

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Human rights are basic rights, freedoms, and equal rights. This statement is _____.
 1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. None of above
2. Human rights consist of nationality, sex, religion, race, caste etc. This statement is _____.
 1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. None of the above
3. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is located at _____.
 1. New Delhi
 2. Chennai
 3. Mumbai
 4. Ahmedabad
4. World Human Rights Day is celebrated on _____.
 1. 10
 2. 14
 3. 31
 4. 14

th
th
st
th

December
January
December
November
5. The Protection of Human Rights Act was declared in year of _____ in India.
 1. 1993
 2. 1994
 3. 1991
 4. 1990
6. In Gujarat, State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) is located at _____.
 1. Gandhinagar
 2. Baroda
 3. Rajkot
 4. Bhuj
7. Who can be The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
 1. Chief justice of Supreme Court
 2. High Court Judge
 3. Sessions Court Judge
 4. District Court Judge
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was declared in which year?
 1. 10
 2. 14
 3. 14
 4. 31

th
th
th
st

December 1948
November 2011
January 2010
December 2009
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by UN General Assembly in which year?

1. 16
2. 25
3. 14
4. 31

th
th
st

December 1966

December 2000

November 1998

December 1980

10. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights came into force in which year?

1. 1976
2. 1966
3. 1986
4. 1906

11. Bill of Rights is an Act of _____ Parliament.

1. England
2. Japan
3. China
4. Ireland

12. Magna Carta was signed in _____.

1. June 1215
2. March 1215
3. May 1215
4. December 1215

13. Appointment of Chairperson and other members of National Human Rights Commission is done by the _____.

1. President
2. Governor
3. Prime Minister
4. Supreme Court Chief Justice

14. _____ is a Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission.

1. Chief Justice High Court
2. Governor
3. Prime Minister
4. President

15. Human Rights may exist as a natural right or legal right. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. None of the above

16. Human rights are conceived as an universal and egalitarian. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. Partly false
3. Partly true
4. False

17. All human beings are born free with equality, dignity, and liberty. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. None of above

18. In 19

th

Century, Human Rights was concerned for an issue for slavery. This statement is _____.

1. True
 2. Partly false
 3. Partly true
 4. False
19. United Nations Organization headquarter is located at _____.
1. Geneva (Switzerland)
 2. Beijing (China)
 3. Moscow (Russia)
 4. Paris (France)
20. The foundation of International Humanitarian Law was laid after _____ and _____ in 1864.
1. Lieber code & Geneva Conventions
 2. Magna Carta & Bill of Rights
 3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights & Virginia Declaration
 4. Bill of Rights & United States Declaration of Independence
21. The United Nations Human Rights Council was created in World Summit of _____.
1. 2005
 2. 2010
 3. 1999
 4. 2011
22. Fundamental rights are vital elements of Human Rights. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. Partly false
 3. False
 4. Partly true
23. The Commonwealth of India Bill was drafted by _____ in 1925.
1. Annie Beasant
 2. Sarojini Naidu
 3. Indira Gandhi
 4. Sonia Gandhi
24. In the Commonwealth India Bill there were mainly 7 fundamental rights. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
25. The seven fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. Partly false
 3. False
 4. None of above
26. The Constitutional rights in India was based on historical documents like _____ and _____.
1. England's Bill of Rights & United States of Bill of Rights
 2. Bill of Rights & Magna Carta
 3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights & Lieber Code
 4. Geneva Convention & Lieber Code
27. The Directive Principles were also drafted by sub-committee on fundamental rights and were inspired by the principles of Irish Constitution. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. None of above
28. The Magna Carta is considered to be the source of Human rights. This statement is _____.
1. True

2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

29. Origin of Human rights lies in an American Revolution and French Revolution. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

30. Human rights are stepping stone for development, happiness, and peace for human race. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly false
4. Partly true

31. The concept of Human rights allows mankind right to live with dignity. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

