cyrus cylinder
  - d. None of the above
10. Who played an important role in international human rights law?
- a. Economic summit
  - b. World War
  - c. The United Nations
  - d. None of the above

11. Name the person who was the first chairman of the commission on human rights
- Thomas Jefferson
  - Thomas Paine
  - Eleanor Roosevelt
  - None of the above
12. How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration of human rights
- 10
  - 15
  - 30
  - 35
13. The Magna Carta was written in
- 1521 A.D
  - 1531 A.D
  - 1541 A.D
  - 1561 A.D
14. Magna Carta guaranteed on
- Civil and political rights
  - Civil and legal rights
  - Economic and social rights
  - Social and political rights
15. Who coined the term Specie beings?
- Karl Marx
  - Engels
  - Lenin
  - Stalin
16. NHRC is a body of
- Quasi-judicial
  - Judicial
  - Legislative
  - Executive
17. Right to Information Act came to force in?
- 2003
  - 2004
  - 2005
  - 2006

18. Who introduced the concept of third generation Human Rights?
- a. A. John Finnis
  - b. B. Karel Vasak
  - c. C. Jermey Bentham
  - d. D. Tullius Cesero
19. To which one of the following categories does the Right of property belong?
- A. Legal right
  - B. Fundamental right
  - C. Human right
  - D. Natural right
20. The words Magna Carta meant for
- A. The Runnymede Charter
  - B. The Charter at Thames
  - C. The Great Charter
  - D. The People's Charter
21. When was the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam adopted?
- A 1985
  - B 1990
  - C 1995
  - D 2000
22. When did the first Geneva Convention took place?
- A 1756
  - B 1864
  - C 1958
  - D 2006
23. When changes have been made in the National Human Rights Commission Act?
- A 2001
  - B 1999
  - C 2006
  - D 2016
24. Who among the following is not a member 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

25. In which country 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen' was adopted?
- A India
  - B France
  - C China
  - D Denmark
26. How many articles are there in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- A 10
  - B 20
  - C 30
  - D 40
27. In Islam, human rights are based on
- A Respect for other cultures and beliefs
  - B Fear of government and rulers
  - C Belief in the power of society
  - D Faith in Allah and his teachings
28. The fundamental principle of human rights in Islam is
- A To protect the power of rulers.
  - B To ensure obedience to religious leaders.
  - C To protect the dignity of all human beings regardless of their faith.
  - D To favor certain religious beliefs.
29. What is the meaning of Human Rights?
- A. The inherent right of every person to have basic freedoms and liberties.
  - B. The right to earn a salary
  - C. The right to be safe
  - D. The right to have a good education
30. During the French Revolution, what was the main aim of the declaration of the rights of Man?
- A. Establishing universal human rights
  - B. Raising taxes for the wealthy
  - C. Discouraging aristocratic lifestyles
  - D. Overthrowing the monarchy

31. What was one of the main objectives of the French Revolution?
- A. Creating a monarchy
  - B. Invading other countries
  - C. Establishing human rights
  - D. Restricting trade
32. The Cairo Declaration of Human Rights is for
- A. A declaration of the human rights conditions in Egypt
  - B. A statement of principles regarding human rights in the Islamic world
  - C. A document advocating for Islamic world domination
  - D. A speech given by President Anwar El Sadat in 1981
33. Find the name of the document which declared basic human rights and freedoms?
- A. Cairo declaration of human rights
  - B. Geneva protocol of fundamental rights
  - C. Geneva resolution of personal liberty
  - D. Tehran paper of individual freedom
34. UDHR are adopted by:
- A. UN General Assembly
  - B. Security Council
  - C. The General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council
  - D. ECOSOC
35. The European Convention of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms was signed on:
- A. October 24, 1945
  - B. December 10, 1998
  - C. January 1, 1950
  - D. November 4, 1950
36. The declaration of the rights of the child was adopted in 1959 by which of the following
- A. The U.N. ECOSOC
  - B. The U.N. General Assembly
  - C. The U.N. Trusteeship Council
  - D. The U.N. Administrative Tribunal
37. When was UDHR adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?
- a. 1945
  - b. 1946
  - c. 1947

d. 1948

38. How many articles are there in the UDHR?

- a. 28
- b. 29
- c. 30
- d. 31

39. Which article of the UDHR states that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"?

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

40. Which article of the UDHR states that "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude"?

- a. Article 3
- b. Article 4
- c. Article 5
- d. Article 6

41. The UDHR stands for

- a) United Democratic Human Rights
- b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- c) United Democratic Humanitarian Relief
- d) Universal Democratic Human Rights

