

English

1. The principle of 'human dignity' is most closely associated with which of the following human rights concepts?

- (A) Legal Rights
- (B) Civil Rights
- (C) Natural Rights
- (D) Economic Rights

Correct Option(s): C

English

2. In the context of social exclusion, 'stigmatization' often results in which of the following outcomes?

- (A) Involuntary migration
- (B) Social marginalization and denial of equal status
- (C) Increased access to resources
- (D) Economic independence

Correct Option(s): B

English

3. What was the primary focus of the Theosophical Society founded by Annie Besant?

- (A) Political independence
- (B) Spiritual education and Universal brotherhood
- (C) Economic reforms
- (D) Social equality

Correct Option(s): B

English

4. Who is known for the idea of 'Critique of Modern Civilization'?

- (A) Irom Sharmila
- (B) Amartya Sen
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Narayana Guru

Correct Option(s): C

English

5. 'Equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is envisaged by _____ of our constitution.

- (A) Article 24
- (B) Article 39 (a)
- (C) Article 39 (b)
- (D) Article 39 (c)

Correct Option(s): C

English

6. What was the primary goal of the Constituent Assembly's resolution passed on January 22, 1947?

- (A) To declare India a federal republic
- (B) To define the role of the Indian National Congress
- (C) To request immediate independence
- (D) To establish the framework for India's Constitution

Correct Option(s): D

English

7. Which global trade round paved the way for the formation of the WTO?

- (A) Tokyo Round
- (B) B. Kennedy Round
- (C) Uruguay Round
- (D) Doha Round

Correct Option(s): C

English

8. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the protection of the interests of minorities?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 29
- (D) Article 30

Correct Option(s): D

English

9. Which of the following terms describes the restrictions in activities that result from a disability?

- (A) Impairment
- (B) Handicap
- (C) Disability
- (D) Abnormality

Correct Option(s): B

English

10. Which convention specifically aims to eliminate discrimination against women?

- (A) CEDAW
- (B) UN Convention on Political Rights of Women
- (C) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- (D) ILO Convention 1958

Correct Option(s): A

English

11. What was one significant achievement of early Dalit movements between 1880 and the 1930s?

- (A) Establishment of separate electorates
- (B) Right to access public water
- (C) Implementation of reservations in jobs
- (D) Formation of political parties

Correct Option(s): B

English

12. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act was enacted in which year?

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2005

Correct Option(s): C

English

13. What year did the UN adopt the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons?

- (A) 1949
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1979

Correct Option(s): A

English

14. Which country was the first to legally recognize a third gender category on official documents?

- (A) United States
- (B) Australia
- (C) India
- (D) Germany

Correct Option(s): D

English

15. Which declaration addresses racial prejudice and discrimination at an international level?

- (A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (B) UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice
- (C) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- (D) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Correct Option(s): B

English

16. Which of the following best explains the concept of "group rights" in the context of Scheduled Castes?

- (A) Rights ensuring collective protection and representation
- (B) Rights related to individual ownership
- (C) Rights to economic benefits based on merit
- (D) Rights that negate caste identities

Correct Option(s): A

English

17. Which syndrome refers to the condition where individuals experience a strong desire to dress as the opposite gender?

- (A) Gender Dysphoria
- (B) Transsexualism
- (C) Transvestism
- (D) Gender bashing

Correct Option(s): C

English

18. Who led the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Eleanor Roosevelt
- (C) Margaret Thatcher
- (D) Angela Merkel

Correct Option(s): B

English

19. Which ILO convention specifically addresses female labor protections?

- (A) Convention No. 111
- (B) Convention No. 100
- (C) Convention No. 87
- (D) Convention No. 29

Correct Option(s): C

English

20. Which ideology was central to Periyar's Self-Respect Movement?

- (A) Brahmanical Orthodoxy
- (B) Bhakti Tradition
- (C) Hindu Nationalism
- (D) Egalitarianism

Correct Option(s): D

English

21. Which document is considered the first to establish the principle of legal equality before the law?

- (A) American Declaration of Independence
- (B) Magna Carta
- (C) French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- (D) Bill of Rights

Correct Option(s): B

English

22. The Nehru Committee Report (1928) primarily aimed at:

- (A) Addressing economic inequalities in India
- (B) Proposing land reforms for peasants
- (C) Outlining constitutional reforms for India
- (D) Advocating for religious freedoms

Correct Option(s): C

English

23. B.R. Ambedkar's approach to constitutionalism focused primarily on:

- (A) The abolition of social hierarchies and caste discrimination
- (B) The importance of religious freedoms
- (C) The preservation of traditional social structures
- (D) Economic policies favoring the elite

Correct Option(s): A

English

24. Untouchability in Indian society is most closely associated with which form of exclusion?

- (A) Economic exclusion
- (B) Political exclusion
- (C) Social exclusion
- (D) Educational exclusion

Correct Option(s): C

English

25. Which of the following was a key objective of the Aligarh Movement?

- (A) Promoting Hinduism
- (B) Women's empowerment
- (C) Educational reform among Muslims
- (D) Abolition of untouchability

Correct Option(s): C

English

26. Which legal protection specifically addresses discrimination based on gender in India?

- (A) Equal Remuneration Act
- (B) Right to Property Act
- (C) Land Acquisition Act
- (D) Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Correct Option(s): A

English

27. Which document outlines the basic ideals and principles of the Indian Constitution, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity?