32. Human rights are considered as _____, _____, and _____.

1. Divine, Moral, Legal
2. Civil, Political, Social
3. Economical, Social, Cultural
4. None of above

33. Human rights put a restraint on the power of state. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. Partly false
3. Partly true
4. False

34. Human Rights has _____ theories.

1. 3
2. 6
3. 9
4. 12

35. Human rights are fundamental rights as per United Nation Organizations. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly false
4. Partly true

36. Karel Vasak, a French jurist has classified Human Rights of _____ types.

1. 3
2. 6
3. 9
4. 12

37. Fundamental rights are necessary for stability of country and protection of freedom. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true

4. Partly false
38. The UN Charter promotes and encourages Human rights for fundamental freedoms. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true
39. The Economic and Social Council is a _____ organ of the UN General Assembly.
1. Political
 2. Civil
 3. Cultural
 4. Social
40. The preparatory Commission of UNO recommended establishment of a Commission on Human Rights in year _____.
1. 1945
 2. 1950
 3. 1955
 4. 1960
41. ILO (International Labor Organization) was established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
42. The General Assembly of UNO has adopted Convention on the prevention and punishment of crime of Genocide in 1948 and came into effect in year _____.
1. 1951
 2. 1961
 3. 1971
 4. 1981
43. The General Assembly of UNO adopted Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women in 1979 and came into effect in year _____.
1. 1951
 2. 1971
 3. 2001
 4. 2000
44. The General Assembly of UNO adopted Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in 1965 and came into effect in year _____.
1. 1969
 2. 2009
 3. 1909
 4. 2005
45. Amnesty International, which is non-governmental organization is located at _____.
1. London
 2. Dubai
 3. Las Vegas
 4. Paris
46. The General Assembly of UNO adopted Declaration on Rights of Child in the year _____.

1. 1959
 2. 2009
 3. 1989
 4. 1999
47. In 1990, a World Conference on Children's Rights was held at _____.
1. New York
 2. London
 3. Madrid
 4. Moscow
48. The General Assembly of UNO has adopted Declaration on Rights of Disabled Persons in year _____.
1. 1975
 2. 1995
 3. 2005
 4. 1985
49. Argentina tabled resolution on the Rights of Aged in General Assembly in year of _____.
1. 1948
 2. 1958
 3. 1968
 4. 1988
50. International Humanitarian Law is a branch of an International Law. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
51. The Human Rights Committee consists of _____ members and are elected from the _____ Parties.
1. 18, state
 2. 18, National
 3. 18, International
 4. 18, Territorial
52. The Right to Speedy Trial is also a prisoner's Human Right. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
53. The Right to Legal Services is the prisoner's fundamental rights. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
54. Violations of Human Rights include _____.
1. All of following
 2. Child labor.
 3. Child marriage
 4. Sexual exploitation of women
55. The concept of Human Rights has developed through different stages of Human History. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true

56. After French Revolution in France, it was declared that "All men are born free, they remain free, and have equal rights." This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

57. The Right to Security is the foremost Human right. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. Partly false
3. False
4. Partly true

58. Rights to Freedom of Religion, Education, Health, and Environment are Human rights. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

59. Every States wants Stability, Peace, and Progress by Human rights. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly false
4. Partly true

60. The origin of Human rights is traced back to ancient Greek play "Antigone" from which Human Rights were recognized as Natural Rights of human being.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Absolutely no
4. Do not agree

61. Development of rights means abolition of hunger, poverty, diseases, and fear.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Absolutely yes
4. Do not agree

-----X-----X-----X-----

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Private International Law is a part of the domestic law of a _____.

