

[ English Version ]

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1×10

1. Answer **any ten** objective type questions :

- (a) Which document is considered the foundation of modern human rights?
  - (i) Magna Carta
  - (ii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
  - (iii) The Communist Manifesto
  - (iv) The Social Contract.
- (b) Which philosophical concept is most closely associated with natural rights?
  - (i) Utilitarianism
  - (ii) Social Contract Theory
  - (iii) Existentialism
  - (iv) Pragmatism.
- (c) Who is known for the 'Theory of Justice', which discusses human rights?
  - (i) Karl Marx
  - (ii) John Rawls
  - (iii) Jeremy Bentham
  - (iv) Aristotle.
- (d) Which of the following is NOT a category of human rights?
  - (i) Civil and political rights
  - (ii) Economic, social and cultural rights
  - (iii) Developmental rights
  - (iv) Technological rights.
- (e) What is the main purpose of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)?
  - (i) To draft national constitutions
  - (ii) To investigate human rights violations globally
  - (iii) To provide military support to oppressed groups
  - (iv) To enforce laws in individual countries.
- (f) Which year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted?
  - (i) 1945
  - (ii) 1948
  - (iii) 1950
  - (iv) 1966.
- (g) Which of the following is NOT part of the International Bill of Human Rights?
  - (i) UDHR
  - (ii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
  - (iii) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
  - (iv) Geneva Convention.

- (h) Which international treaty focuses specifically on the rights of children?
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
  - Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
  - Convention Against Torture (CAT)
  - International Labour Organization (ILO) Treaty.
- (i) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) guarantees which right?
- Right to vote
  - Right to work
  - Right to education
  - Right to a fair wage.
- (j) Which international organization is primarily responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally?
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - United Nations (UN)
  - World Bank.
- (k) Which of the following is an example of collective human rights?
- Right to privacy
  - Right to freedom of speech
  - Right of indigenous communities to self-determination
  - Right to own property.
- (l) What does PESA stand for in the context of indigenous rights in India?
- Panchayati Extension for Scheduled Areas
  - People's Economic and Social Act
  - Political Empowerment for Scheduled Areas
  - Protection of Environmental and Social Rights Act.
- (m) Customary courts primarily function on the basis of
- International law
  - Local traditions and customs
  - Modern constitutional principles
  - Religious texts.
- (n) Which term refers to the recognition of traditional governance structures for indigenous people?
- Federalism
  - Self-determination
  - Humanitarian intervention
  - Globalization.
- (o) Which principle emphasizes the balance between individual and collective rights?
- Absolute sovereignty
  - Communitarianism
  - Laissez-faire
  - Free-market capitalism.

2. Answer *any four* questions :

- (a) Write a short note on moral and legal rights.
- (b) Briefly explain any two major theories of rights.
- (c) What are the different classifications of human rights and duties?
- (d) Why is internalizing human rights and duties important for a just society?
- (e) Discuss the evolution of human rights and duties on the international plane.
- (f) Summarize the role of the United Nations Charter and major human rights instruments in the development of global human rights.
- (g) Differentiate between individual and collective rights with examples.
- (h) Write a short note on the significance of Customary Courts and PESA in protecting indigenous rights.

3. Answer *any three* broad type questions :

15×3

- (a) Discuss the philosophical and historical foundations of human rights and duties.
  - (b) Define and compare natural rights, legal rights and moral rights.
  - (c) Describe the concept and classifications of human rights and duties.
  - (d) Analyze the role of the United Nations in the development and enforcement of human rights.
  - (e) Define individual and collective rights with examples.
  - (f) Analyze challenges and the need for reforms in indigenous legal protections.
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