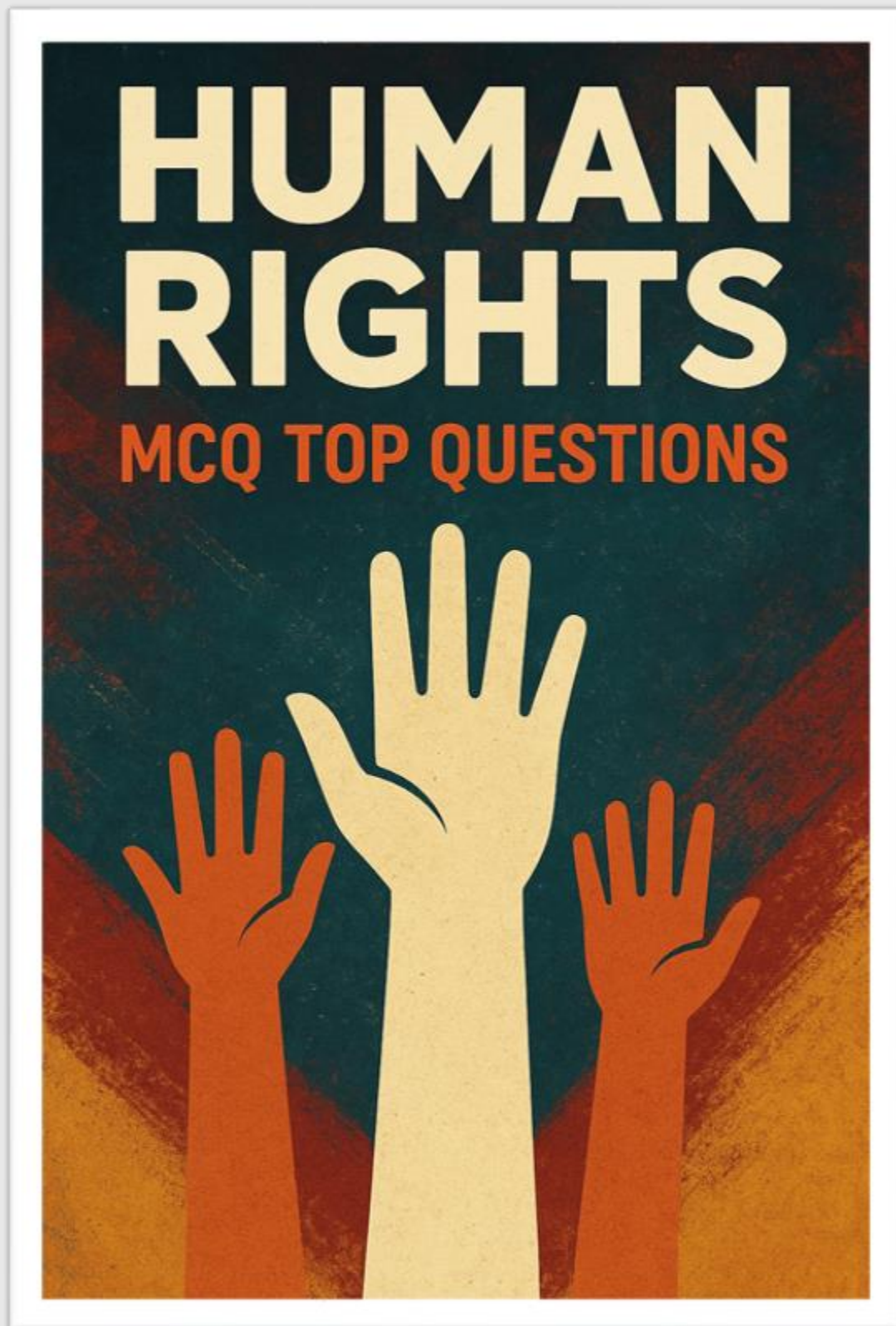


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Human Rights – Solved MCQs

1. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- A. Article 15(4): Special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes or SC and ST
- B. Article 22(4): Safeguards under preventive detention
- C. Article 20(2): Immunity from double punishment
- D. Article 16(4): Discrimination in favour of women in service under the state

