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# QUESTION CARD



GLOBAL  
CITIZENSHIP  
FOR HUMAN  
RIGHTS

**What is the name of the international court of the Council of Europe which interprets the European Convention on Human Rights?**

a) International Court of Justice

b) The General Court

**c) The European Court of Human Rights**

d) Permanent Court of Arbitration

**Where can individuals direct complaints of human rights violations?**

- a) Courts
- b) Treaty Monitoring Bodies
- c) Special Rapporteurs
- d) All of the above**

**When did the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) of India constitute?**

**a) 1993**

b) 1992

c) 1990

d) 1991

**Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?**

**a) Delhi**

b) Mumbai

c) Ahmedabad

d) Kolkata

**What is the tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- a) 5 years or up to 62 years of age
- b) 5 years or up to 65 years of age
- c) 6 years or up to 65 years of age
- d) 5 years or up to 70 years of age**

**When was the protection of human rights act passed in India?**

**a) 2003**

b) 1993

c) 2005

d) 1997

**What is the name of the document that lists the  
30 human rights?**

- a) The Human Rights Declaration
- b) The Human Rights Declaration for Mankind
- c) The Universal Acknowledgement of Rights for  
All

**d) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

**How long did it take to compose the entire text  
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
(UDHR)?**

- a) 2 months
- b) 2 years**
- c) 3 months
- d) 3 years

**Who cannot be appointed as a member of the National Human Rights Commission?**

**a) District Judge**

b) Chief Justice of any High Court

c) Eminent Scholar having expertise in the field of human rights.

d) Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

**Which international peacekeeping organization created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?**

**a) The United Nations**

b) The World Health Organization

c) The World Bank

d) The World Trade Organization

**What major world conflict prompted the need for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the United Nations itself?**

- a) World War I
- b) The Revolutionary War
- c) World War II**
- d) Cold war

## When do we celebrate International Day for Tolerance?

- a) 10th of December
- b) 16th of November**
- c) 1st of December
- d) 1st of May

**Which article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights describes the right to education?**

**a) Article 26**

b) Article 16

c) Article 19

d) Article 10

**The European Convention on Human Rights is the founding legislation of which international organisation, established after the second world war?**

a) The European Union

**b) Council of Europe**

c) United Nations

d) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

**Human rights are divided into three generations of rights? Which generation of rights are called the 'collective - developmental' rights?**

**a) Third generation**

b) Second generation

c) First generation

d) Third and first generation

**The United Nations (UN) defines discrimination as behavior that includes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on what?**

a) race, color, national or ethnic origin

b) sex, language, colour

**c) race, colour, sex, language, religion, opinion, descent or national or ethnic origin**

d) religion, race, sex

**Which Article of Universal declaration of human rights gives the right to a fair trial?**

- a) Article 11
- b) Article 6**
- c) Article 5
- d) Article 7

## What does the 1st article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights say?

- a) "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"
- b) "All countries are free and equal in dignity and rights"
- c) "All men are born free and equal in dignity and rights"
- d) "All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights"

**In what year did Mahatma Gandhi win the Nobel Peace Prize?**

a) 1937

b) 1939

c) 1947

**d) He never won the Nobel Peace Prize**

**Which country has not yet ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child?**

- a) United States of America**
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) Somalia
- d) South Sudan

**Who was the first chairman of the commission  
on human rights?**

- a) Thomas Jefferson
- b) Thomas Paine
- c) Eleanor Roosevelt**
- d) None of the above

**In which European city did the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights take place?**

- a) The Hague (Netherlands)
- b) London (England)
- c) Paris (France)**
- d) Geneva (Switzerland)

**Which core Human Rights Convention has been signed by the most countries?**

**a) The Convention on the Rights of the Child**

b) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

c) The UN Convention Against Torture

d) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

## Which documents are known as the International Bill of Human Rights?

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- b) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- c) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- d) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

## Where is the headquarter of UNICEF?

- a) Geneva (Switzerland)
- b) Rome (Italy)
- c) Strasbourg (France)
- d) New York (SAD).**

**When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?**

- a) 10 December 1946
- b) 10 December 1947
- c) 10 December 1948**
- d) 10 December 1949

**Which of the following rights are included in cultural and educational rights?**

- a) Right to linguistic minorities to promote their language
- b) Right against discrimination for admission to educational institutions on the grounds of religion, race or caste
- c) Right of the minorities to establish and administer their educational institutions
- d) All of these**

**When did the General Assembly adopt the UN  
Convention on the Rights of the Child?**

a) 14 September 1975

**b) 20 November 1989**

c) 03 April 1987

d) 06 Jun 1990

## Article 5 of the Universal declaration of Human Rights declare that:

- a) Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of a person.
- b) No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.**
- c) Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
- d) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Which is the world's first charter of human rights?**

**a) The Cyrus Cylinder**

b) The Constitution of Media

c) Bill of Rights

d) The Magna Carta

## What are the three main categories of human rights?

**a) (1) civil and political rights, (2) economic, social, and cultural rights, and (3) solidarity rights**

b) (1) civil and political rights (2) economic rights, and (3) cultural rights

c) (1) civil rights, (2) economic and social and (3) solidarity rights

d) (1) economic rights, (2) social and solidarity rights and (3) cultural rights

**Where is the headquarters of the United Nations Human Rights Council?**

- a) New York (SAD)
- b) Paris (France)
- c) Geneva (Switzerland)**
- d) Hague (Netherlands)

## What is the main weakness of the UDHR?

**a) It is difficult to enforce**

b) It focuses on rights emphasized in the west

c) It doesn't apply to the poor

d) Most countries refused to adopt it

**What is the most wide-spread violation of human rights today?**

- a) torture of political prisoners
- b) violence against women and girls**
- c) discrimination against Indigenous people
- d) forced child labour