

# Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Course Code - LLB405B

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1.Fill in the blanks : "As a legal term, \_\_\_\_\_ means the standard of permitted action by law".

*Mark only one oval.*

- right
- wrong
- tort
- justice

10. 2.Fill in the blanks : " \_\_\_\_\_ defines right as legally protected interests."

*Mark only one oval.*

- Holland
- Austin
- Ihering
- Salmond

11. 3."A right is an interest recognised and protected by rules of right that is by legal rules. It is an interest respect for which is a duty, and disregard of which is a wrong." Who said this?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Salim-Javed
- Austin
- Liza Lawson
- Salmond

12. 4.What are human rights?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place, residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, status.
- Human rights are basic rights and freedom that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, place, residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, race, religion, language or other status.
- Human rights are those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings.
- All of these

13. 5."Human right is something (whether a freedom, a good, or a benefit) of crucial importance for human life." Who said this?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Susan Moller Okin
- Dicey
- Salmond
- Austin

14. 6.Fill in the blanks : "According to \_\_\_\_\_, human rights are rights of individuals in society."

*Mark only one oval.*

- Dicey
- Austin
- Louis Henkin
- None of these

15. 7.Fill in the blanks : Human beings are rational beings. They by virtue of their being human possesses certain basic and inalienable rights which are commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- human rights
- help rights
- tort
- justice

16. 8. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 10 December 1948.
- 10 December 1945.
- 16 December 1948.
- 20 December 1958.

17. 9. Where was the Universal Declaration adopted?

*Mark only one oval.*

- At Hong Kong
- At the Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, France.
- At ICC Sonar Bangla
- At UK

18. 10. When is Human Rights Day observed?

*Mark only one oval.*

- 10 December each year.
- 10 January each year.
- 10 June each year.
- 10 May each year.

19. 11.Which human rights body or human rights bodies can hear individual complaints of human rights violations?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The Human Rights Committee that monitors the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- The Human Rights Committee that monitors the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
- The Human Rights Committee that monitors the Committee on Torture.
- All of these

20. 12.How many human rights treaty bodies are there?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Sixty treaty bodies
- Six treaty bodies
- Ten treaty bodies
- Twelve treaty bodies

21. 13.Fill in the blanks: The name "United Nations", coined by United States President \_\_\_\_\_ was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during Second World War.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Biden
- Salmond
- Austin
- Franklin D. Roosevelt

22. 14.Fill in the blanks: The United Nations is an international organization founded in \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1945  
 1948  
 1972  
 1955

23. 15.Fill in the blanks: The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women is an international treaty adopted in \_\_\_\_\_ by the United Nations General Assembly.

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1944  
 1999  
 1979  
 1909

24. 16.Fill in the blanks: Children's rights are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- minors  
 major  
 raw  
 few

25. 17.As per the convention on the Rights of the Child, what is the meaning of 'child'?

*Mark only one oval.*

- a child means persons above the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
- a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
- a child means persons above the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, minority is attained earlier.
- None of these

26. 18.Where is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission?

*Mark only one oval.*

- New Delhi
- Mumbai
- Ahmedabad
- Kolkata

27. 19.Fill in the blanks: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body that was constituted by the Act passed in the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Parliament
- Palace
- ICC
- state

28. 20. Who among the following is or was the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Justice H.L. Dattu
- Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal
- Mr. Pawan Kalyan

29. 21. Fill in the blanks: A person who is a retired Chief justice of the Supreme Court of India can only be appointed as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the National Human Rights Commission.

*Mark only one oval.*

- charge
- chef
- chief
- chairman

30. 22. Fill in the blanks: The Chairman and Members of the National Human Rights Commission are not appointed by the President alone but by a \_\_\_\_\_ which is headed by the Prime Minister.

*Mark only one oval.*

- 6-member committee
- 16-member committee
- 12-member committee
- 9-member committee

31. 23.What is meant by Human Rights?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Human rights are the rights which are inherent in every human being.
- Human rights are natural rights of the human race without which we cannot live as a human being.
- Human rights are the rights which no one can be deprived without a grave affront to justice.
- All of these

32. 24.Which of the following statements are accurate according to the provisions enumerated in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines the term human rights under section 2(d).
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines the term commission under section 2(c).
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines the term human rights court under section 2(e).
- All of these

33. 25.Which among the following are the objects enumerated in the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world
- Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people
- Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law
- All of these

34. 26.Which Article of the UDHR states that, all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 1
- Article 2
- Article 3
- Article 4

35. 27.Which Article of the UDHR states that, no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 1
- Article 2
- Article 3
- Article 4

36. 28."Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law." This provision is provided under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 5
- Article 6
- Article 7
- Article 8

37. 29.Article 8 of UDHR states that \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
- everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law
- no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- None of these

38. 30.Article 9 of UDHR states that \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
- no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- None of these

39. 31. Article 21 of UDHR states that \_\_\_\_\_. 1

*Mark only one oval.*

- Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
- The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
- All of these

40. 32. Which Article of the UDHR states that, nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 20
- Article 25
- Article 27
- Article 30

41. 33. What is the meaning of ICCPR?