Answer: ☒ D. Article 16(4): Discrimination in favour of women in service under the state

2. Which of the following statements about the Right to Freedom of Religion is NOT correct?

- A. The state can regulate the economic, financial, political 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 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

Answer: ☒ D. Funds appropriated by a religious denomination for promoting and maintaining a particular religion are taxable

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 the right to personal property with state intervention for social security and support to the needy
- D. Abolition of private property

Answer: ☒ C. A system which combines the right to personal property with state intervention for social security and support to the needy

4. The grounds for distributive justice include:

- A. Merit and desert
- B. Desert and need
- C. Merit and need
- D. Merit, desert, and need

Answer: ☒ 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. Karl Marx

Answer: ☒ B. Isaiah Berlin

6. Who said, "Ownership of property should be private, but its use should be for the common good"?

- A. Aristotle
- B. John Locke
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Proudhon

Answer: ☒ A. Aristotle

7. Who said, "Property is theft"?

- A. Aristotle
- B. John Locke
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Proudhon

Answer: ☒ D. Proudhon

8. Who stated, "When a person mixes his labour with things of nature, they become his property"?

- A. Aristotle
- B. John Locke
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Proudhon

Answer: ☒ B. John Locke

9. Who said, "The owner of property should consider himself to be its trustee"?

- A. Aristotle
- B. John Locke
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Proudhon

Answer: ☒ C. Mahatma Gandhi

10. The most important function of a welfare state is the creation of conditions which ensure:

- A. Fair elections
- B. Liberty
- C. Social justice

D. Freedom of expression

Answer: ☒ **C. Social justice**

11. “Rights properly so called are creatures of law.” This view is held by:

A. Aristotle

B. John Locke

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Jeremy Bentham

Answer: ☒ **D. Jeremy Bentham**

12. 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

Answer: ☒ **A. J.S. Mill**

13. When justice emanates from court decisions interpreting the law and awarding punishment to the wrongdoer, it is called:

A. Distributive justice

B. Social justice

C. Corrective justice

D. Political justice

Answer: ☒ **C. Corrective justice**

14. “Natural and inherent right of every citizen” is the attribute of which theory of rights?

- A. Natural
- B. Legal
- C. Ethical
- D. Group

Answer: ☒ **A. Natural**

15. “Necessary to ensure the development of human personality” is the attribute of which theory of rights?

- A. Natural
- B. Legal
- C. Ethical
- D. Group

Answer: ☒ **C. Ethical**

16. “Political rights granted by the law of the state” is the attribute of which theory of rights?

- A. Natural
- B. Legal
- C. Ethical
- D. Group

Answer: ☒ **B. Legal**

17. “Part of the life of the community” is the attribute of which theory of rights?

- A. Natural
- B. Legal

- C. Ethical
- D. Group

Answer: ☒ D. Group

18. 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

Answer: ☒ A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – a landmark document

19. 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

20. Where was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

- A. Palais de Chaillot, Paris, France ☒
- B. New York, USA
- C. Sydney, Australia
- D. Tokyo, Japan

21. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- A. 33
- B. 31

- C. 30 ☒
- D. 38

22. 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

23. What constitutes the International Bill of Human Rights?

- A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, along with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ☒
- B. Only the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- C. Only the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- D. Only the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

24. Which UN body selects 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, Geneva, based on economic power
- D. The Human Rights Committee, based on human rights performance

25. How many human rights treaty bodies are there under the UN?

- A. Five
- B. Six ☒
- C. Four
- D. Seven

26. Which of the following is considered a Right against Exploitation in the Indian Constitution?

- A. Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour ☒
- B. Abolition of untouchability
- C. Protection of interests of minorities
- D. Right to conscience

27. The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges Fundamental Rights. Which of the following is **not** considered “law” for this purpose?