1. State
2. Nation
3. Territory
4. None of above

2. The basis of Private International Law is _____, _____, and _____.

1. Justice, Comity, Convenience
2. Civil law
3. Domestic law
4. None of above

3. Private International Law is a conflict of laws. This statement is _____.

1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Partly false
4. There is a difference of _____ amongst writers on the question of the basis of Private International Law.
1. Opinion
 2. Thought
 3. Theory
 4. None of above
5. Private International Law is not International Law in the sense that it is law accepted by the _____ in the World.
1. Various states
 2. UNO
 3. SAARC
 4. International treaty
6. Private International Law is not to be mistaken for Public International Law. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true
7. The following principle questions are of Private International Law are ----
1. All of the following
 2. Choice of jurisdiction
 3. Choice of law
 4. Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgment
8. To unify Private International Law several attempts are made ----
1. All of the following
 2. International legislation
 3. International Law Association
 4. The American Law Institute
9. Treaties may be interpreted by the _____.
1. International Court of Justice
 2. UNO
 3. SAARC
 4. International Criminal Court
10. Lex contractus means _____.
1. Law of place where contract is made
 2. The law which governs dispute
 3. The law of nationality of person
 4. None of above
11. Lex patriae means _____.
1. The law of nationality of person
 2. The law which governs dispute
 3. Both 1 and 2
 4. None of above
12. The theories of conflict of laws generally try to explain _____.
1. Jurisdiction of Private International Law
 2. Statutory theory
 3. International theory
 4. Territorial theory
13. The territorial theory is _____.
1. Vested rights theory

2. Statutory theory
 3. International theory
 4. None of above
14. The premises of Private International Law in England are threefold _____.
1. All of following
 2. Sociological
 3. Ethical
 4. Legal
15. The different kinds of Domicile are ----
1. All of following
 2. Natural persons
 3. Commercial domicile
 4. Nationality
16. Under English Law, how many types of domiciles of natural persons are there?
1. 3
 2. 6
 3. 9
 4. 12
17. Banns means _____ as per English Law.
1. Notice of marriage
 2. Formal validity of marriage
 3. Prohibition of marriage
 4. None of above
18. Legitimacy is ordinarily the status acquired by person who is born or conceived in lawful wedlock. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. None of above
19. The validity of marriage depends on _____.
1. All of following
 2. The capacity of parties to marry
 3. The essential validity of marriage
 4. The formal validity of marriage
20. The essential validity of marriage is based on _____.
1. All of following
 2. Sociological grounds
 3. Principle
 4. Grounds of effectiveness
21. Legitimation is a legal process by means of which a child born illegitimate is made legitimate.
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Absolutely no
 4. Absolutely yes
22. In English Law, Adoption of Child Act _____ was introduced.
1. 1926
 2. 1936
 3. 1946
 4. 1956
23. In Private International Law, how many theories are there in theories of classification?
1. 4
 2. 2
 3. 1
 4. 5
24. There are _____ types of classification in English Courts.
1. 3

2. 6
3. 9
4. 12
25. Renvoi means _____.
 1. Referring back
 2. Emission
 3. Referring again
 4. None of above
26. There are _____ theories of Renvoi.
 1. 2
 2. 4
 3. 6
 4. 8
27. How many assignment of tangible movables are there _____?
 1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 15
 4. 20
28. How many assignment of intangible movables are there _____?
 1. 3
 2. 6
 3. 9
 4. 12

29. A marriage settlement is contract between spouses regarding their respective rights in their properties belonging to them at time of marriage.
 1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Absolutely yes
 4. Do not agree
30. Under Private International Law Testamentary Succession means _____.
 1. Wills
 2. Deed
 3. Promissory Note
 4. Bail
31. How many types are there for The Validity of Wills _____?
 1. 5
 2. 15
 3. 25
 4. 30
32. How many types of Formal Validity are there in Testamentary Succession _____?
 1. 2
 2. 8
 3. 16
 4. 32
33. Revocation of Wills can be done by _____ ways.
 1. 2
 2. 16
 3. 32
 4. 8
34. Revocation by Operation of Law is done in _____ ways.
 1. 2
 2. 4
 3. 6

