





QUESTION-1

Adopted by consensus in 1992, which document refers to minorities as based on national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity, and provides that States should protect their existence?

- a. The Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
- b. UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities**



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QUESTION-2

The Durban Declaration affirms that “the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of minorities, where they exist, must be protected and that persons belonging to such minorities should be treated equally and enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind. In which year was the declaration made?

- a. 2001
- b. 1991



QUESTION-3

The first minority rights were proclaimed and enacted by the revolutionary Parliament of which country?

- a. France
- b. Hungary**



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QUESTION-4

The 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a legally non-binding resolution. It delineates and defines the individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples, including their ownership rights to cultural and ceremonial expression, identity, language, employment, health, education, and other issues. It also "prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples." Which four countries voted against the declaration?

- a. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States
- b. Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden



QUESTION-5

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages is a European treaty adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. In which year was the treaty adopted?

- a. 1972
- b. 1992**



QUESTION-6

Which one of the following citation is a key statement of the 2008 Bolzano/Bozen Recommendations on National Minorities in Inter-State Relation?

a. **“A State may have an interest – even a constitutionally declared responsibility – to support persons belonging to national minorities residing in other States based on ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, historical or any other ties”**

b. “The possibility for States to adopt unilateral measures on the protection of their kin-minorities, irrespective of whether they live in neighbouring or in other countries, is conditional upon the respect of the following principles: a) the territorial sovereignty of States; b) pacta sunt servanda; c) friendly relations amongst States, and d) the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the prohibition of discrimination.”



QUESTION-7

Minority rights protection was for the first time formally included within the international legal framework...

- a. ... following World War I, through the League of Nations' Minority Treaties.
- b. ... by the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966.



QUESTION-8

How does democracy protect minority rights?

- a. by insisting that the majority listen to the arguments and ideas of the minority.**
- b. by not allowing the passage of unsatisfactory public policies.



QUESTION-9

The freedom of religion:

- a. Cannot be restricted in any way by a state.
- b. Cannot be denied to people on the ground that they belong to a minority religion.**



QUESTION-10

Which UN body is mandated to promote human rights?

- a. **OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights)**
- b. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)



QUESTION-11

Which international body is promoting the creation of autonomous regions in Europe (mostly between 2003–2011)?

- a. European Commission
- b. Council of Europe**



QUESTION-12

A remarkable decade in that it was the time when cultural diversity became a matter of serious concern in international affairs and, at the same time, when the number of nongovernmental organizations set up, to supplement and in some instances even to supplant the work traditionally carried out by states:

- a. The 1950s
- b. The 1970s**



QUESTION-13

The year of the establishment of the European Court of Human Rights:

- a. 1949
- b. 1959**



QUESTION-14

The minority issue in the interwar period (1919-1939) was...

- a. **exclusively a foreign policy issue.**
- b. becoming universal due to the Minority Treaties.



QUESTION-15

There are dozens of autonomous areas in Europe, however only three of them were created by international agreements. Which ones?

- a. Åland, Northern Ireland, South Tyrol
- b. Corsica, Faroe Islands, Vojvodina



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QUESTION-16

There are two European countries in which all territories or regions of a particular type are called "autonomous".

- a. **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain**
- b. Moldova, Portugal



QUESTION-17

Which of the following statements is true of ethnicity?

- a. All ethnic groups are coherent subcultures with a shared language and body of tradition.
- b. It refers to cultural and sometimes physical characteristics used to classify people into groups or categories considered to be significantly different from others.**



QUESTION-18

Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Biological races exist but ethnic groups are a fantasy.
- b. Ethnic and racial groups are largely cultural and historical constructs rather than biological facts.**



QUESTION-19

An ethnic group is...

- a. ... a group set apart from others because of its national origin or distinctive cultural patterns.
- b. ... a group that is socially set apart because of obvious physical differences.



QUESTION-20

The process by which a dominant group and a subordinate group combine through intermarriage to form a new group

- a. amalgamation
- b. assimilation



QUESTION-21

Panethnicity is...

- a. ...the tendency to assume that one's culture and way of life are superior to all others.
- b. ...the development of solidarity between ethnic groups.**



QUESTION-22

How many regional and minority languages are in the European Union?

- a. Between 20-25.
- b. More than 60.**



QUESTION-23

How many people speak one of the EU's regional and minority languages?

- a. 20 to 30 million people.
- b. 50 to 60 million people.**



QUESTION-24

Which of the following statistics are correct?

- a. **There are more than 400 European minority groups on the Europe. Altogether, in the continent there are more than 100 million people belonging to autochthonous minorities.**
- b. According to official numbers of the EU there are, apart from 12 official languages of the European Union.



QUESTION-25

Which are the rights that entail the duty of others to abstain from interfering?

- a. Political rights
- b. Negative rights**



QUESTION-26

Who developed the “United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights”?

- a. **John Ruggie**
- b. Navi Pillay



QUESTION-27

Which was the first country to legalize gay marriage?

- a. the Netherlands
- b. Switzerland



QUESTION-28

What does the term “third generation rights” refer to?

- a. Economic, social and cultural rights
- b. Solidarity human rights, those that go beyond the individual and focus on the community or people.**



QUESTION-29

Does death penalty violate human rights?

- a. Yes
- b. No



QUESTION-30

Which of these countries has a higher score in the Freedom House Global Freedom Score?

- a. Uruguay
- b. Australia



QUESTION-31

Which of these countries has not signed the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)?

- a. The Holy See
- b. Saudi Arabia



QUESTION-32

When is the International Day of Disabled People celebrated?

- a. April 2nd
- b. December 3rd**



QUESTION-33

Which were the first laureates of the Sakharov Prize?

- a. **Nelson Mandela and Anatoly Marchenko**
- b. Martin Luther King and Willy Brandt



QUESTION-34

Who coined the expression “the right to have rights”?

- a. **Hannah Arendt**
- b. Walter Benjamin



QUESTION-35

Who has human rights?

- a. **Absolutely everyone**
- b. Everyone except criminals



QUESTION-36

Which ratified document recognizes the right to self-determination?

- a. Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- b. Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**



QUESTION-37

How many goals does Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have?

- a. 8
- b. 10



QUESTION-38

When did the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) entry into force?

- a. 26 June 1987
- b. 4 January 1969



QUESTION-39

How many women have chaired the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights since its first meeting in 1947?

- a. 4
- b. 3**



QUESTION-40

Which one of the following was not the key contributor to the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- a. Hernan Santa Cruz
- b. Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux**



QUESTION-41

What is meant by “the right to health”?

a. The right to health means the right to be healthy; it means that governments must put in place expensive health services

b. The right to health means the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; it means that governments and public authorities are required to put in place policies and action plans which will lead to available and accessible health care for all in the shortest possible time



QUESTION-42

Where did the humanitarian crisis of Ebola outbreak in 2017 occurred?

- a. **Democratic Republic of Congo**
- b. South Sudan



QUESTION-43

Why do people need a nationality in a material sense?

- a. Because nationality provides the individual with an identity
- b. Because nationality provides the individual with a sense of belonging and a sense of worth



QUESTION-44

Is the right to freedom of opinion and expression absolute?

a. No, it is not absolute because the exercise of freedom of opinion and expression carries special duties and responsibilities

b. Yes, it is absolute because no restrictions shall be imposed on the exercise of freedom of opinion and expression as everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference



QUESTION-45

A person who leaves his or her country because of a well-founded fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion or social group is legally called:

- a. Migrant
- b. Refugee**