- A. Ordinance
- B. Bye-law
- C. Rule
- D. Constitutional Amendment ☒

28. Which of the following is true about Fundamental Duties in India?

- A. They can be enforced through writ jurisdiction
- B. They have existed since the adoption of the Constitution
- C. They are applicable only to citizens of India ☒
- D. They were inserted by the 44th Amendment

29. Which of the following is **not** an adequate ground for the proclamation of national emergency?

- A. War
- B. External aggression
- C. Armed rebellion
- D. Internal disturbance ☒

30. On which grounds is discrimination in admission to educational institutions **prohibited** by the Constitution of India?

- A. Religion, race, sex, and place of birth ☒
- B. Nationality and colour
- C. Age and nativity
- D. Religion and nationality

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

- A. To cherish and follow the noble ideals of the national struggle
- B. To develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry
- C. To protect the minorities ☒
- D. To safeguard public property and abjure violence

32. Which one of the following Directive Principles was **not originally** provided 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
- D. Prohibition of cow and calf slaughter

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

- A. A proclamation of national emergency ☒
- B. An Act passed by Parliament
- C. An amendment of the Constitution
- D. A judicial decision of the Supreme Court

34. Which Fundamental Right is guaranteed **only to Indian citizens**?

- A. Equality before law
- B. Freedom of speech and expression ☒
- C. Right to life and liberty
- D. Freedom of religion

35. The Keshavananda Bharati case is related to:

- A. Theory of Parliamentary Sovereignty
- B. Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution ☒
- C. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- D. Compensation based on market value

36. The Golaknath case is related to:

- A. Theory of Parliamentary Sovereignty
- B. Basic Structure of the Constitution
- C. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended ☒
- D. Compensation based on market value

37. The Bank Nationalization case is related to:

- A. Theory of Parliamentary Sovereignty
- B. Basic Structure of the Constitution
- C. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- D. Compensation based on market value ☒

38. The 25th Constitutional Amendment is related to:

- A. Theory of Parliamentary Sovereignty ☒
- B. Basic Structure of the Constitution
- C. Ruling that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- D. Compensation based on market value

39. The writ of *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 verify the legality of a claim
- D. A directive to a lower court not to exceed its limits

40. 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**

Answer: D

41. 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

Answer: B

42. 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

Answer: C

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

- A. fundamental right
- B. constitutional right**
- C. natural right
- D. legal right

Answer: B

44. A writ issued by a court to some inferior authority to transfer the matter to it or to some other superior authority is called

- A. certiorari**
- B. mandamus

- C. quo warranto
- D. legal right

Answer: A

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

- A. article 14
- B. article 15
- C. article 16
- D. article 17**

Answer: D

46. Which one is NOT an objective of 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

Answer: C

47. Special provisions for SCs, STs, and Backward Classes are given under

- A. article 15(4)**
- B. article 24(4)
- C. article 20(2)
- D. article 16(4)

Answer: A

48. Safeguards under Preventive Detention are provided under

- A. article 15(4)
- B. article 22(4)** *(Corrected option from original error)*
- C. article 20(2)
- D. article 16(4)

Answer: B

49. Immunity from double punishment is provided under

- A. article 15(4)
- B. article 24(4)
- C. article 20(2)**
- D. article 16(4)

