All Human Right law Exit Exam Part III, NEAEA 2003 – 2015 E.C

1. **Which one of the following is true about classification of human rights?**
   - **A. It helps in prioritizing one right over the other.**
   - **B. We have universal standards to classify human rights.**
   - **C. It might be considered as a reflection of ideological controversies in human rights standard setting.**
   - **D. It mainly serves for academic purposes without any effect of prioritization.**
   - **E. C and D are correct.**
   - **F. All of the above are correct**

2. The following may not be suspended during emergency under FDRE Constitution except

A. The right to equality

B. The prohibition against inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment

C. The federal democratic organization of the state

D. Right to self-determination

E. None

3. Which of the following mechanisms of control can best ensure the protection of individuals' rights?

A. Legislative control.

B. Executive control.

C. Judicial control.

D. Control by the people.

E. A and D.

4. One of the following international instruments was an express demonstration of a general consensus by states on the indivisibility, inter-dependence, and universal nature of human rights.

A. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

B. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

C. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

D. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

E. The Millennium Declaration.

5. Which one of the following can be considered as an exception to the principle of progressive realization provided under Article 2 of the ICESCR?

A. The prohibition of non-discrimination in the provision of socio-economic rights.

B. The Minimum Core obligations.

C. The obligation to refrain from deliberate retrogressive measures.

D. The obligation to provide.

E. All except D

6. One of the following rights could be regarded as a third generation human right.

A. The right to education.

B. Freedom of expression.

C. The right to clean environment.

D. Freedom from torture.

E. None.

7. One of the following does not describe the nature of human rights?

A. All human rights are applicable equally in all countries.

B. Rights are considered equally important and there is no hierarchy in terms of importance.

C. The existence of human rights does not depend on the socio-political system of a state.

D. Compared to other subjects, the advent of human rights is relatively recent.

E. All of the above.

8. One of the following is a non-derogable right under the FDRE Constitution?

A. The right to life.

B. Freedom from torture.

C. The right to bail.

D. Freedom of expression.

E. None.

9. One of the following is not true about the Ethiopian Human Rights system?

A. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission is the only organ legally empowered to implement human rights.

B. The FDRE Constitution guarantees the three generations of human rights.

C. The FDRE Constitution allows the application of international human rights instruments.

D. Economic and social rights are constitutionally recognized.

E. None of the above.

10. One of the following is not one of the cardinal principles of the rights of the child?

A. Affirmative Action.

B. The principle of non-discrimination.

C. The best interests of the child.

D. The right to life, survival and development.

E. Respect for the views of the child.

11. One of the following is not true about the African Human Rights system?

A. Socio-economic rights are justiciable under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

B. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has the competence to receive individual communications.

C. Third generation human rights are recognized under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

D. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights can give binding decisions.

E. All of the above are not true.

12. The ideal model of a consensual society is .

A. The one in which the people value, accept and use the government according to widely accepted and internalized rules.

B. The one that has a government which operates either under no rule or under rules that are not as such valued or accepted.

C. The one in which the individual either does not want to use or is unable to make use of or impede governmental actions for solving his problems.

