

## CIVICS

## 3

## HUMAN RIGHTS

## I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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## 1. Apartheid' was followed by .....

- a) South Sudan      b) South Africa      c) Nigeria      d) Egypt

Ans: b)

## 2. .... right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.

- a) Social      b) Economic      c) Political      d) Cultural

Ans: c)

## 3. A 10 year old boy is working in a shop. Which right can you use to recover him?

- a) Right to equality      b) Right to freedom  
c) Right against exploitation      d) Right to freedom of Religion

Ans: c)

## 4. What is the time limit to get the information from RTI Act 2005?

- a) 20 days      b) 25 days      c) 30 days      d) 35 days

Ans: c)

## 5. Which of the following statements are true?

- i) The state Human Rights commission was established in 1993.  
ii) It has the power of a civil court.  
iii) Its power extend beyond the state.  
iv) It can also recommend compensation to victims.

- a) i and ii are true      b) i and iii are true  
c) i, ii and iii are true      d) i, ii and iv are true

Ans: d)

## 6. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) : Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

Reason (R) : We have a right to freedom of religions. We have to promote harmony and the spirit of the people of other religions.

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

Ans: a)

## 7. According to the UNO a child is a person who has not completed the age of ..... years.

- a) 12      b) 14      c) 16      d) 18

Ans: d)

## 8. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Nobel Prize for .....

- a) Literature      b) Peace      c) Physics      d) Economics

Ans: b)



## ADDITIONAL

**9. Which one of the following rights has increased the influence of the people over bureaucracy?**

- a) Right to equality                      b) Right to information  
c) Right to education                  d) Right to freedom

**Ans: b)**

**10. .... right was removed from the fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment.**

- a) Right to own (or) sell property      b) Right to freedom of religion  
c) Child labour and right against exploitation d) None of the above

**Ans: d)**

**11. The United Nations Organisation was formed after the ..... World War.**

- a) First                      b) Second                      c) Third                      d) Fourth

**Ans: b)**

**12. Apartheid was the highest form of discrimination that existed in .....**

- a) India                      b) England                      c) South Africa                      d) America

**Ans: c)**

**13. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of .....**

- a) India                      b) South Africa                      c) World                      d) Human rights

**Ans: d)**

**14. It is against the law to employ children below ..... of age.**

- a) 14                      b) 18                      c) 21                      d) 15

**Ans: a)**

**15. Human rights are recognized at ..... level.**

- a) International      b) National                      c) Regional                      d) Country

**Ans: a)**

**16. The Indian constitution came into force with effect from .....**

- a) April 14, 1945      b) August 15, 1947      c) January 26, 1950      d) October 2, 1948

**Ans: c)**

**17. The Right of children to free and compulsory Education Act (RTE) was passed in**

- a) 2005                      b) 2007                      c) 2009                      d) 2011

**Ans: c)**

**18. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?**

- i) The Right to Information Act is a revolutionary act.  
ii) It aims to promote transparency in the government institutions in India.  
iii) The information must be provided within ten days.  
iv) This act was enacted in Jan. 2009.

(T)

(T)

(F)

(F)

- a) i and ii are true                      b) i and iii are true  
c) i, ii and iii are true                  d) i, ii and iv are true

**Ans: a)**

**19. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?**

- i) Kailash Satyarthi is the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan.  
ii) More than one crore children in India have been liberated by him.  
iii) An 80,000 km long Global March against racial discrimination was led by Kailash in 1998.  
iv) He is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

(T)

(F)

(F)

(T)

- a) i and ii are true                      b) i and iii are true  
c) i, ii and iii are true                  d) i, ii and iv are true

**Ans: a)**

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**20. Consider the following statements.**

Assertion (A) : Child marriages should be avoided

Reason (R) : When girls get married early, they lose many privileges thereby affecting the society as a whole.

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

**Ans: a)****21. Assertion (A) : The Right to Information Act is people friendly**

Reason (R) : A common man can demand any government organisation to provide information.

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

**Ans: a)****22. Assertion (A) : Every state in India has a State Human Right Commission.**

Reason (R) : The Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in 1993.