Answer: C

50. Right to Constitutional Remedy is given under

- A. article 29
- B. article 17
- C. article 32**
- D. article 19

Answer: C

51. Protection of interests of minorities is ensured under

- A. article 29**
- B. article 17
- C. article 32
- D. article 19

Answer: A

52. Abolition of untouchability is provided under

- A. article 29
- B. article 17**
- C. article 32
- D. article 19

Answer: B

53. Equality of opportunity in public employment is provided under

- A. article 29

B. article 17

C. article 16

D. article 19

Answer: C

54. Articles dealing with citizenship in the Constitution are

A. articles 333 to 337

B. articles 17 to 20

C. articles 5 to 11

D. articles 1 to 4

Answer: C

55. Article 30 deals with

A. freedom of conscience

B. right to propagate religion

C. right of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions

D. cultural and educational rights of majority community

Answer: C

56. Power to issue Habeas Corpus is vested in

A. the Supreme Court

B. the High Courts

C. the subordinate courts

D. the Supreme Court and the High Courts

Answer: D

57. Duty to protect and improve the environment is provided under

A. article 43A

B. article 48A

C. article 44

D. article 46

Answer: B

58. Right to Equality is covered under

- A. article 25
- B. article 14-18**
- C. article 32
- D. article 13

Answer: B

59. Right to Freedom of Religion is under

- A. article 25**
- B. article 14-18
- C. article 32
- D. article 19

Answer: A

60. Right to Freedom is provided under

- A. article 25
- B. article 14-18
- C. article 32
- D. article 19**

Answer: D

61. Right to Constitutional Remedies is provided under

- A. article 25
- B. article 14-18
- C. article 32**
- D. article 19

Answer: C

62. Reservation for SC/STs in Panchayats is under

- A. article 243(q)

- B. article 243(v)
- C. article 243(s)
- D. article 243(d)**

Answer: D

63. Trade Unions are in which list?

- A. citizenship
- B. inter-state rivers
- C. trade unions**
- D. all-India services

Answer: C

64. Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief are under

- A. article 42**
- B. article 40
- C. article 47
- D. article 50

Answer: A

65. Organization of village panchayats as units of self-government is under

- A. article 42
- B. article 40**
- C. article 47
- D. article 50

Answer: B

66. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and improvement of public health is under

- A. article 42
- B. article 40
- C. article 47**
- D. article 50

Answer: C

67. Protection of monuments of national importance is under

- A. article 42
- B. article 40
- C. article 47
- D. article 49**

Answer: D

68. Uniform Civil Code is under

- A. article 42
- B. article 44**
- C. article 47
- D. article 49

Answer: B

69. “The personal is political” is a slogan of

- A. neo-liberals
- B. fascists
- C. socialists
- D. feminists**

Answer: D

70. Which is NOT an NGO campaigning for human rights?

- A. Amnesty International
- B. World Watch**
- C. PUCL
- D. Oxfam

Answer: B

71. Theorist of New Social Movements

- A. Jurgen Habermas**

- B. Karl Marx
- C. Hegel
- D. Althusser

Answer: A

72. Who promotes member interests and influences politics?

- A. NGOs
- B. Pressure groups**
- C. Political parties
- D. Elites

Answer: B

73. Group of eminent persons in their field

- A. NGOs
- B. Pressure groups
- C. Political parties
- D. Elites**

Answer: D

74. Who deals with public issues/problems?

- A. NGOs**
- B. Pressure groups
- C. Political parties
- D. Elites

Answer: A

75. Ecofeminism is associated with

- A. Suman Sahi
- B. Shabana Azmi
- C. Vandana Shiva**
- D. Arundhati Roy

Answer: C

76. Which social movement is identity-based?

- A. Narmada movement
- B. Karnataka farmers' movement
- C. Sub-caste reservation movements**
- D. Anti-liquor campaign

Answer: C

77. Radical feminists believe gender equality can be achieved by

- A. gradual reform
- B. more women in legislature
- C. challenging patriarchy**
- D. class struggle

Answer: C

78. 'NGO' is used under which article of the UN Charter?

- A. Article 71**
- B. Article 81
- C. Article 69
- D. Article 82

Answer: A

79. Which is NOT true of social movements?

- A. they favour protest by direct action
- B. not concerned with who owns production
- C. they believe only in constitutional protest**
- D. emerged partly due to failure of parties

Answer: C

80. Justice Malimath Committee recommended reforms in

- A. Criminal Justice System**

- B. Civil Law
- C. Judges' service conditions
- D. Administrative Law

Answer: A

81. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced by

- A. Constitutional amendment
- B. Judicial initiative**
- C. Political parties
- D. Parliament

Answer: B

82. Right to property as a natural right was stated by

- A. Proudhon
- B. John Locke**
- C. H.J. Laski
- D. Karl Marx

Answer: B

83. A criticism of natural rights theory is

- A. society over individual
- B. assumes rights exist prior to society**
- C. rights are sovereign creations
- D. depends on social recognition

