

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
MODEL QUESTIONS FOR
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (HUMAN RIGHT)
PHIA-A-SECB (b)

SEM 4

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS(Each carries 1 or 2 marks)

- 1.What do you understand by Human rights?
- 2.What is the first human rights declaration adopted by the United Nations?
- 3.When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?
- 4.How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
- 5.When is the Human Rights Day observed?
6. How many Countries are members of the commission of Human Rights?
- 7 Where was the Universal Declaration adopted ?
- 8.Why is Human Rights important for you?
- 9 .What is a natural Law ?
10. what do you understand by a natural right?
- 11.State Whether Natural Law is different from Natural Rights?
- 12..What is the name of the book written by Thomas Paine on rights?
- 13.What are natural rights according to Hobbes?
- 14.What are John Locke's three natural rights?
- 15.What did locke and Hobbes agree on?
- 16.What are man's natural rights according to Thomas Paine?
- 17.What is the difference between natural rights and individual rights?

18. Which of the following would not have been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

A) sovereign, B) Socialist C) Democratic D) Indian

19. Which of the following statement is not true?

A) The date of implementation of the Indian constitution is November 26th 1949

B) The secular word is added by the 42nd Amendment

C) The 42nd Constitution Amendment was done in 1976

D) Social economic and Political Justice have been taken from the Russian Revolution in the Indian Constitution.

20) Which statement is not correct in the case of sovereign India?

A) India is not dependent on any country.

B) India is not a colony of any other country.

C) India is obliged to obey the U.N in its internal affairs.

21) K.M. Munshi was related to

A) Constitution Draft Committee

B) Preamble Committee

C) Public Account Committee.

22) What is the true meaning of the word "secular"?

A) All religions are equal in the eye of the government

B) Special importance to a religion related to minorities.

C) One religion is promoted by the government.

23) The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the preamble are borrowed from the constitution of which country?

A) French Constitution

B) British Constitution

C) U.S.S.R constitution

24)The constitution of india derieves it's ultimate authority from

A)Supreme court

B) Parliament of India

C)People of India.

25)The Language of the preamble of the Indian Constitution is taken from

A)America B) Canada C) Australia D) Ireland

26)Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right in the constitution of India?

A) Right to work B) Right to Equality C) Right to freedom

27)Which of the following articles contain the right to religious freedom

A)25-28 B)29-30 C)22-35 D)23-24

28)Which of the following articles guarantees Equality before Law and Equal Protection of law for all individuals under the territory of india?

A)15 B) 14 C)17 D)18

29) Which of the following is correct with respect to Right Against Exploitation?

A) Prohibition of traffic in himan beings and forced labours

B)Protection of interests of minorities

C) Freedom as to payments of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion

30)In which parts of the Indian constitution the Fundamental Rights are provided?

A)Part iii B) Part ii C)Part iv

31) what is Feinberg's observations on nature of rights.

32)With what does Feinberg identifies rights.

33) What is a moral Right according to Feinberg?

SHORT ANSWERS (Each carries 5 marks)

1) What are Human rights?

- 2) Where do they come from?
- 3) Why “should “anyone respect them?
- 4) Who has human rights? Even criminals and heads of the state?
- 5) Why do some groups require special human rights? Does this mean that they have more rights than others?
- 6) Why do we talk about human rights and not human responsibilities?
- 7) Who looks after human rights?
- 8) How can I defend my rights?
- 9) How do I go to the European Court of Human Rights?
- 10) From whom can I claim my rights?
- 11) Does anyone have a duty to protect my rights?
- 12) Have we made any progress in reducing human rights violations?
- 13) How were the ideas of Hobbes and Locke different on natural rights?
- 14) Explain in brief Locke’s theory of natural rights.
- 15) Explain in brief Hobbes theory of natural rights.
- 16) What is Bentham’s observations on Natural rights?
- 17) Explain in brief Edmund Burke’s theory of Natural rights.
- 18) Dr B.R Ambedkar the father of Indian constitution considers article 32 as the Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution-Which is this right? Discuss briefly.
- 19) What is Right to Equality?
- 20) What do you understand by Right Against Exploitation?
- 21) Define Human Rights .Relate it with natural right and fundamental right .
- 22) Explain the term Republic, Sovereign and Democratic as contained in the preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- 23) Explain in brief Joel Feinberg’s views on nature of rights?
- 24) Explain Joel Feinberg’s observations on value of rights.

Broad type Questions(Each carries 15 marks each)

- 1)Write an essay on Human Rights
- 2)What are ten basic human rights?
- 3)Explain the theory of Locke on rights?
- 4)Explain Hobbes’ theory of social contract?
- 5)Explain Thomas Paine’s observations on rights.
- 6)Explain and elucidate the relation between Fundamental rights and Fundamental Duties.
- 7)Explain in detail how Fundamental is related with Human rights and Natural Rights.
- 8) Elucidate the concept of Basic rights following Joel Feinberg.

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