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

**Ans: b)****II FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights Contains ..... articles. **Ans: 30**
2. The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by ..... Amendment Act. **Ans: 42nd**
3. The National Human Rights commission was established on ..... **Ans: 12th Oct. 1993**
4. Indian state to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was ..... **Ans: Hindu Succession Act**

**ADDITIONAL**

5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted on ..... **Ans: 10th December 1948**
6. ....Act came into effect on 1st April 2010. **Ans: Right to Education**
7. The Civil Rights movement in the United State was initiated by ..... **Ans: Rosa Parks**
8. Gandhiji was thrown off the train at ..... in South Africa. **Ans: Pietermartizburg**

9. The UNO was formed in the year ..... **Ans: 1945**
10. Nelson Mandela became the President of South Africa in ... **Ans: 1994**
11. The High court issues order to the government to restore the rights to the people are called ..... **Ans: Writs**
12. The Fundamental duties are incorporated in the Constitution by the ..... Amendment Act. **Ans: 42nd**
13. Maintenance and welfare of patients and Senior Citizens Act was passed in ..... **Ans: 2007**
14. The first Law Minister of India was ..... **Ans: Dr. Ambedkar**
15. "The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened" was said by ..... **Ans: John F. Kennedy**

### III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Right to vote               | - a) Cultural Rights            |
| 2. Right to form union         | - b) Right against exploitation |
| 3. Right to preserve tradition | - c) Political Rights           |
| 4. The Hindu Succession Act    | - d) Right to Freedom           |
| 5. Child labour                | - e) 2005                       |

**Ans: 1-c 2-d 3-a 4-e 5-b**

### ADDITIONAL

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. Gandhiji          | - a) Nobel Peace prize recipient |
| 7. Nelson Mandela    | - b) RTI Activist                |
| 8. Kailash Satyarthi | - c) Non-violence                |
| 9. Rosa Parks        | - d) Apartheid                   |
| 10. Aruna Roy        | - e) Civil right movement in USA |

**Ans: 6-c 7-d 8-a 9-e 10-b**

### IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS.

#### 1. What is Human Right?

The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status is called as Human Rights.

#### 2. What are the fundamental rights?

Fundamental rights are required for the all round development of a human being. They are -

- Right to Equality.
- Right to Freedoms.
- Right against Exploitation.
- Right to Freedom of Conscience and Religion.
- Cultural and Educational Rights for minorities.
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.

### 3. What are the Child Rights defined by the UNO?

The Child Rights defined by the UNO are-

- Right to life.
- Right to family environment.
- Right to Education.
- Right to benefit from Social security.
- Right against sexual exploitation.
- Right against sale or trafficking.
- Right against other forms of exploitation like Child labour.

### 4. Write a short note on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution.
- If any right is denied to a person, the affected person can approach the court to get the right.
- The court then issues orders which are called 'Writs' to the government to restore the rights to the citizen.
- The Constitutional Remedies put to right anything which may be wrong in terms of the Constitution. This right therefore protects and safeguards all other rights.

### 5. Define: POCSO

- It is the responsibility of the state to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- To protect the children, the government passed Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act in 2012.
- It regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every state.

### 6. Why do children need special attention?

The children needs special attention because -

- They don't know what is right and what is wrong.
- Interpersonal Relationship with Peers.
- Due to disability.
- Changes that take place during the adolescence stage.
- They are the future citizens of the country.

### 7. What are the contributions to labourers by B.R. Ambedkar?

Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's contributions to labourers are -

- Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day).
- Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions.
- Employment Exchange in India.
- Employees State Insurance (ESI).
- Minimum Wages.
- Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund



### 8. 'All are equal before law'. But we have enacted a separate law for women – Justify

- All are equal before the law. It is not practically followed in India. Women were not treated equally with men.
- So, the National Commission for Women (NCW) is formed to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women. It recommended remedial measures to the government.
- Based on that, the Tamil Nadu government passed the Hindu Succession (Tamilnadu Amendment) Act in 1989 and the Central government amended the Act in 2005.

### 9. Write about the Right against exploitation.

- It is against the law of employ children below 14 years of age in mines. Factories or other occupations.
- Neither contractor nor an employer can force a worker to do a job against their will.

### 10. Differentiate: Fundamental Rights and Human Rights.

S.No	Human Rights	Fundamental Rights
1.	The rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedoms.	The elemental rights of the citizens of a country, which are listed in the constitution.
2.	Human rights are recognised at international level.	Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country.

## ADDITIONAL

### 11. What made Gandhiji to start satyagraha in South Africa?

- In 1893, Gandhiji was travelling in a train to Pretoria.
- A fellow passenger (white man) ordered Gandhiji to move to a van compartment at the end of the train which is allotted for black people.
- Gandhiji who had the first class ticket refused to leave the compartment.
- So, he was thrown off the train at Pietermaritzburg.
- This incident made Gandhi to start satyagraha against racial discrimination.

### 12. What does UNO define about Human rights?

The UNO defines Human rights as "The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Everyone is entitled to these rights without discrimination".

### 13. What are the types of freedom mentioned in the Constitution?

Six different types of freedom are mentioned in the Constitution. They are-

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- Freedom to form associations and unions.
- Freedom to reside in any part of India
- Freedom to move freely throughout the country.
- Freedom to practice any profession.