Answer: B

84. Thinker who combined natural rights with physiological metaphor

- A. Locke
- B. Spencer**
- C. Green
- D. Burke


Answer: B

85. John Rawls' A Theory of Justice says

- A. Right is prior to Good**
- B. Good is prior to Right
- C. Right equals Good
- D. Good determines Right

Answer: A


86. "Land, Bread, Peace" is related to:

- A. Chinese Revolution
- B. French Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution** 
- D. Glorious Revolution

87. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is related to:

- A. Chinese Revolution
- B. French Revolution** 
- C. Russian Revolution
- D. Glorious Revolution

88. "Nationalism, Democracy, Livelihood" is related to:

- A. Chinese Revolution** 
- B. French Revolution
- C. Russian Revolution
- D. Glorious Revolution

89. “No taxation without representation” is related to:

A. American Revolution ☒

B. French Revolution

C. Russian Revolution

D. Glorious Revolution

90. 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

91. 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 ☒

92. 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

93. Who is the author of the book 'On Liberty'?

A. J.S. Mill 

B. T.H. Green


C. H.J. Laski

D. John Rawls

94. The principle of majority presupposes as an essential condition, the principle of:

A. Liberty

B. Fraternity

C. Equality 

D. Tolerance

95. Who among the following is a contractualist?

A. John Rawls 

B. Robert Nozick

C. Charles Taylor

D. Michel Oakeshott

96. Who among the following is a Libertarian?

A. John Rawls

B. Robert Nozick 

C. Charles Taylor

D. Michel Oakeshott

97. Who among the following is a Communitarian?

- A. John Rawls
- B. Robert Nozick
- C. Charles Taylor** ☒
- D. Michel Oakeshott

98. Robert Nozick bases his theory of Justice on:

- A. Desire
- B. Need
- C. Entitlement** ☒
- D. Merit


99. Who expressed the view that “equality is unnatural and undesirable”?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle** ☒
- C. Hobbes
- D. Hegel


100. One of the foremost exponents of the negative view of Liberty in the 20th century is:

- A. Isaiah Berlin** ☒
- B. C.B. Macpherson
- C. John Rawls
- D. Charles Taylor


101. 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 Fascist School** 


102. 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 Powers

103. "Rights are those external conditions which are needed for the internal development of the individual" - is the essence of:

- A. Idealist Theory of Rights** 
- B. Legal Theory of Rights
- C. Historical Theory of Rights
- D. Fascist Theory

104. "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

105. 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

106. 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


107. 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


108. 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** ☒


109. Who considered justice as a virtue of soul?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Kelson
- C. Nozick
- D. Plato** 


110. Who considered justice as individual rights?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Kelson
- C. Nozick** 
- D. Plato

111. Who considered justice as an irrational notion?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Kelson** 
- C. Nozick
- D. Plato

112. Who considered justice as proportionate equality?

- A. Aristotle** 
- B. Kelson
- C. Nozick
- D. Plato


113. Unlike subjecthood, citizenship rests on:

- A. Patriotism
- B. Obedience
- C. Duties
- D. Rule of Law** 


114. “Rights, 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


115. Which one of the following is a central attribute of Plato’s notion of Justice?

- A. Equality
- B. Liberty
- C. Fraternity
- D. Harmony** 


116. Which one of the following concepts distinguishes citizenship from subjecthood?

- A. Patriotism
- B. Obedience
- C. Duties
- D. Rights** 

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

- A. Universalism
- B. Cultural Identity** 
- C. Secularism
- D. Individualism

118. The kind of equality that the Rule of Law enshrines is:

- A. Substantive
- B. Procedural** 
- C. Distributive
- D. Patterned

119. According to Hobbes, man may resist the sovereign if the latter fails to provide him:

- A. Welfare
- B. Security
- C. Equality
- D. Justice

Answer» B. Security

120. “Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights, rights demand the state” — Who has made this statement?