D. The one in which the state relies upon outright force.

E. C and D.

13. What are the legal prerequisites to get refugee protection in international human rights law? (5%)

14. One Of the following one is not the defining feature of human rights.

A. Human rights are the birth rights of all human beings.

B. Human rights are founded on the respect for human dignity and worth of human person.

C. Human rights are entitlements which can be given or taken away.

D. Human rights are inviolable.

E. None

15. Which one of the following historical documents contributed to evolution of human rights?

A. Magna Carta which was adopted in 1215 in England.

B. The American Declaration of Independence (1776).

C. The French Declaration on the Rights of Man and Citizens.

D. All.

E. None.

16. A violation of one right will often affect other rights. This assertion goes in line with the concept of:

A. The principle of indivisibility

B. The principle of universality

C. The principle of inviolability

D. The principle of inalienability

E. All.

17. One of the following is not true about the Ethiopian human rights system.

A. Ethiopia has ratified various international human rights instruments.

B. Ethiopia has established national human rights institutions.

C. Ethiopia has recognized human rights comprehensively in its Constitution.

D. All.

E. None.

18. All of the following are the functions of the African Commission on Human Peoples' Rights except:

A. Protecting human rights

B. Promoting human rights

C. Interpreting the African Charter

D. Adopting human rights related resolutions and principles.

E. Compelling states to take measures to enforce its decisions.

19. Which one of the following rights belongs to the first generation of rights?

A. The right to development.

B. The right to moral and physical integrity.

C. The right to healthy environment.

D. The right to housing.

E. The right to education.

20. Which of the following is false about FDRE Constitution regarding human right

A. Both Federal and State governments have assumed obligations towards the respect and enforcement of constitutional human rights provisions.

B. The Constitution has stipulated stringent amendment procedures for constitutional human rights provisions.

C. All non-derogable rights under International Covenant on Civiland Political Rights are made non-derogable rights in the Constitution.

D. The Constitution recognizes some economic and social rights.

E. Courts are given some roles to enforce human rights.

21. A principle that refers to the existence of human rights independently of the will of either an individual human being or a group of people is said to be:

A. The principle of indivisibility.

B. The principle of universality.

C. The principle of inherence.

D. The principle of inalienability.

E. The principle of relativity.

22.Of the following, one cannot be the role of human rights NGOs.

A. Promoting ratification of human rights treaty.

B. Following up on the concluding observation of treaty bodies.

C. Concluding human rights treaty.

D. Filing human rights complaints.

E. Creating human rights awareness.

23. Which one of the following statements is true about the notion of human rights?

A. Human rights are founded on the dignity and worth of human person.

B. The basis of human rights is the consent of governments.

C. Human rights are violable. x

D. All sovereign states can provide the same level of protection to human rights.

E. All types of human rights have the same level of acceptance by states

24. While some human rights instruments are legally binding, others are not. Which one of the following represents the main international legally binding instruments to protect the rights of indigenous peoples?

A. Universal Declaration on Human Rights

B. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

C. The ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

D. The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

E. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

25. Which of the following is wrong about the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)?

A. CEDA W addresses all kinds of discriminatory practices experienced women everywhere.

B. CEDAW does not consider every differentiation as discrimination.

C. CEDA W goes beyond the reach of the narrow concept of formal equality.

D. CEDAW sets its goal as equality of opportunity and equality of outcome.

E. CEDAW contains some gaps to ensure effective protection of women's rights.

26. The right to adequate standard of living is a broad concept. As such, it covers many rights. Which one of the following right does not fall within the ambit of the right to adequate standard of living?

A. The right to food

B. The right to housing

C. The right to work

D. The right to clothing

E. The right to clean water

27. Which one of the following is wrong about the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC).

A. The EHRC has a constitutional basis.

B. The EHRC is accountable to the House of Peoples' Representatives.

C. The EHRC is mandated to conduct investigation in respect of maladministration.

D. The EHRC is structurally an independent organ of the federal government.

E. The EHRC promotes protection of human rights.

28. International Bill of Human Rights does not consists of:

A. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

B. The International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

C. The United Nations Charter.

D. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

E. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

29. Which of the following list of rights can be considered absolute rights under the FDRE Constitution?

A. Right to life, the right to hold opinion, the right to protection against bodily harm.

B. The right to protection against bodily harm, the right to protection against slavery, the right to protection against inhuman treatment.

C. The right to protection against forced labour, the right to a public hearing, the right to protection against servitude.

D. The right of access to information, the right to life, the right to privacy.

E. The right to freedom of association, the right to freedom of conscience, the right to freedom of religion.

30. One of the following cannot be considered a guiding principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Which one is it?

A. Affirmative Action.

B. The best interest of the Child.

C. Respect for the views of the child.

D. The right to life, survival and development.

E. The principle of non-discrimination.

31. From the choices listed below, choose a condition that may entail rejection of communications by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

A. Compatibility with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

B. Use of disparaging language directed against the state concerned.

C. Submitting communications after exhausting local remedies,

D. Submitting communications within a reasonable period after local remedies are exhausted.

E. Communications not exclusively founded on reports from the media.

32. In Ethiopia, all of the following are independent agencies EXCEPT:

A. The Institution of Ombudsman.

B. The Human Right Commission.

C. The Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission.

D. The National Election Board.

E. The National Census Commission.

33. Despite its ineffectiveness due to global political rivalries, the League of Nations (1919) had left strong legacies in the protection of:

A. Rights of minorities.

B. Rights of workers.

C. Rights of children.

D. Rights of women.

E. Individual rights.

34. Which one of the following is NOT a unique feature that can be observed from the recognition and listing of human rights under the FDRE Constitution as compared to the global especially the UN system?