42. When was the UDHR adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?

- a) 1945
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

43. Which article of the UDHR states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights?

- a) Article 1
- b) Article 3
- c) Article 5
- d) Article 7

44. Which article of UDHR states that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion?

- a) Article 16
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 20
- d) Article 22

45. Which article of the UDHR states that everyone has the right to education

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 25
- c) Article 26
- d) Article 28

46. Which article of the UDHR states that 'no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment'?

- a) Article 3
- b) Article 5
- c) Article 7
- d) Article 8

47. Which of the following is NOT one of the three pillars of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- a) Equality
- b) Freedom
- c) Justice
- d) Peace

48. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which of the following is a fundamental human right?

- a) The right to privacy
- b) The right to own a home
- c) The right to drive a car
- d) The right to own a business

49. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion?

- a) Article 16
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 25



50. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 5
- c) Article 7
- d) Article 12

51. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects the right to work and to join trade unions

- a) Article 17
- b) Article 22
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 27

52. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the right to education?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 26
- d) Article 29

53. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their family. Which article guarantees this right?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 24
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 28

54. Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 20
- d) Article 27

55. The first book on science of law or usul written by

- a. AbuHanifa
- b. Imam Malik
- c. Imam Shafi'i

d. None of these

56. Which Islamic scholar is known for his advocacy of Universalism and Humanism?

- a. Ibn Taymiyyah
- b. Al-Ghazali
- c. Ibn Arabi
- d. Imam Malik

57. How does Islam reconcile Universalism and Humanism?

- a. By emphasizing the importance of human dignity and respect for all religions
- b. By promoting the idea of Islamic superiority over other religions
- c. By enforcing strict Islamic laws on followers of other religions
- d. none of the above

58. Which Surah of the Quran emphasizes Humanism in Islam?

- a. Surah Al-Furqan
- b. Surah Al-Anfal
- c. Surah Al-Hujurat
- d. Surah Al- Imran

59. How does Universalism in Islam promote peace and harmony among different religions?

- a. By acknowledging the validity of all religions
- b. By converting followers of other religions to Islam
- c. By enforcing Islamic law on followers of other religions
- d. By forcefully to embrace Islam

60. Find the difference between asylum and refugee status?

- a. Asylum is granted to people who are already in the country, while refugee status is granted to people who are outside the country.
- b. Asylum is a legal process, while refugee status is a humanitarian status.
- c. There is no difference between the two terms.
- d. Asylum is granted to people who have committed a crime in their home country, while refugee status is granted to people who have a well-founded fear of persecution in their home country.

61. Name the UN agency which is responsible for protecting refugees and asylum seekers?

- a. World Health Organization (WHO)
- b. International Labour Organization (ILO)
- c. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- d. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

62. Which of the following rights do asylum seekers have?
- The right to work in the country where they are seeking asylum
  - The right to healthcare in the country where they are seeking asylum
  - The right to education in the country where they are seeking asylum
  - All of the above
63. Can a state refuse to grant asylum to a person who is at risk of torture or death in their home country?
- Yes, if the person has committed a crime in their home country
  - Yes, if the person is a threat to national security in the country where they are seeking asylum
  - No, under no circumstances can a state refuse to grant asylum to a person who is at risk of torture or death in their home country
  - Yes, if the person has overstayed their visa in another country
64. What is the right to asylum?
- The right of a state to refuse entry to foreign nationals
  - The right of a person to seek and enjoy asylum in another country
  - The right of a state to deport foreign nationals
  - The right of a person to refuse asylum offered by another country
65. What is the main international treaty governing the right to asylum?
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
  - Convention against Torture
  - Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
  - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
66. Which of the following is not considered a social-political right in Islam?
- The right to freedom of expression
  - The right to education
  - The right to privacy
  - The right to own property
67. What is the Islamic concept of justice?
- Treating people equally regardless of their status
  - Ensuring that people get what they deserve
  - Punishing people for their sins
  - Protecting the rights of the wealthy over the poor
68. What is the Islamic view on the treatment of minorities?