- A. Laski
- B. Barker
- C. Green
- D. Hegel

Answer» B. Barker

121. “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

Answer» B. Mahatma Gandhi

122. For Gandhiji, Swaraj meant:

- A. Self-rule
- B. Rule of law
- C. Rule of morally good person
- D. Pursuit of good of all

Answer» D. Pursuit of good of all

123. Concept of negative liberty emphasizes:

- A. Freedom of choice
- B. Absence of interference
- C. Autonomy
- D. Self-direction

Answer» B. Absence of interference

124. Which 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

Answer» D. Economic equality

125. Which principle is denoted by Dicey's Rule of Law?

- A. Equality before law and rule by law
- B. Rule by law and due process of law
- C. Equality before law and administrative law

D. Rule by law; equality before law and due process of law

Answer» D. Rule by law; equality before law and due process of law

126. Which 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 the 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

Answer» D. Post-feminism maintains that family be abolished

127. Pluralist theory of sovereignty believes in:

- A. Distribution of sovereign power
- B. Concentration of sovereign power
- C. Both concentration and distribution
- D. Unlimited sovereign power

Answer» A. Distribution of sovereign power

128. 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

Answer» B. Legal theory of rights

129. 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

Answer» D. Historical theory of rights

130. 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

Answer» C. Social welfare theory of rights

131. 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

Answer» A. Theory of natural rights

132. 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

Answer» A. John Locke and Thomas Paine

133. What is the function of “standard-setting” in human rights diplomacy?

- A. Putting forward binding legal standards
- B. Merely proposing binding legal standards
- C. Putting forward non-binding legal standards
- D. Setting standards of conduct in treaties

Answer» C. Putting forward non-binding legal standards

134. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?

- A. A multilateral treaty

- B. A UN General Assembly resolution
- C. A UN Security Council resolution
- D. A declaration adopted by states at a conference

Answer» B. A UN General Assembly resolution

135. What is the meaning of cultural relativism?

- A. Human rights apply equally to all
- B. Human rights have a cultural origin
- C. Application of human rights is relative to national laws
- D. Local culture should validate the practice of all human rights

Answer» D. Local culture should validate the existence and practice of all human rights

136. What is the meaning of collective rights?

- A. Belong to distinct groups
- B. Belong to particular groups vs. individual members
- C. Minority rights are collective rights
- D. Group has rights as well as members individually

Answer» B. Collective rights are those that belong to particular groups as opposed to the individual members of the group

137. What is a derogation?

- A. Exemptions from human rights obligations
- B. Rights holders suing the state
- C. Suspension of rights in threatening situations
- D. Enforcement clauses in treaties

Answer» C. A state may suspend particular rights by means of a derogation in circumstances that threaten its existence

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

- A. UN Human Rights Committee
- B. UN Human Rights Council

- C. UN Universal Periodic Review
- D. UN Special Mandates

Answer» A. UN Human Rights Committee

139. Adopting non-binding instruments to allow states to test measures before formal adoption is called:

- A. Standard-setting
- B. Covenant
- C. Treaty
- D. Instrument

Answer» A. Standard-setting

140.

It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948 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

Answer» A. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

141.

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 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

Answer» C. Can be acceptable if the government has fixed the minimum working age to be under 17

142.

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 citizens access to a water supply.
- D. Both B and C

Answer» D. Both B and C

143.

The death penalty:

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

Answer» D. Both B and C

144.

Economic and social rights:

- A. Are not real human rights.
- B. The immediate fulfillment 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

Answer» B. The immediate fulfillment of these rights for all individuals is not expected from states

145.

According to the clauses of the right to education:

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

Answer» A. Individuals and groups are allowed to open a school, as long as they fulfill the minimum legal conditions

146.

The freedom of religion:

- A. Cannot be denied to people on the ground that they belong to a minority religion.
- B. Obliges nations to recognize and subsidize religions.
- C. Cannot be restricted in any way by a state.
- D. Both B and C

Answer» A. Cannot be denied to people on the ground that they belong to a minority religion

147.

Regarding elections, which one is correct?

- A. All citizens can vote, even if they've lost civil rights due to criminal activity.
- B. Two votes for each employer are allowed.
- C. The balloting must be performed secretly.
- D. The Indian Constitution did not provide universal adult franchise from the beginning.

Answer» C. The balloting must be performed secretly

148.