**14. What is 'Writ'?**

- WRIT is a written order from the Supreme Court or High court or other legal authority ordering to do an act or not to do it.
- The court issues orders which are called WRIT to the government to restore the rights of the citizens.
- This right therefore protects and safeguards all other rights.

**15. Write a note on the 'Right of Children to free and compulsory Education Act'.**

- The Right of children To free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act was passed in 2009.
- It means that every child has a right to formal Elementary Education.
- This right of children provides free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.
- The child need not pay any kind of fee for completing elementary education.

**16. What is 'Kavalan SOS App'?**

- The Kavalan SOS App is launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu for public use during emergencies.
- Anyone in a critical situation, not only women, can easily and directly access the State Police Control Room using this App.

**17. What does the Article 24 and 45 deal?**

**Article 24** – No child below the age of 14 must be employed in hazardous employment.

**Article 45** – Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years.

**18. What are the labour rights guaranteed by the Constitution?**

The Constitution ensures right to equality, equal of opportunity in public employment, right to form associations and unions, right to livelihood, prohibits trafficking, forced labour and child labour. Article 39(d) ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.

**19. What is Child Line?**

- Child Line is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance.
- Special care is given for vulnerable children like those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.
- Phone number of the Child Line is 1098. For emergency reasons, we can conduct the officials through the phone.

**V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.****1. Write a paragraph about UDHR.**

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
- The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217A).

- The first time it sets out the fundamental human rights to be universally protected and the UDHR has been translated into many languages.
- There are 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and it guarantees freedom of expression as well as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.
- These rights apply to all people, irrespective of their race, gender and nationality, as all people are born free and equal. Many of its guarantees have become standard norms today.
- Thus, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has played a crucial role in promoting human rights

## 2. What are fundamental duties? How would you follow these in your school premises?

- To give respect for the Constitution and national symbols.
- To follow and cherish the noble ideals which inspired our National Struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion on living creatures.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure from violence.
- To strive towards excellence. So, that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.
- To provide opportunities for education to the child or ward up to the age of 14 years.

## 3. How does the National Human Rights Commission protect our rights?

### Functions of NHRC:

- To inquire into the violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant
- To intervene in court proceedings relating to human rights
- To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights
- To engage in human rights education among various sections of society
- To encourage the effects of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.

## 4. What are the benefits for workers provided by labour law?

### General benefits to workers:

- Reduction in Factor working hours (8 hours duty)
- Compulsory recognition of Trade Unions
- Employment Exchange in India.
- Employees State Insurance (ESI)



- Minimum wages
- Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund.

#### **Special benefits for women workers:**

- Mines Maternity Benefit Act,
- Women Labour Welfare Fund,
- Women and Child Labour Protection Act,
- Maternity Benefit for Women Labour
- Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines.

### **5. How do you enjoy the fundamental rights in your life?**

#### **Right to equality:**

It implies equality before the law. No one is above the law of the country. There is no distinction between officials and private citizen and no discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion, sex, etc .

#### **Right to freedom:**

This right is the most significant and important for the citizens. This right confers some positive rights to promote the ideal of liberty.

#### **Right against exploitation:**

Right against exploitation prohibited traffic in human beings and forced labour and employment of child in factories, mines or in any other hazardous place.

#### **Right to religion:**

Indian Constitution has adopted secularism and declared India as a secular state. There is no state religion in India. By celebrating all the festivals in the school and visiting the houses of our friends without any discrimination, we can bring unity in the society.

#### **Right to culture and education:**

The Constitution of India guarantees cultural and educational rights for all section of people irrespective of their religious, racial and cultural diversity.

#### **Right to constitutional remedies:**

A right without remedy is a meaningless formality. If Fundamental Rights have been violated, one can move the court for redressal. If we follow the above rights carefully, there is no need to use this. Only then, peace will be there in the country and people can enjoy the life.

### **ADDITIONAL**

### **6. What was Apartheid? Mention the efforts taken by Nelson Mandela to abolish this system.**

Apartheid was the highest form of racial discrimination followed in South Africa. It was the governing policy in the country by the minority white government over the majority black people (South Africans).

**Role of Nelson Mandela:**

- Nelson Mandela raised his voice against apartheid.
- Under his leadership, the people of South Africa protested against racial discrimination.
- He followed the policies of Gandhiji such as Ahimsa, Satyagraha and non-violence in his protest.
- He was imprisoned when he organised defiant campaigns against the minority government.
- Amid growing domestic and international pressure and with the fear of a racial civil war, he was released from prison in 1990 after 27 years of imprisonment.
- Due to his effort, Apartheid was abolished in 1990 in South Africa.
- Later, in 1994, he became the First President of South Africa.