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (C) Preamble
- (D) Constitution Amendments

Correct Option(s): C

English

28. Which Act laid the foundation for federalism in India?

- (A) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (B) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- (D) Government of India Act, 1935

Correct Option(s): D

English

29. What is the primary basis for hereditary occupations in caste-based villages?

- (A) Market demand
- (B) Family lineage
- (C) Technological advancement
- (D) Government policies

Correct Option(s): B

English

30. Which historical figure is associated with promoting the idea of "Annihilation of Caste" in Indian society?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jyotirao Phule
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) Narayana Guru

Correct Option(s): C

English

31. Which of the following concepts best describes the idea that majority groups often have the power to define minority identities?

- (A) Cultural Hegemony
- (B) Social Stratification
- (C) Ethnic Nationalism
- (D) Multiculturalism

Correct Option(s): A

English

32. What does the term "threat perception" refer to in the context of minority rights?

- (A) The belief that minority groups are inherently dangerous
- (B) The feeling of insecurity experienced by minorities due to majority hostility
- (C) The need for minorities to protect their cultural identity
- (D) The perception of economic competition between groups

Correct Option(s): B

English

33. Which act criminalizes the practice of untouchability in India?

- (A) The Protection of Civil Rights Act
- (B) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
- (C) The Right to Information Act
- (D) The Maintenance of Public Order Act

Correct Option(s): A

English

34. The Charity Model of Disability primarily emphasizes:

- (A) Rights and empowerment of individuals
- (B) The medical treatment of disabilities
- (C) Assistance and care for individuals
- (D) Social integration

Correct Option(s): C

English

35. Which of the following legal issues primarily affects transgender individuals in binary spaces like bathrooms?

- (A) Lack of access to healthcare
- (B) Lack of legal protection
- (C) Anti-transgender violence
- (D) Exclusion from gender-specific spaces

Correct Option(s): D

English

36. Which Indian judgment recognized transgender people as a third gender?

- (A) NALSA vs. Union of India
- (B) K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India
- (C) Naz Foundation vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi
- (D) Suresh Kumar Koushal vs. Naz Foundation

Correct Option(s): A

English

37. Which act governs the establishment of vocational rehabilitation centers in India?

- (A) Persons with Disabilities Act 2016
- (B) RCI Act 1992
- (C) National Trust Act 1999
- (D) Mental Health Care Act 2017

Correct Option(s): B

English

38. The Sachar Committee was primarily focused on assessing the socio-economic status of which minority group in India?

- (A) Scheduled Castes
- (B) Scheduled Tribes
- (C) Muslims
- (D) Christians

Correct Option(s): C

English

39. The National Trust Act (1999) focuses on which group of individuals?

- (A) Persons with physical disabilities
- (B) Mentally ill persons
- (C) Persons with intellectual disabilities and autism
- (D) Elderly individuals

Correct Option(s): C

English

40. The UN General Assembly's Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace was adopted in which year?

- (A) 1965
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1995
- (D) 2000

Correct Option(s): B

English

41. Which Act in India is primarily used to counter terrorist activities?

- (A) Sedition Act
- (B) Preventive Detention Act
- (C) Unlawful Activities Prevention Act
- (D) Arms Act

Correct Option(s): C

English

42. Amartya Sen is known for his contributions to which of the following concepts?

- (A) Sarvodaya
- (B) Social Justice and Freedom
- (C) Nationalism
- (D) Caste Reform

Correct Option(s): B

English

43. What is the major cause of political exclusion among migrant workers in many countries?

- (A) Language barriers
- (B) Lack of education
- (C) Denial of voting rights and political representation
- (D) Limited access to employment

Correct Option(s): D

English

44. What was the primary focus of the Teheran Conference in 1969?

- (A) Decolonization
- (B) Human rights violations
- (C) Environmental issues
- (D) Economic development

Correct Option(s): A

English

45. The principle of 'collective rights' is often discussed in relation to:

- (A) Individual legal rights only
- (B) National sovereignty and self-determination
- (C) The economic rights of individuals
- (D) Private property laws

Correct Option(s): B

English

46. Which of the following treaties focuses on the rights of individuals to participate in cultural life?

- (A) ICCPR
- (B) ICSECR
- (C) Vienna Convention
- (D) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Correct Option(s): B

English

47. What is the primary role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India?

- (A) To formulate laws for human rights violations
- (B) To represent India in international human rights forums
- (C) To enforce laws through judicial powers
- (D) To investigate and recommend actions for human rights violations

Correct Option(s): D

English

48. The term "plurality" in Indian society refers to which of the following?

- (A) Unity within religious groups
- (B) Diversity of social, religious, and ethnic groups
- (C) Economic equality among different communities
- (D) Uniformity in the caste system

Correct Option(s): B

English

49. Which resource hierarchy is often the first to cause social divisions in village economies?

- (A) Access to technology
- (B) Access to labor
- (C) Access to water
- (D) Access to education

Correct Option(s): C

English

50. In the context of globalization, which of the following sectors in India has seen the most significant occupational shifts due to outsourcing?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Textile industry
- (C) Software and IT services
- (D) Mining

Correct Option(s): C