- a. Minorities should be persecuted for their beliefs
- b. Minorities should be tolerated, but not given equal rights
- c. Minorities should be protected and given equal rights
- d. Minorities should not be allowed to practice their beliefs

69. Which of the following is considered a duty in Islam?

- a. Paying taxes
- b. Voting in elections
- c. Donating to charity
- d. All of the above

70. What is the Islamic view on freedom of religion?

- a. People should be forced to convert to Islam
- b. People should be allowed to practice their religion freely
- c. People should only be allowed to practice Islam
- d. People should not be allowed to practice any religion

71. What is the Islamic view on the role of the government?

- a. The government should have complete control over the people
- b. The government should not interfere in people's lives
- c. The government should provide for the needs of the people
- d. The government should only serve the interests of the wealthy

72. Which of the following is considered a fundamental right in Islam?

- a. The right to vote
- b. The right to a fair trial
- c. The right to bear arms
- d. The right to free healthcare

73. What is the Islamic view on social justice?

- a. Social justice is not important in Islam
- b. Social justice is important, but not a priority
- c. Social justice is a priority in Islam
- d. Social justice is only for the wealthy in Islam

74. What is the name of the earliest human rights declaration in Islam?

- a. Declaration of Rights and Duties of Mankind
- b. Declaration of Human Rights in Islam
- c. The Magna Carta of Human Rights
- d. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

75. What are the basic human rights outlined in the earliest Islamic human rights declaration?
- Freedom of speech, religion, and assembly
  - Right to life, property, and privacy
  - Equality before the law, and freedom from torture and oppression
  - All of the above
76. According to the earliest Islamic human rights declaration, what is the punishment for those who violate human rights?
- Excommunication
  - Public apology
  - Financial compensation
  - Legal punishment
77. Which of the following statements is true about the earliest Islamic human rights declaration?
- It was limited to the Arabian Peninsula only
  - It was meant only for the time of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
  - It was applicable to all times and places
  - It was only applicable to Muslims
78. What is the significance of the earliest Islamic human rights declaration in the context of world history?
- It was the first human rights declaration in the world
  - It influenced the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - It was ignored by the rest of the world
  - It only had a local impact
79. What is the importance of the earliest Islamic human rights declaration for Muslims today?
- It serves as a model for Muslim countries to develop their own human rights charters
  - It shows that Islam is compatible with human rights values
  - It helps to dispel negative stereotypes about Islam's treatment of minorities
  - All of the above
80. What is the Islamic view on the security of minorities?
- Minorities are not entitled to security in an Islamic state
  - Minorities are entitled to the same level of security as the majority population
  - Minorities are entitled to special security measures to protect their rights
  - None of the above
81. What is the Islamic view on education for minorities?
- Minorities are not entitled to education in an Islamic state
  - Minorities are entitled to the same level of education as the majority population

- c. Minorities are entitled to special educational measures to preserve their culture and language
  - d. None of the above
82. What are the basic rights of minorities in Islam?
- a. The right to security, education, and freedom of religion
  - b. The right to security, education, and political representation
  - c. The right to security, education, and economic opportunity
  - d. The right to security, education, and healthcare
83. What is the Islamic view on discrimination against minorities?
- a. Discrimination against minorities is allowed in an Islamic state
  - b. Discrimination against minorities is prohibited in an Islamic state
  - c. Discrimination against minorities is allowed under certain circumstances
  - d. None of the above
84. What is the Islamic view on the protection of minority rights?
- a. Protection of minority rights is the responsibility of the majority population
  - b. Protection of minority rights is the responsibility of the state
  - c. Protection of minority rights is the responsibility of the minorities themselves
  - d. None of the above
85. What is the Islamic view on the political representation of minorities?
- a. Minorities are not entitled to political representation in an Islamic state
  - b. Minorities are entitled to the same level of political representation as the majority population
  - c. Minorities are entitled to special political representation to protect their rights
  - d. None of the above
86. What is the Islamic view on the use of derogatory language against minorities?
- a. The use of derogatory language against minorities is allowed in an Islamic state
  - b. The use of derogatory language against minorities is prohibited in an Islamic state
  - c. The use of derogatory language against minorities is allowed under certain circumstances
  - d. None of the above
87. What is the Western approach to human rights?
- a. A religious approach based on the teachings of Christianity
  - b. A secular approach based on the principles of natural law and individual rights
  - c. A socialist approach based on the principles of collective rights and social justice
  - d. None of the above

