



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Law
Course Name – Human Rights Law
Course Code - LLB405B
(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) What is the meaning of rights in ordinary sense?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) The standard of permitted action within a certain sphere | b) The standard of non permitted action within a certain sphere |
| c) The standard of non permitted restrictions within a group | d) None of these |
- (2) Fill in the blanks : "As a legal term, _____ means the standard of permitted action by law".
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) right | b) wrong |
| c) tort | d) justice |
- (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?
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) Salim-Javed | b) Austin |
| c) Liza Lawson | d) Salmond |
- (4) What are human rights?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place, residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, status. | b) 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. |
| c) Human rights are those rights which are inherent | d) All of these |

nt in our nature and without which we cannot l
ive as human beings.

- (5) Fill in the blanks : "According to _____, human rights are simply what every huma
n being owes to every other human being and as such represent universal moral obligation
s."
- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| a) Susan Moller Okin | b) Austin |
| c) Milne | d) Salmond |
- (6) 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 _____
_____.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) human rights | b) help rights |
| c) tort | d) justice |
- (7) When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) 10 December 1948. | b) 10 December 1945. |
| c) 16 December 1948. | d) 20 December 1958. |
- (8) Where was the Universal Declaration adopted?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| a) At Hong Kong | b) At the Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, France. |
| c) At ICC Sonar Bangla | d) At UK |
- (9) When is Human Rights Day observed?
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) 10 December each year. | b) 10 January each year. |
| c) 10 June each year. | d) 10 May each year. |
- (10) Which United Nations council selects the members of the Commission on Human Rights
and on what basis?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) The help Council, according to ratio. | b) The human Council, according to rotation. |
| c) The Normal Council, according to rough geog
raphical distribution. | d) The Economic and Social Council, according
to regional geographical distribution. |
- (11) How many human rights treaty bodies are there?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Sixty treaty bodies | b) Six treaty bodies |
| c) Ten treaty bodies | d) Twelve treaty bodies |
- (12) 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 Se
cond World War.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| a) Biden | b) Salmond |
| c) Austin | d) Franklin D. Roosevelt |
- (13) Fill in the blanks: The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Agai
nst Women is an international treaty adopted in _____ by the United Nations General A
ssembly.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1944 | b) 1999 |
| c) 1979 | d) 1909 |
- (14) As per the convention on the Rights of the Child, what is the meaning of 'child'?

- a) a child means persons above the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
- b) a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
- c) a child means persons above the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, minority is attained earlier.
- d) None of these
- (15) Where is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission?
- a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Kolkata
- (16) Fill in the blanks: National Human Rights Commission is a
- a) Statutory body
- b) Constitutional body
- c) Multilateral institution
- d) both statutory body and multilateral institution
- (17) Fill in the blanks: The _____ of India was constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993.
- a) SRC
- b) NHRC
- c) DSRC
- d) SSRC
- (18) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
- a) It was established in 1993.
- b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no right to punish the culprit
- c) The Chairman and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India
- d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments
- (19) Fill in the blanks: According to Article 1 of the ICCPR, 1966, all people have the right of _____.
- a) self-determination
- b) non-discrimination
- c) civil disobedience
- d) salt movement
- (20) What is meant by Human Rights?
- a) Human rights are the rights which are inherent in every human being.
- b) Human rights are natural rights of the human race without which we cannot live as a human being.
- c) Human rights are the rights which no one can be deprived without a grave affront to justice.
- d) All of these
- (21) Fill in the blanks: Human rights is defined in the Section _____ of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- a) 2(q)
- b) 2(b)
- c) 2(j)
- d) 2(d)
- (22) Which among the following are the objects enumerated in the Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948?
- a) Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all men
- b) Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the

Members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world

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

c) 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

d)

All of these

(23) 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

(24) 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?

a) Article 1

b) Article 2

c) Article 3

d) Article 4

(25) Which Article of the UDHR states that, everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law?

a) Article 5

b) Article 6

c) Article 7

d) Article 9

(26) Article 8 of UDHR states that _____.

a) 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.

b)

everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

c) no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

d)

None of these

(27) Article 9 of UDHR states that _____.

a) no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

b)

everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

c) no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

d)

None of these

(28) Article 19 of UDHR states that _____.

a)

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

b) 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.

c) no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence

d) None of these

ndence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

(29) Article 24 of UDHR states that _____.

- a) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- b) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
- c) 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.
- d) Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

(30) 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?

- a) Article 20
- b) Article 25
- c) Article 27
- d) Article 30

(31) What is the meaning of Iccpr?

- a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- b) International Covenant on Court and Practical Rights
- c) Information Covenant on Civic and Polite Rights
- d) International Court on Civil and Property Rights

(32) Fill in the blanks: The ICESCR focuses on _____.

