

Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar Senior College, Narangwadi

Tal. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad

Date : 28.10.2019

Total Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hour

Certificate Course on Human rights (POLCC2)

Instructions :

- Answer all the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- For subjective questions, answer in about 150-200 words each.



PART- A

20 marks

1. What is the primary purpose of international human rights law?
 - a) Enforcement of national laws
 - b) Protection of human dignity and rights
 - c) Promotion of economic development
 - d) Resolution of diplomatic conflicts
2. Which international document serves as the foundational text for human rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948?
 - a) Geneva Conventions
 - b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - c) Kyoto Protocol
 - d) Rome Statute
3. The right to freedom of expression is protected under which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
 - a) Article 19
 - b) Article 12
 - c) Article 1
 - d) Article 5
4. Which UN body is responsible for monitoring the implementation of international human rights treaties?
 - a) International Court of Justice
 - b) United Nations Security Council
 - c) Human Rights Council
 - d) World Health Organization
5. The concept of "non-discrimination" is a fundamental principle in human rights law. Which international treaty specifically addresses this principle?
 - a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - b) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
 - c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
 - d) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
6. What does the term "right to asylum" refer to in the context of human rights?
 - a) Right to seek political asylum in any country
 - b) Right to asylum for individuals facing persecution
 - c) Right to economic asylum
 - d) Right to environmental asylum

7. The Rome Statute established which international court to prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression?
- International Criminal Court (ICC)
 - International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
 - International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
8. Which human rights principle emphasizes that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by competent national tribunals for acts violating their fundamental rights?
- Right to life
 - Right to liberty and security of person
 - Right to an effective remedy
 - Right to privacy
9. The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) entered into force in:
- 1951
 - 1979
 - 1984
 - 1997
10. The concept of "positive rights" in human rights discourse refers to:
- Rights that require governments to act to secure certain benefits for individuals
 - Rights that protect individuals from government interference
 - Rights that are enforceable only in certain circumstances
 - Rights that are not recognized by international law

PART - B

30 Marks

11. Explain the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in shaping the international human rights framework. 10 Marks
12. Discuss the challenges and opportunities in implementing the right to freedom of expression in the digital age. 10 Marks
13. Analyze the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting and protecting human rights at the international level. 10 Marks

Project Work Question

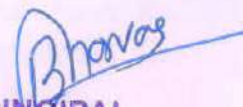
50 Marks

14. Design a comprehensive project on "Promoting Human Rights Education in a Local Community." Include the project objectives, methodology, expected outcomes, and a detailed budget. Present a plan for evaluating the project's impact on the community's awareness of human rights principles.



HEAD

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PRINCIPAL

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