4. 8
35. The concept of trust is peculiar to Anglo-Saxon system of law and to the legal systems of certain Commonwealth Countries.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true
36. In transaction there may be a trust, which has been validly created or there may be an agreement to create a trust.
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Absolutely no
 4. Absolutely yes
37. The law applicable to the administration of trust is the proper law of the trust.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. None of above
38. In Private International Law, the first concern is with jurisdiction of the Courts.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true
39. The jurisdiction of English Courts could broadly be classified into two categories.
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Do not know
 4. Do not agree
40. The Civil Procedure Code in India exercises jurisdiction in more restricted manner in Actions in personam. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly true
 4. Do not agree
41. As a rule, the Common Law Courts did not exercise jurisdiction over immovable property situated in a foreign country.
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Absolutely no
 4. None of above
42. The obligation of Trustee is a personal obligation in equity. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. Partly true
43. Private International Law is also based on certain principles of Public International Law adopted as a part of English Law. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False

3. Partly true
4. Partly false
44. Immunity to diplomatic representatives is an ancient principle of Public International Law. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Do not agree
4. Do not know

45. Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964 is based on principles of Vienna Convention 1961 on Diplomatic Relations. Do you agree?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Absolutely yes
4. Do not agree

46. In India, the general principles of International Law have been accepted by the Courts in matter of criminal jurisdiction. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

47. There are _____ types of matrimonial causes in Private International Law.

1. 5
2. 20
3. 25
4. 30

48. Divorce is a process by means of which an existing valid marriage is dissolved. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

49. Before the establishment of Divorce Court in 1857, a marriage in England could be dissolved only by a Private Act of Parliament. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly false
4. Partly true

50. In nullity of marriage how many questions arises _____?

1. 3
2. 6
3. 9
4. 12

51. A decree of judicial separation does not affect the existence of the status of marriage in English Law. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true

4. Partly false
52. The limits on application of Foreign Laws can be done in _____ ways.
1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 20
 4. 30
53. Public policy is an indefinite concept which indicates that certain matters are as fundamental to State and Society at large. This statement is _____.
1. True
 2. False
 3. Partly false
 4. None of above
54. The English Courts will not enforce foreign contract which is in restraint of trade. Do you agree?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Do not agree
 4. Do not know

55. The Acts of Parliament having extra-territorial jurisdiction are generally concerned with certain social and political factors. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

56. A distinction must be made between the foreign revenue laws and laws relating to foreign exchange control. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

57. The English Courts refused to enforce a Foreign Penal Law. Do you agree?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Absolutely no
4. Absolutely yes

58. The Common Law Rules were criticized by the _____ and _____ Law Commission in their report.

1. English, Scottish
2. English, Spanish
3. Chinese, Spanish
4. French, Chinese

59. Statutory reform in Torts, choice of law rules were brought by British Parliament by enacting Private International Law Act, 1995. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

60. In Torts, under Private International Law there are two types of systems of law, these are _____ and _____

_____.

1. Lex fori, Lex loci delicti
2. Lex actus, Lex situs
3. Lex loci, Lex patriae
4. Lex fori, Lex causae

61. According to Starke, various steps involved in conclusion of treaty are ---

1. All of following
2. Negotiation and adoption
3. Signature
4. Ratification

62. A greater portion of English Private International Law has developed system recently. Do you agree?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know
4. Do not agree

63. Private International Law can be developed only when law has become territorial in application. This statement is

_____.

1. True
2. False
3. Do not agree
4. Do not know

64. It is an established rule of English law that subject to certain exceptions formal validity of marriage is governed by

law of country in which marriage is celebrated. Do you agree?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Absolutely no
4. None of above

65. When one speaks of Lex situs of intangible movements, it is necessary to determine whether the intangibles have

any situs. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly false
4. Partly true

66. It is obvious that when a wrong is committed within the territorial waters of country, it will be deemed to have

been committed within territory of that country. This statement is _____.

1. True
2. False
3. Partly true
4. Partly false

-----X-----X-----X-----