Freedom of expression:

- A. May be restricted 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

Answer» D. Both A & C

149.

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 realize full employment.
- D. Art 17 of the Indian Constitution provides for right to equality in employment.

Answer» B. Means that no one can be fired arbitrarily

150.

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. Article 21A provides for right to a healthy environment.

Answer» C. Is not yet fixed as a universal right

151.

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.

Answer» A. Is not allowed in the form of corporal punishment

152.

At school:

- A. No attention should be given to environmental issues.
- B. Young children should be taught to respect their parents.
- C. Young children should learn and experience human rights.
- D. Both B & C

Answer» D. Both B & C

153.

Torture:

- A. Is allowed if used to prevent terrorist attacks.
- B. Is only allowed after a judge's decision.

- C. Is never allowed.
- D. The police has the right to torture criminals.

Answer» C. Is never allowed

154.

The right to life is violated if:

- A. Someone dies by accident due to police saving someone.
- B. Someone dies in a legal war.
- C. Someone dies due to unnecessary police force.
- D. National emergency is declared.

Answer» C. Someone dies due to unnecessary police force

155.

According to international laws of the right to housing:

- A. All states must ensure no one is homeless.
- B. Foreigners must be offered the same access to housing as citizens.
- C. The state should work to reduce homelessness.
- D. Both B & C

Answer» D. Both B & C

156.

According to the right to health care:

- A. Governments aren't obliged to prevent labor accidents.
- B. Everyone should have access to healthcare.
- C. Medicines must be free of charge.
- D. Article 21 of Indian Constitution doesn't cover health.

Answer» B. Everyone should have access to healthcare

157.

When was the Protection of Human Rights Act passed in India?

- A. 2003
- B. 1993

C. 2005

D. 1997

Answer» B. 1993

158.

Who among the following is **not** a Social Contract philosopher?

A. Thomas Hobbes

B. John Locke

C. Rousseau

D. Machiavelli

Answer» D. Machiavelli

159.

Who wrote the book *Social Contract*?

A. John Locke

B. Rousseau

C. Bentham

D. Thomas Hobbes

Answer» B. Rousseau

160.

Name the book written by Thomas Hobbes:

A. Essays on Civil Government

B. Social Contract

C. Leviathan

D. On Liberty

Answer» C. Leviathan

161.

When was the book *Leviathan* written?

A. 1651

B. 1711

C. 1688

D. 1629

Answer» A. 1651

162.

Who was an exponent of 'absolute monarchy'?

A. John Locke

B. Rousseau

C. Bentham

D. Thomas Hobbes

Answer» D. Thomas Hobbes

163.

"In the state of nature, man was selfish, brutish and nasty." — Who said this?

Answer» A. Thomas Hobbes

164.

Who considered 'General Will' as sovereign?

A. John Locke

B. Rousseau

C. Bentham

D. Thomas Hobbes

Answer» B. Rousseau

165.

British Bill of Rights was signed in:

A. 1629

B. 1689

C. 1688

D. 1712

Answer» B. 1689

166.

The Declaration of American Independence was adopted in:

- A. 1776
- B. 1668
- C. 1778
- D. 1791

Answer» A. 1776

167.

Who drafted the American Declaration of Independence?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Franklin Roosevelt

Answer» B. Thomas Jefferson

168.

The American Constitution was drafted in:

- A. 1773
- B. 1778
- C. 1787
- D. 1791

Answer» C. 1787

169.

When did the first constitutional amendment take place in America?

- A. 1773
- B. 1778
- C. 1787
- D. 1791

Answer» D. 1791

170.

The 'Declaration of the Rights of Man' was adopted in which country?

- A. America
- B. France
- C. Canada
- D. Britain

Answer» B. France

171. Whose philosophy inspired more to the French revolution?

- A. John Locke
- 👉 **B. Rousseau**
- C. Bentham
- D. Thomas Hobbes

172. When did the French Revolution occur?

- A. 1787
- 👉 **B. 1789**
- C. 1991
- D. 1688

173. "Men are born and equal in rights" – Who said this?

