MA POLITICAL SCIENCE FOURTH SEMESTER INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS MPS-406 (MDC)

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time: 20 min. Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x20 = 20

- 1. Which of the following are characteristics of human rights?
 - a. Human rights are inalienable
- **b.** Human rights are indivisible
- c. Human rights are interdependent
- d. All the above
- 2. Rights for all members of the human family were first articulated in which document of the United Nations?
 - a. UN Charter.
 - b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
 - d. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 3. What makes up the second generation of human rights?
 - a. Civil and political rights

- b. Legal rights
- c. Economic and social rights
- d. Cultural and developmental rights
- 4. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?
 - a. 26 November 1949

b. 26 January 1949

c. 26 January 1950

- d. 26 November 1950
- 5. From where does the Constitution of India derive its authority?
 - a. The Government of India

- b. The people of India
- c. The Supreme Court of India
- d. The Election Commission of India
- **6.** Which of the following are objectives of the Indian Constitution, as described by the Preamble?
 - a. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular
- b. Democratic, Republic
- c. Liberty, Equality, Justice, Fraternity
- d. All of the above
- 7. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?
 - a. Part IV

b. Part III

c. Part II

- d. Part I
- 8. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right but is a legal right in India?
 - a. Right to vote.
 - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - c. Right to equality.
 - d. Right to property.
- 9. Fundamental Duties are listed in which part of the Constitution?
 - a. Part IV
- b. Part IV A
- c. Part IV (1)
- d. Part IV (2)

10.	Fundamental Duties in India are inspired by a. USA c. Former USSR	which constitution? b. Canada d. Japan
11.	Which constitution inspired the Fundamenta a. Canada b. USA c. Fra	
12.	Which of the following Acts led to the estable Commission and State Human Rights Comma. Human Rights Protection Act, 1978. b. National Human Rights Commission Act. Establishment of NHRC Act, 1985. d. Human Rights Protection Act, 1993.	nissions in India?
13.	Who appoints the members of the National I a. The Prime Minister of India c. The Chief Justice of India	Human Rights Commission? b. The President of India d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
14.	What is the term of a member of the National a. 4 years or until the age of 60, whichever is b. 5 years or until the age of 65, whichever is c. 5 years or until the age of 70, whichever is d. 6 years or until the age of 70, whichever is	is earlier. is earlier. is earlier.
15.	Who appoints the Chairperson and members 4. The President of India c. The Chief Minister of the state	b. The Prime Minister of India d. The Governor of the state
16.	Who has the power to remove a member of a	a State Human Rights Commission from th
	office? a. The President of India c. The Governor of the state	b. The Prime Minister of India d. The Supreme Court of India
17.	Which article of the Indian Constitution provof sex?	vides for non-discrimination on the basis
	a. Article 12 c. Article 14	b. Article 13d. Article 15
18.	Which of the following international covenar discrimination against women?	nts advocates the removal of all kinds of
	a. ICCPR c. CEDAW	b. UDHR d. CRC
19.	Which of the following Acts criminalizes sex a. POCSO c. BOSCO	ual offence against children? b. COSCO d. All of the above
20.	Which of the following international convent a. CEDAW c. ICESCR	tion advocates for the rights of children? b. UDHR d. CRC

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	What are human rights? Explain the nature of human rights.	
2.	Discuss the three generations of human rights citing examples of each.	10
3.	Explain five keywords mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.	10
4.	Why are fundamental rights called fundamental? Enumerate the important features of Fundamental Rights listed in the Indian Constitution.	2+8=10
5.	What are Fundamental Duties? Why are Fundamental Duties criticised? Explain.	2+8=10
6.	Discuss the structure and composition of the National Human Rights Commission.	10
7.	Discuss the major causes of gender inequality in India. Suggest a few remedies for the same.	5+5=10
8.	Discuss the factors contributing to sexual exploitation of children. What are the consequences of children's sexual exploitation?	5+5=10

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