**7. Write a note on Social, Economic and Cultural rights of the people.**

- Social, economic and cultural rights are integral part of the human rights law that developed due to the aftermath of World War II.
- Social rights are necessary for full participation in the society.
- Economic rights guarantee every person to have conditions under which they are able to meet their needs.
- They are a part of a range of legal principles through which economic equality and freedom are preserved in a State.
- Cultural rights are human rights that aim at assuring the enjoyment of culture and its components in conditions of equality, human dignity and non-discrimination.

**8. Write a paragraph on Civil and Political rights.**

Civil and political rights protect an individual's freedom from infringement by the government, social organizations and private individuals. These rights ensure one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state.

**Civil rights:**

The term 'Civil rights' refers to the basic rights afforded by laws of the government, to every person regardless of race, nationality, colour, gender, age, religion etc.,

**Political rights:**

Political rights exercised in the formation and administration of a government. They are given to the citizens by law. These rights give power to the citizens to participate either directly or indirectly in the administration.

**9. What is SHRC? Write the functions of SHRC.**

State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) is established in all the Indian states in accordance with the power conferred on the state under section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The protection and promotion of human rights constitute the principal concern of the Commission.

**Functions of SHRC:**

- The SHRC shall enquire into violation of human rights in respect of matters specified in the state and concurrent lists.
- Its objectives and duties are the same as NHRC, but confined only to the state. It has a chairman and two members.
- It has the power of a civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received or in suo motu.
- It can also recommend compensation to victims.

**10. Mention the salient features of POCSO Act.**

To safeguard the children, the government passed the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) is passed in 2012. It regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.

**Salient features of POCSO Act:**

- The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, to ensure the healthy, physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
- When the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-à-vis the child, like a family member, neighbours or any other acquaintances.
- The statement of the child is to be recorded exactly as the child narrates.
- A child not to be called repeatedly to testify. An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age and other stringent penal provisions for rape has been promulgated in April 2018.
- Another salient feature of this amendment is that the fine imposed shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim.

**11. What do you know about the Right to Information Act?**

- The Right to Information Act is a revolutionary act that aims to promote transparency in the government institutions in India. This act was enacted in October 2005.
- It is one of the most powerful laws of the country. This act is people friendly.
- A common man can demand any government organization to provide information. All government agencies like Municipal Corporations, Government departments, Government Schools, Road Authorities, etc., come under this Act.
- Through RTI one can get even copies of government documents such as records, reports, papers, etc.,
- Sign the Application form with your full name and address along with the date and send it through a registered post to the office of the concerned authority.
- If a reply is not received within 30 days, an appeal can be filed with the Appellate Authority.
- A fee will be collected as penalty from the concerned official for not providing the information.



## VI. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY.

### 1. How do you protect yourself from Child abuse/sexual exploitation and trafficking.

We teach our young children all sorts of ways to keep themselves safe. We teach them to watch the hot stove, we teach them to look both ways before they cross the street. The recent researches say that approximately 1 in 6 boys and 1 in 4 girls are sexually abused before the age of 18. So, to protect me, I should take following measures-

- I should express my feelings and emotions freely without any inhibitions to my close friend or parents.
- I should know the safety measures such as the emergency contact numbers – parents, family friends or police personals.
- I should be aware of child protection systems and networks. This information will be handy.
- Develop support systems for our age group.
- Efforts should be taken to build public opinion for child protection. So that, children like me will get priority in planning the protection.
- I must know the Safe and unsafe touching.

### 2. Write an article titled "My country, my rights".

- This words 'My Country, My Rights' will surely strike every heart that might not be even patriotic because Patriotism is in our blood.
- India is a great cultured country, We are born with values and great morals. Further they are improved and given a final touch by our Elders.
- All we are today is the great work of our parents. We must be glad to thank them or serve them. India not only as a dwelling place, but is treated as our mother from many centuries.
- We still inherit the way of acknowledging our mother India in our own ways.
- Being a citizen of India , We do enjoy rights. Rights are the basic needs to live a happy and comfortable life.
- These rights may not be enjoyed by everyone, but Our Government must try to make sure that everyone enjoys them.
- These days, Freedom of expression is also being recognized as a right.
- We are given the freedom to express our thoughts. All young Indians must strive to make their country better by their brilliant thoughts.
- We had got freedom after a long struggle but it's not over yet.
- We can say that we achieved when all Indians can proudly say that they live in a developed country with no discrimination, difference between the religions, places, people and their goals.
- We must also remember that, Along with rights comes righteousness and duties.
- We must be humble and ourself should make sure that there's none who loses enjoying rights because of us.
- Thereby, it's also important to make our contribution count and fulfill the duties being an Indian.

