

Unit 4 - Human Rights and UNO

Class: VIII

Subject: Social

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
2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.
a) **Beijing** b) New York c) Delhi d) none
3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in _____.
a) 1990 b) **1993** c) 1978 d) 1979
4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of _____.
a) Girl Child b) Children c) **women** d) none
5. When is Human Rights Day observed?
a) 9th December b) **10th December** c) 11th December
d) 12th December
6. Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights?
a) **UDHRC** b) NHRC c) SHRC d) International year for women
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.
8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
a) 20 b) **30** c) 40 d) 50
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**
10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?
a) **New Delhi** b) Mumbai c) Ahmedabad d) Kolkata

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Each individual has **Right** to lead a dignified life.
2. Human Rights are **Fundamental rights** rights.
3. The State Human Rights commission was formed on **17th April 1997**
4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits **Child Labor**.

5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year 24th October 1945

III. Match the following

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

IV. State true or false

1. Human rights and civil rights are the same. **True**
2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India. **True**
3. The Human Right Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission. **False**
4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the Victims. **True**
5. Human Rights Commission was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human rights at National and State level. **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.
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 are 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.
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

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

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. What are Human Rights?

- 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 expression and fair trial. The right to life work and education.

2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.

- One of the greatest achievements of United Nations is the creation of human rights law.
- To advance this goal, the UN established a Commission of Human Rights.
- It is also known as modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights.
- It is the most translated document in the world.

3. What does Article 45 of Indian Constitution provide?

Article 45 of Indian Constitution 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.

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.

- The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856
- The Hindu Marriage Act 1955
- The Hindu Succession Act 1956

6. Mention some of the political rights.

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.

- Civil Rights
- Political Rights
- Social Rights
- Economic Rights
- Cultural Rights

VII. Answer the following in detail

1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.

Human Rights:

- Human Rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race, religion or age.
- Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.
- No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual.
- Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.

Civil Rights:

- Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.
- Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the constitution.
- Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.
- Civil rights are creation of the society.

2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.

- 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 without national border.

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

- The child is considered as an important national asset.
- The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop.
- So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society.
- There are laws in India protecting the rights of the children.

(a) Right to Education Act:

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

(b) The Child Labour Act (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986):

It provides no child who has not completed 15 years of age can be employed.

(c). The Juvenile Justice Act 2000(Care and protection of children

This Act tries to protect children deprived of adequate care and to reform the children by adopting child friendly approach.

(d). POCSO A I2012

Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act regards the best interest of the child as being paramount importance in every state

