

Chapter Human Rights and UNO

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the Second World War has taken several measures to protect the human rights.

- a) UNO
- b) Supreme Court
- c) International Court of Justice
- d) none

Answer:

- a) UNO

2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at

- a) Beijing
- b) New York c) Delhi
- d) none

Answer:

- a) Beijing

3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in

- a) 1990
- b) 1993 c) 1978
- d) 1979

Answer:

- b) 1993

4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of

- a) Girl Child b) Children c) women
- d) none

Answer:

- b) Children

5. When is Human Rights Day observed?

- a) 9th December
- b) 10th December .
- c) 11th December
- d) 12th December

Answer:

- b) 10th December

6. Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights?

- a) UDHR
- b) NHRC
- c) SHRC
- d) International year for women

Answer:

- a) UDHR

7. Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) Retired judge of high court
- b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
- c) Any person appointed by the President.
- d) Retired Chief Judge of any court.

Answer:

- c) Any person appointed by the President

8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50

Answer:

- b) 30

9. What is the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
- b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
- c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age
- d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

Answer:

- d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Kolkata

Answer:

- a) New Delhi

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Each individual has to lead a dignified life.

Answer:

the right

2. Human Rights are rights.

Answer:

basic

3. The State Human Rights commission was formed on

Answer:

17th April 1997

4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits

Answer:

Child Labour

5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year

Answer:

24th October, 1945

III. Match the Following

1. Eleanor Roosevelt	a) world's first charter of human rights
2. The Cyrus Cylinder	b) 1997
3. Eve Teasing Act	c) freedom from slavery
4. Child help line	d) Human Rights Commission
5. Civil right	e) right to vote
6. Political right	f) 1098

Answer:

1. Eleanor Roosevelt	d) Human Rights Commission
2. The Cyrus Cylinder	a) world's first charter of human rights
3. Eve Teasing Act	b) 1997
4. Child helpline	f) 1098
5. Civil right	c) freedom from slavery
6. Political right	e) right to vote

IV. State true or false.

1. Human rights and civil rights are the same.

Answer:

False

2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India.

Answer:

True

3. The Human Right Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission.

Answer:

True

4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.

Answer:

False

5. Human Rights Commission was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human rights at National and State level. ,

Answer:

False

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer.

1. Find the wrong statement

- a) National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
- b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body.
- c) National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.
- d) National Human Rights Commission is a multilateral institution.

Answer:

b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body

2. Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) It was established in 1993.
- b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
- c) The Chairperson and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.
- d) The Commission Sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments.

Answer:

c) The Chairperson and members of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.

3. Assertion : Human Rights day is observed on 10th December.

Reason : It commemorates Eleanor Roosevelt's birthday.

- a) A is correct but R does not explain A
- b) A is correct but R explains A
- c) A and R are correct
- d) A and R are Wrong

Answer:

- a) A is correct but R does not explain A

4. Consider the following statements

- 1. The State Human Rights commission is a multi-member body.
- 2. The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) None

Answer:

- b) 2 only

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. What are Human Rights?

Answer:

- Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, and religion.
- Human rights include freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion, and education.

2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.

Answer:

- UDHR has been translated into more than 500 languages.
- In the world it is the most translated document.
- It describes all men are born free and all are equal in status and right.
- It promotes the spirit of brotherhood.

3. What does Article 45 of Indian Constitution provide?

Answer:

It provides that the state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

4. Write about Right to Education Act.

Answer:

Article 21A provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years.

5. State any three legislations passed to safeguard the welfare of women.

Answer:

- The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 – States that the marriageable age for women is 21.
- The Eve Teasing Act 1997 – Gives relief to women.
- The Factory Act 1948 – Protects the women workers.

6. Mention some of the political rights.

Answer:

It includes the freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote, the freedom of speech and obtain information.

7. Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.

Answer:

- i) Civil Rights
- ii) Political Rights
- iii) Social Rights
- iv) Economic Rights
- v) Cultural Rights.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.

Answer:

Human rights	Civil Rights
Human rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race, religion or age.	Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.
Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.	Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the Constitution.
No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual.	Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.
Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.	Civil rights are creation of the society.

2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights. Basic characteristics of Human Rights:

Answer:

- Inherent – They are not granted by any person or authority.
- Fundamental – They are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- Inalienable – They cannot be taken away from the individual.

- Indivisible – They can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
- Universal – They are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status. They are enforceable.

3. What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?

Answer:

The government has taken some measures to protect the children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses. There are laws in India to protect the rights of the children.

- i) Right to Education Act – Article 21 A.
- ii) Child Labour Act – Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986
- iii) The Juvenile Justice Act 2000- Care and Protection of Children
- iv) POCSO Act 2012 – Protection of Children from Sexual abuses
- v) 1098 Childline – 24 hours emergency phone service for children.

VIII. Hots.

1. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply? Why is it important to you?

- Because these are based on dignity, justice, and equality.
- They are endowed with intelligence and conscience and obliged to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all men.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights is applicable for all men and women in the world without any discrimination.
- So it is very important.

IX. Project and Activity

1. Make a list of 10 rights that you enjoy, and the responsibilities that you have.

Answer:

Rights:

Article 14 – Equality before law.

Article 17 – Abolition of untouchability.

Article 20 – Freedom of speech, assembly movement, residence and profession.

Article 23 – Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour.

Article 28 – Prohibition of employment of Children in factories etc.

Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs

Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion for any religion.

Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

Article 29 – Protection of languages, script and culture of minorities.

Article 31 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

Responsibilities:

1. Tolerate all religions.
2. Do not hurt others.
3. To protect the environment.
4. Respect the elders.
5. Follow the rules of government.