- a) food
- b) education
- c) health and shelter
- d) All of these

(33) When did Iccpr become effective?

- a) ICCPR became effective in 1976.
- b) ICCPR became effective in 1986.
- c) ICCPR became effective in 1996.
- d) ICCPR became effective in 1977.

(34) Why are human rights necessary and important?

- a) Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human.
- b) Human rights embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality and respect.
- c) Human rights are an important means of protection for us all, especially those who may face abuse, neglect and isolation.
- d) All of these

(35) What is the Bill of Human Rights?

- a) The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- b) The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- c) The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the two Optional Protocols.
- d) All of these

(36) When was CEDAW adopted?

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

(37) When did Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women become effective?

- a) 28010
- b) 29832
- c) 33422
- d) 18754

(38) Article 3 of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women states that, _____.

- a) 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.
- b) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.
- c) 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.
- d) None of these

(39) Article 8 of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women states that, _____.

- a) 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.
- b) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.
- c) 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.
- d) None of these

- (40) Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution has been provided under
- a) Part III of Indian Constitution
 - b) Part II of Indian Constitution
 - c) Part V of Indian Constitution
 - d) None of these
- (41) _____ is described as the Magna Carta of India. (Fill in the blanks)
- a) Fundamental duties of the Constitution of India
 - b) Fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution of India
 - c) DPSP
 - d) Emergency
- (42) Right to privacy is contained under _____ of the Constitution of India.
- a) Article 22
 - b) Article 21
 - c) Article 20
 - d) Article 19
- (43) Fundamental Rights are included in articles
- a) Article 1-4
 - b) Article 12-35
 - c) Article 5-11
 - d) Article 36-51
- (44) Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of
- a) Religion, race and caste only.
 - b) Religion, caste and sex only.
 - c) Religion, caste, sex and place of birth only
 - d) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (45) 'Right to life' under Article 21 of the Constitution does include
- a) Right to privacy
 - b) Right to poverty
 - c) Right to property
 - d) None of these
- (46) _____ from the following is an integral part guaranteed under part III of the Constitution of India. (Fill in the blanks)
- a) Right to privacy
 - b) Right to poverty
 - c) Right to property
 - d) None of these
- (47) Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is 'forced labour' and violation of _____. (Fill in the blanks)
- a) Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
 - b) Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
 - c) Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
 - d) Art. 23 of the Constitution of India
- (48) In the Constitution of India, the Freedom of speech and expression:
- a) Is provided under Article 19
 - b) Is provided under Article 36
 - c) Is provided under Article 10
 - d) Is provided under Article 49
- (49) Which article of the Constitution of India deals with 'equality of opportunity in matters of public employment'?
- a) Article 15
 - b) Article 16
 - c) Article 17
 - d) Article 18
- (50) Fundamental Rights have no value without?
- a) Right to Freedom
 - b) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - c) Right to Property
 - d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (51) Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following

g rights?

- a) Right to freedom
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) Cultural and educational rights

(52) The Directive Principle have been taken from the constitution of.....

- a) Britain
- b) Canada
- c) America
- d) Ireland

(53) Right to work in India is a

- a) Fundamental right
- b) Directive principle
- c) Statutory right
- d) Constitutional duty

(54) The article in support of Right to work in India is article _____ of the Constitution of India. (Fill in the blanks)

- a) 40
- b) 41
- c) 42
- d) 43

(55) The Directive Principles of State policy were added to the constitution of India by

- a) The original Constitution itself
- b) The 52nd Amendment Act, 1976
- c) The 54th Amendment Act, 1998
- d) The 64th Amendment Act, 1989

(56) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is a

- a) Directive Principles of State policy
- b) Fundamental right
- c) Fundamental duty
- d) None of these

(57) Article 36-51 of the constitution of India are related to which of the following

- a) Directive Principles of State policy
- b) Fundamental right
- c) Fundamental duty
- d) None of these

(58) Fill in the blanks: The Indian constitution was adopted by the constituent Assembly on _____, which came into force from Jan 26, 1950.

- a) Nov 26, 1949
- b) Dec 26, 1949
- c) Feb 26, 1949
- d) May 26, 1949

(59) In which part of the Indian constitution the Directive Principle of State Policy are mentioned?

- a) Part 2
- b) Part 3
- c) Part 4
- d) Part 5

(60) Fill in the blanks: In the case of Jolly George Varghese & Anr. v. Bank of Cochin, J. Krishna Iyer observed that though a provision is present in ICCPR but not in Indian Constitution, does not make the covenant an enforceable part of _____ in India.

- a) 'Corpus Juris'
- b) Primary outcome'
- c) Civil civili'
- d) None of these