*Mark only one oval.*

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Court and Practical Rights
- Information Covenant on Civic and Polite Rights
- International Court on Civil and Property Rights

42. 34.What is the similarity between ICCPR and ICESCR?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Both covenants proclaim the rights for all people and forbid discrimination.
- Both covenants proclaim torture for all people and allows discrimination.
- Both covenants proclaim security for all people by allowing discrimination.
- Both covenants proclaim hazard for all citizens and allows disparity.

43. 35.When did lccpr become effective?

*Mark only one oval.*

- ICCPR became effective in 1976.
- ICCPR became effective in 1986.
- ICCPR became effective in 1996.
- ICCPR became effective in 1977.

44. 36.When was CEDAW adopted?

*Mark only one oval.*

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was adopted in 1966 by the UN General Assembly.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was adopted in 1958 by the UN General Assembly.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was adopted in 1995 by the UN General Assembly.

45. 37. Article 3 of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women states that, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.
- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.
- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.
- None of these

46. 38. Article 6 of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women states that, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Mark only one oval.*

- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.
- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.
- States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.
- None of these

47. 39. Article 19 of the Constitution of India contains

*Mark only one oval.*

- 9 Fundamental Freedoms
- 8 Fundamental Freedoms
- 7 Fundamental Freedoms
- 6 Fundamental Freedoms

48. 40. Right to privacy is contained under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 22
- Article 21
- Article 20
- Article 19

49. 41. Fundamental Rights are included in articles

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 1-4
- Article 12-35
- Article 5-11
- Article 36-51

50. 42. 'Right to life' under Article 21 of the Constitution does include

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to privacy
- Right to poverty
- Right to property
- None of these

51. 43. \_\_\_\_\_ from the following is an integral part guaranteed under part III of the Constitution of India. (Fill in the blanks)

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to privacy
- Right to poverty
- Right to property
- None of these

52. 44. Protection of interests of minorities is provided in-

*Mark only one oval.*

- Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 29 of the Constitution of India

53. 45.In the Constitution of India, the Freedom of speech and expression:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Is provided under Article 19
- Is provided under Article 36
- Is provided under Article 10
- Is provided under Article 49

54. 46.Fundamental Rights have no value without?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to Freedom
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Right to Property
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

55. 47.Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 15
- Article 16
- Article 17
- Article 18

56. 48.Which among the following articles of Constitution of India deals with protection against arrest and detention?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 25
- Article 24
- Article 23
- Article 22

57. 49.Equality before law is provided under

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to Equality
- Right to freedom
- Abolition of untouchability
- Option 4

58. 50.Cultural and educational rights provided under Part III are

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fundamental rights
- Directive principle
- Statutory right
- Constitutional duty

59. 51.The article of the Directive Principles of State policy in support of right to free legal aid is \_\_\_\_\_

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 39A
- Article 39B
- Article 40
- Article 49B

60. 52.Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is a

*Mark only one oval.*

- Directive Principles of State policy
- Fundamental right
- Fundamental duty
- None of these

61. 53.“Right to go abroad” is a

*Mark only one oval.*

- Directive Principles of State policy
- Fundamental right
- Fundamental duty
- None of these

62. 54. Article 36-51 of the constitution of India are related to which of the following

*Mark only one oval.*

- Directive Principles of State policy
- Fundamental right
- Fundamental duty
- None of these

63. 55. Which among the following article of Indian Constitution allows special provisions to be made by the State in favor of women and children?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 19
- Article 18(1)
- Article 16
- Article 15(3)

64. 56. Fill in the blanks: The Indian constitution was adopted by the constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_, which came into force from Jan 26, 1950.

*Mark only one oval.*

- Nov 26, 1949
- Dec 26, 1949
- Feb 26, 1949
- May 26, 1949

65. 57. Article 21 of the Constitution of India is related to the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. These rights are available to

*Mark only one oval.*

- citizen only
- citizens and non-citizens
- natural persons as well as artificial persons
- all persons who have juristic personality

66. 58. Arrange the decisions of the Supreme Court on Fundamental Right to personal liberty in the correct chronological sequence. 1. Maneka Gandhi v UOI 2. A.D.M. Jabalpur v Shiv Kant Shukla 3. A.K. Gopalan v State of Madras

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1,2,3
- 3,2,1
- 2,3,1
- 2,1,3

67. 59. The 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002 inserted the provision for the right to education which provides for the obligation of the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children in such manner as the state may, by law, determine. The age of such children should be

*Mark only one oval.*

- 0 to 12 years
- 6 to 14 years
- 7 to 12 years
- 12 to 18 years

68. 60. What is stated there in the Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948? Options are- I- Spirit of brotherhood. II- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. III- All human beings are endowed with reason and conscience. IV- All human beings should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Choose the correct option from the following:

*Mark only one oval.*

- Only II
- Both I and II
- Only III
- All I, II, III and IV

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