- A. T.H. Green
- B. Bentham
- C. Rousseau
- D. John Locke

👉 **Answer: A. T.H. Green**

174. The Magna Carta was signed in the year—

- A. 1340
- B. 1251
- 👉 **C. 1215**
- D. 1420

175. Which king signed the Magna Carta?

- 👉 **A. John**
- B. Charles

- C. George
- D. William

176. The Atlantic Charter was signed by Winston Churchill and —

👉 **A. Franklin Roosevelt**

- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Ronald Reagan

177. “Complete victory over their enemies was essential to defend life, liberty, independence, religious freedom and to preserve human rights and justice in their own land as well as other lands” – Which declaration mentions this?

- A. American Declaration
- B. French Declaration

👉 **C. U.N. Declaration**

- D. Human Rights Declaration

178. Which is the U.N. Day?

- A. 24th September

👉 **B. 24th October**

- C. 10th December
- D. 14th November

179. In which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Right to Education is incorporated?

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21

👉 **C. Article 21A**

- D. Article 29

180. Right to Information Act was passed in —

👉 **A. 2005**

- B. 2000
- C. 1995
- D. 1998

181. PUCL stands for —

- A. People Union for Cultural Liberty

👉 **B. People's Union for Civil Liberties**

- C. People's Union for Civil Law
- D. None of the above

182. "Habeas Corpus" means —

👉 **A. Have you the body**

- B. Produce the body
- C. Find out the person
- D. Release the person

183. The UDHR was passed by the General Assembly on —

- A. 24th October

👉 **B. 10th December**

- C. 24th November
- D. 26th January

184. Which among the following is a First Generation Right?

- A. Economic Rights
- B. Social Rights

👉 **C. Political Rights**

- D. Cultural Rights

185. How many Articles are there in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

👉 **A. 30**

- B. 34
- C. 50
- D. 45

186. Which Article awards freedom of press in India?

- A. Article 51A

👉 **B. Article 19(1)(a)**

- C. Article 25
- D. Article 32

187. Human Rights Day is celebrated on —

- A. 14th November
- B. 24th October

👉 **C. 10th December**

D. 1st December

188. Where is the Headquarters of UNESCO?

A. Geneva

B. Washington

C. New York

👉 **D. Paris**

189. The constitutional amendment to Right to Education was passed in —

A. 2005

B. 2009

👉 **C. 2002**

D. 2011

190. The slogan ‘No taxation without representation’ was shouted in which country?

👉 **A. America**

B. France

C. Russia

D. China

191. PIL stands for —

A. Private Interest Litigation

👉 **B. Public Interest Litigation**

C. Public International Law

D. Public Institute of Law

192. Who is the exponent of Rule of Law?

A. Laski

👉 **B. A.V. Dicey**

C. Herbert Spencer

D. Robert A. Dahl

193. Which concept puts emphasis on social rights rather than individual rights?

A. Liberal Concept

B. Western Concept

👉 **C. Marxian Concept**

D. Feminist Concept

194. Right of Self Determination is a —

A. Political Right

👉 **B. Collective Right**

C. Economic Right

D. Cultural Right

195. The Human Rights Commission was established in —

👉 **A. 1946**

B. 1948

C. 1952

D. 1950

196. Why is 1917 important?

A. French Revolution

👉 **B. Russian Revolution**

C. American Revolution

D. Industrial Revolution

197. Who wrote the book 'Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs'?

A. Chiranjeevi Nirmal

👉 **B. V.R. Krishna Iyer**

C. Upendra Baxi

D. Andrew Clapham

198. What is ECOSOC?

👉 **A. Economic and Social Council**

B. Ecological and Social Club

C. Eco Society of Canada

D. Eco Social Council

199. Who was the first chairman of the Commission on Human Rights?

👉 **A. Eleanor Roosevelt**

B. Woodrow Wilson

C. Thomas Jefferson

D. Thomas Paine

200. Which approach emphasizes self-determination and economic development?

👉 **A. Liberal Approach**

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- B. Third World Approach
- C. Feminist Approach
- D. Marxist Approach