

National Testing Agency

Question Paper Name: Human Rights in India
Subject Name: Human Rights in India
Creation Date: 2018-12-02 17:35:45
Duration: 180
Total Marks: 100
Display Marks: Yes
Share Answer Key With Delivery Engine: Yes
Actual Answer Key: Yes

Human Rights in India

Group Number : 1
Group Id : 416529107
Group Maximum Duration : 0
Group Minimum Duration : 120
Revisit allowed for view? : No
Revisit allowed for edit? : No
Break time: 0
Group Marks: 100

Human Rights in India

Section Id : 416529107
Section Number : 1
Section type : Online
Mandatory or Optional: Mandatory
Number of Questions: 50
Number of Questions to be attempted: 50
Section Marks: 100
Display Number Panel: Yes
Group All Questions: No

Sub-Section Number: 1
Sub-Section Id: 416529116
Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 4165298456 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Swaraj Bill of India, 1895 contained the

- a) freedom of religion
- b) freedom of association
- c) freedom of speech and expression
- d) freedom to move and reside

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 4165298457 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

During the Indian freedom struggle, fundamental rights were made integrated with economic rights by the.....

- a) Commonwealth on Indian Bill. 1925
- b) Resolution of Karachi Congress, 1931
- c) Government of India Act, 1935
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 4165298458 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Liberty is a necessary condition of free and full development of our.....

- a) Life
- b) Determination
- c) Personality
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 4165298459 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The word " Secularism" was inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the

- a) 26th amendment
- b) 42nd amendment
- c) 44th amendment
- d) 52nd amendment

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 4165298460 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one is odd in democracy?

- a) Free and fair elections
- b) Dignity of the Individual
- c) Majority rule without consulting minority
- d) Equal treatment before law

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 4165298461 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who was the Chairman of the drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) B.R Ambedhkar
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Motilal Nehru

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 4165298462 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

A law is a general rule of external action enforced by a political authority.

- a) Sovereign
- b) Federal
- c) Communal
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 4165298463 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Fundamental Rights are incorporated in the Part_____ of the Indian Constitution.

- a) II
- b) III
- c) IV
- d) V

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 4165298464 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which Article of Indian Constitution Talks about Right to Life?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 23
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 31

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 4165298465 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

How many Freedoms are guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) Seven

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 4165298466 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The 'Right to Bail" flows from

- a) the Fundamental Rights
- b) the Directive Principles
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 4165298467 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Constitution of India is

- a) federal in form but unitary in spirit
- b) unitary in form but federal in spirit
- c) either federal or unitary
- d) neither federal nor unitary

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 4165298468 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Right to life falls under category of

- a) civil and political rights
- b) economic rights
- c) social and cultural rights
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 4165298469 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the rights can be curtailed at the time of emergency?

- a) right to freedom
- b) right to fair trial
- c) right to life
- d) rights against torture

**Question Number : 15 Question Id : 4165298470 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes the untouchability?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

**Question Number : 16 Question Id : 4165298471 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one is the most prominent element in Justice?

- a) Equality
- b) Equity
- c) Impartiality
- d) Rightness

**Question Number : 17 Question Id : 4165298472 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one is a non-derogable right?

- a) Freedom to movement
- b) Freedom to association
- c) Freedom of Speech and Expression
- d) Right to life

**Question Number : 18 Question Id : 4165298473 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Article 23 (1) of the Indian Constitution prohibits.....

- a) human trafficking
- b) child marriage
- c) forced labour
- d) child labour

**Question Number : 19 Question Id : 4165298474 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which article of the Indian Constitution talks about preventive detention?

- a) Article 25
- b) Article 26
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 22

**Question Number : 20 Question Id : 4165298475 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the Constitutional amendment Act remove the right to property from the part III of the Constitution of India?

- a) by 42nd amendment
- b) by 43rd amendment
- c) by 40th amendment
- d) by 44th amendment.

**Question Number : 21 Question Id : 4165298476 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical**

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The equality before law is given under article..... Of the Indian Constitution?

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 16
- d) 17

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 4165298477 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which article of the Indian Constitution talks about the prohibition of discrimination based on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth?

- a) Article 67
- b) Article 68
- c) Article 15
- d) Article 16

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 4165298478 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides the right of the citizens to go to court for.....

- a) getting constitutional remedies
- b) getting protection of women against sexual harassment
- c) protection of child labours.
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 4165298479 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution gurantees.....

- a) equality
- b) right to life
- c) six freedoms
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 4165298480 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which article of Indian Constitution prohibits forced labour?

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 23
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 26

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 4165298481 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Article.....of the Indian Constitution protects the interests of the minorities in India.

- a) 27
- b) 28
- c) 29
- d) 30

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 4165298482 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The person arrested must have a medical examination by a qualified doctor everyhours during detention

- a) 24
- b) 48
- c) 12
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 4165298483 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Articleof the Indian Constitution provides rights regarding freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

- a) 17(3)
- b) 18 (1)
- c) 19 (1)(b)
- d) 20 (a)

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 4165298484 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which part of Indian Constitution speaks about Directive principles of State policy?

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part V
- d) Part VI

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 4165298485 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

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

- a) 1992
- b) 1993
- c) 1995
- d) 1996

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 4165298486 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

When was the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 amended?

- a) 2008
- b) 2006
- c) 2005
- d) 2009

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 4165298487 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who can be the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) Retired Chief Justice of High Court
- b) Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- c) Retired attorney General of India
- d) Retired Law secretary of India.

Question Number : 33 Question Id : 4165298488 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The National Human Rights Commission was established in the year.....

- a) 1992
- b) 1993
- c) 1994
- d) 1995

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 4165298489 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who is the current Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of India?

- a) Justice H.L. Dattu
- b) Justice A.K Anthony
- c) Justice K.G Balakrishnan
- d) Justice Satyabrata Paul

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 4165298490 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who is the current Chairperson of National Commission for Women?

- a) Savita Roy
- b) LalithaKumaramangalam
- c) Anishapatel
- d) None of the above

Question Number : 36 Question Id : 4165298491 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who would be the Chairperson of State Human Rights Commission?

- a) Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- b) Retired Judge of the Supreme Court
- c) Retired Chief justice of High Court
- d) None of the option

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 4165298492 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who is the Chairperson of Appointing Committee of Members and Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Home Minister of India
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Question Number : 38 Question Id : 4165298493 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The National Commission for Minorities Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in the Year.....

- a) 1965
- b) 1972
- c) 1980
- d) 1992

Question Number : 39 Question Id : 4165298494 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Under which section of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, the NCPCR is set up?

- a) Section 3
- b) Section 6
- c) Section 8
- d) Section 10

Question Number : 40 Question Id : 4165298495 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Armed Forces Special Powers ordinance was promulgated by the British Government in India in the year.....

- a) 1911
- b) 1935
- c) 1942
- d) 1947

Question Number : 41 Question Id : 4165298496 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Supreme Court of India held the constitutionality of AFSPA in the year.....

- a) 1987
- b) 1997
- c) 1999
- d) 2007

Question Number : 42 Question Id : 4165298497 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Armed Forces Special Powers Act was enacted in the year

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1952
- d) 1958

Question Number : 43 Question Id : 4165298498 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Every arrested person shall be produced before a magistrate within hours of the arrest

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 48
- d) 52

Question Number : 44 Question Id : 4165298499 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Confessions made by the arrested person in cannot be used as evidence in the court of Law.

- a) court
- b) police custody
- c) Commission
- d) Tribunal

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 4165298500 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits.....

- a) the employment of girl child below 11 years in public sectors
- b) the employment of any person who has not completed the age of 10 years.
- c) the employment of any disabled child
- d) the employment of any child who has not completed the age of 14 years.

Question Number : 46 Question Id : 4165298501 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act was passed in.....

- a) December, 1985
- b) December, 1986
- c) December, 1987

Question Number : 47 Question Id : 4165298502 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

One of the underlining objectives of the voluntary organisations working for the people living with HIV/AIDS is

- a) to assist and cooperate the government agencies
- b) to earn their popularity
- c) to prevent the endemic disease and reduction of stigma and discrimination
- d) to isolate those affected people from others

Question Number : 48 Question Id : 4165298503 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The basic mandate for human rights NGOs is to

- a) criticise the public authority
- b) unite and cooperate among them
- c) popularise their states and position
- d) vindicate the rights and freedoms of individuals

Question Number : 49 Question Id : 4165298504 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Human rights NGOs in India are becoming more popular and active because of.....

- a) their involvement in government activities
- b) their social and economical position
- c) their sincere political activities
- d) their efforts in advocating human rights education and representing and protecting victims of human rights violation.

Question Number : 50 Question Id : 4165298505 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

International is a

- a) Constituent body of India
- b) Human Rights NGO
- c) Subsidiary organ of the UN
- d) Principle Organ of the UN