A Recognition of all categories of human rights without establishing classes/hierarchies

B. A more limited and unusual list of non-derogable rights during state of emergency

C. Its incorporation of the right to clean and healthy environment.

D. Its incorporation of the right to development.

E. Recognition of the right to life.

35. Under international human rights law,which one of the following is NOT part of states' obligations to protect the human rights of their subjects?

A. Prevent violations of rights by any individual or non-state actor.

B. Eliminate any incentives to violate rights by third party.

C. Provide access to legal remedies when violations occur.

D. Assist citizens to improve their living standards.

Facilitate the enjoyment of human rights

36. An example of classical human right the realization of which simply requires non-interference by a state is:

A. Freedom from want.

B. Freedom of speech.

C. Right to access to education and health care.

D. Right to fair trial.

E. Right to housing.

37. Which one of the following does not correctly describe the nature of human rights?

A. They are commonly understood as moral entitlements.

B. They attach to persons possessing the nationality of a given state.

C. They are inalienable except in legally defined conditions.

D. They primarily impose duties on states and their agents.

E. They are conceived as universal and apply equally for all human beings

38. From the alternatives below, identify the one that does not represent an initial effort of the UN to recognize and internationalize the protection and promotion of human rights:

A. Adoption of general resolutions to inspire human rights initiatives at national levels.

B. Establishing ad hoc international criminal tribunals to ensure accountability for serious violations of human rights.

C. Creating institutions mandated with the power and responsibility of promoting human rights.

D. Introducing charter-based mechanisms for dealing with human rights'violations by member states.

E. Incorporation of exhaustive list of protected human right and corresponding obligations of the member states in the UN Charter.

39. A distinguishing feature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights(ICESCR) as compared to its counterpart on Civil and Political Rights(ICCPR)is:

A. The principle of progressive realization in the implementation of the rights it recognizes.

B. The provision of judicial remedies for violation of the rights.

C. Its inclusion of derogation clauses during public emergency situations.

D. Its incorporation of rights of persons belonging to minority groups.

E. Its imposition of obligations on non-state actors as duty-bearers.

40. A unique feature of the substantive contents of human rights in the FDRE Constitution, as compared to other African constitutions, is:

A. Its recognition of absolute individual rights and freedoms.

B. Its recognition of the right to self-determination of the nations,nationalities and peoples.

C. Its recognition of the right to development.

D .Its recognition legally justiciable labour rights.

E. Its provision of clear dichotomy between human and democratic rights.

41. Write a short essay of not more than 15 lines explaining the concepts of positive discrimination and negative discrimination in light of human rights norms.(10%)

42. What was the first human rights instrument adopted by the United Nations?

A. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

B. The International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

C. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

D. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment(CAT)

E. Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR)

43. When is Human Rights Day observed each year?

A. 10th of December each year

B. 15th of February each year

C. 10th of January each year

D. 15th of March each year

E. 10th of September each year

44. The enforcement mechanism of the International Covenant on Economic,Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)consists of

A. a reporting mechanism only.

B. a reporting mechanism and the right to individual petition.

C. a right to individual petition only.

D. inter-state complaints only.

E. Inquiry procedure only.

45. Write a short essay of not more than 20 lines discussing the roles of human rights in development in relation to Ethiopia. In your essay, touch upon the synergy or marriage, if any, between development and human rights in Ethiopia. (10 Marks)

46. Which one of the following can best be used as a guideline to interpret the human rights provisions under the FDRE Constitution?

A. Universal Declaration of Human rights.

B. Cases of the Supreme Court of the FDRE.

C. Federal government powers under the constitution.

D. Regional states interest.

E. General comments of the human rights committee

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