88. Which document is considered the cornerstone of modern human rights in the Western approach?

- a. The Magna Carta
- b. The Declaration of Independence
- c. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- d. The European Convention on Human Rights

89. Which philosophical tradition influenced the development of the Western approach to human rights?

- a. Classical liberalism
- b. Socialism
- c. Existentialism
- d. None of the above

90. What is the Western approach to cultural relativism?

- a. The Western approach rejects cultural relativism and asserts that human rights are universal
- b. The Western approach accepts cultural relativism and asserts that human rights are culturally specific
- c. The Western approach takes a middle ground, acknowledging cultural differences while asserting the universality of certain human rights
- d. None of the above

91. What is the Western approach to the death penalty?

- a. The Western approach supports the use of the death penalty in certain circumstances
- b. The Western approach opposes the use of the death penalty in all circumstances
- c. The Western approach takes a middle ground, acknowledging the possibility of using the death penalty but only in limited circumstances
- d. None of the above

92. Equality before the law which means

- a. Everyone is equal before the law
- b. The law applies equally to everyone
- c. All citizens are treated equally by the law
- d. The law is fair to all citizens

93. Which of the following is an important aspect of equality before the law?
- Social status
  - Gender
  - Race
  - None of the above
94. What is the principle of equality before the law?
- Every person is entitled to equal protection of the law
  - Every person is equal before the law
  - Every person is entitled to due process of law
  - Every person is entitled to a fair trial
95. What is the importance of equality before the law?
- It ensures justice and fairness for all citizens
  - It guarantees equal treatment for all citizens
  - It promotes social harmony and unity
  - All of the above
96. Which of the following is not a benefit of equality before law?
- Increased trust in the legal system
  - A reduction in crime rates
  - A more just and fair society
  - The ability to discriminate against certain groups
97. Which term describes the idea that all people should be treated equally under the law?
- Equality before law
  - Legal justice
  - Fairness doctrine
  - Judicial impartiality
98. Which of the following is an example of how equality before law can be ensured?
- A police officer lets a wealthy individual go free after committing a crime
  - A court appoints a lawyer for a defendant who cannot afford one
  - A judge applies a harsher sentence to a defendant based on their ethnicity
  - A government agency only enforces laws against certain groups
99. Which of the following is a potential consequence of violating equality before law?
- Increased public trust in the legal system
  - A reduction in crime rates
  - Social unrest and distrust of authority
  - More lenient sentencing for all defendants



100. What is the relationship between equality before law and due process?
- a. They are unrelated concepts
  - b. Due process is necessary to ensure equality before law
  - c. Equality before law is necessary to ensure due process
  - d. They are interchangeable terms for the same concept

## ANSWER KEY

1 C	26 C	51 C	76 D
2 C	27 D	52 C	77 C
3 A	28 C	53 B	78 B
4 B	29 A	54 C	79 D
5 A	30 A	55 C	80 B
6 B	31 C	56 C	81 B
7 B	32 B	57 A	82 A
8 B	33 A	58 C	83 B
9 C	34 A	59 A	84 B
10 C	35 D	60 A	85 B
11 C	36 B	61 C	86 B
12 D	37 D	62 D	87 B
13 A	38 C	63 C	88 C
14 B	39 A	64 B	89 A
15 A	40 B	65 C	90 A
16 A	41 B	66 C	91 B
17 C	42 B	67 B	92 B
18 B	43 A	68 C	93 D
19 A	44 B	69 D	94 B
20 C	45 C	70 B	95 D
21 B	46 D	71 C	96 D
22 B	47 D	72 B	97 A
23 C	48 A	73 C	98 B
24 A	49 B	74 B	99 C
25 B	50 C	75 D	100 B