

**IX – STD - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CIVICS – LESSON – 3**

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

**I. Choose the correct answer**

**1. 'Apartheid' was followed by**

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

**Answer: b) South Africa**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ right exercises in the formation and administration of a government.**

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

**Answer: c) Political**

**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 child labour exploitation**

- d) Right to freedom of Religion

**Answer: c) Right against child labour exploitation**

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

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

**Answer: c) 30days**

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

**i. The slate Human Rights Commission was established in 1993.**

**ii. It has the power of a civil court.**

**iii. It's 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**

**Answer: d) i, ii and iv are true**

**6. Consider the following statements.**

**Assertions (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 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

**Answer: a) Both A and R are correct and R explains 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**

**Answer: d) 18**

**8. Kailash Satyarthi and Malala have been awarded Noble Prize for**

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

**Answer: b) Peace**

## **II. Fill in the blanks**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains **30** articles.
2. The fundamental Duties were incorporated in the constitution by **the 42<sup>nd</sup>** Amendment Act **in 1976**.

3. The National Human Rights Commission was established on 12th October 1993
4. Indian State to implement women ancestral property Act in 1989 was Tamilnadu

**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

**Answers**

1. Right to vote - **Political Rights**
2. Right to form union - **Right to freedom**
3. Right to preserve tradition - **Cultural Rights**
4. The Hindu Succession Act - **2005**
5. Child Labour - **Right against exploitation**

testify.

**IV. Give short answers**

**1. What is Human Right?**

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."

**2. What are the fundamental Rights?**

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

### **The fundamental rights are:**

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- 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?**

- 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.**

- By this right, a person can adopt Constitutional means and approach a court if he is denied the Fundamental Rights.
- 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**

POCSO Act - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

#### **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-a-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.

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

- Children are subjected to sale or trafficking for various reasons - economic exploitation, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, drug trafficking and child labour.
- **Children need special attention**
- Because children ..... child labour.

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

#### **Women Labourers' Welfare and Ambedkar:**

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar framed many laws for women workers in India such as the 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.

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

- 'All are equal before law'. But work is mostly gender- specific.
- When girls get married early, they lose many privileges like childhood, happiness, availing education and a healthy life.
- So we have enacted a separate law for women.

**9. Write about the Right against Exploitation.**

- Right against exploitation is one of our fundamental rights.
- It is against the law to employ children below 14 years of age in mines, factories and other occupations.
- Neither the contractor nor an employer can force a worker to do a job against their well.

**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 freedom.	The elemental rights of the citizens of a country which are listed in the constitution and enforceable under the law is known as Fundamental Rights
2	Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute. i.e. it cannot be taken away	Fundamental Rights include only those rights which are basic to a normal life
3	Human Rights are recognized at International level	Fundamental Rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country

**Human Rights**

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### **Fundamental Rights**

1. The elemental rights of the citizens of a country which are listed in the constitution and enforceable under the law is known as Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Rights include only those rights which are basic to a normal life
3. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country

### **V. Answer in detail**

#### **1. Write a paragraph about UDHR.**

#### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**

- The Universal Declaration of a Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
- It was drafted by the representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world.
- The Declaration was proclaimed by The United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217A) as a common standard of achievement of all people and all nations.
- 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.

#### **Social, Economic and Cultural Rights:**

- 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 nondiscrimination.

### **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.

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

### **Fundamental Duties:**

- These are in the form of duties and responsibilities of citizens. 'The original Constitution which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950 did not contain Fundamental Duties.
- These were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. the Constitution states eleven Fundamental Duties as given below:

### **Method to follow fundamental duties:**

- Give respect to National Emblem
- Join the movements in schools
- Protect natural environment
- Provide education for all
- Join together to implement fundamental duties.

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

### **National Human Rights Commission:-**

- The National Human Rights Commission is an autonomous body constituted on 12th October 1993 under the protection of Human rights Act, 1993.

- It consists of a chairman and few other members.
- NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India defined by the Act as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants.

### **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 selections of society
- To encourage the effects of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights.