

9th Social Science Lesson 10 Questions in English

10. Human Rights

1. Where in south Africa Gandhi was thrown off the train due to racial oppression?

- a) **Pietermaritzburg**
- b) Cape Town
- c) Durban
- d) Soweto

Explanation

In South Africa a white man objected Gandhi's presence of a non-white man in a First-class carriage and the person was ordered to move to a van compartment at the end of the train. The man who had the first-class ticket refused to leave and was thrown off the train at Pietermaritzburg.

2. In which date Human Rights Day is celebrated every year?

- a) 12th March
- b) 9th September
- c) **10th December**
- d) 12th June

Explanation

Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on 10th December. The U.N.O defines Human rights as "The right inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Every One is entitled to these rights without discrimination."

3. Which was the highest form of discrimination that existed in South Africa. Places of residence were determined by racial classification.?

- a) Patriarchy
- b) Colonisation
- c) **Apartheid**
- d) Segregation

Explanation

Apartheid was the highest form of discrimination that existed in South Africa. Places of residence were determined by racial classification. It was the governing policy in the country by the minority whites over the majority non-whites.

4. Who raised his voice against apartheid in South Africa and organised defiant campaigns against the government and was imprisoned?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Martin Luther King
- c) Grace Machel
- d) **Nelson Mandela**

Explanation

Nelson Mandela raised his voice against apartheid. When he organised defiant campaigns against the government, he was imprisoned.

5. Which president released Nelson Mandela for amid growing domestic and international pressure and with the fear of a racial civil war?

- a) P W Botha
- b) **F W de Klerk**
- c) Cyril Ramaphosa
- d) Steve Biko

Explanation

Nelson Mandela organised defiant campaigns against the government, he was imprisoned. Amid growing domestic and international pressure and with the fear of a racial civil war, President F. W. de Klerk released him in 1990.

6. In 1994 Mandela led which party to victory in Multiracial General Election?

- a) **African National Congress**
- b) Democratic Alliances
- c) South African Communist Party
- d) Black First Land First

Explanation

The efforts taken by Mandela and de Klerk put an end to apartheid. In 1994, a multiracial general election was held, in which Mandela led the African National Congress to victory and became President.

7. Where Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948?

- a) New York
- b) London
- c) **Paris**
- d) Tokyo

Explanation

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.

8. How many articles are in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- a) 21 articles
- b) 30 articles**
- c) 27 articles
- d) 42 articles

Explanation

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.

9. Which of the following statement is true

- 1) Social Rights guarantee every person to have conditions under which they are able to meet their needs
 - 2) Economic rights are human rights that aim at assuring the enjoyment of culture and its components in conditions of equality, human dignity and non-discrimination.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

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. 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.

10. Which Right is exercised in the formation and administration of a government and are given to the citizens by law?

- a) Civil rights
- b) Social right
- c) Political rights**
- d) Economic rights

Explanation

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.

11. Which of the following is not Fundamental Right in India?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to freedom
- c) Right Against Exploitation
- d) **Right to property**

Explanation

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.

12. It is against the law to employ children below which age?

- a) 15
- b) 12
- c) 16
- d) **14**

Explanation

It is against the law to 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.

13. Which of the following is not the type of Freedom (Right to Freedom) mention in the constitution?

- a) Freedom of speech and expression
- b) Freedom to form associations and unions
- c) **Freedom of Conscience and Religion**
- d) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India

Explanation

Six different types of freedom are mentioned in the Constitution. They are: a. Freedom of speech and expression. b. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms. c. Freedom to form associations and unions. d. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India. e. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India. f. Freedom to practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business.

14. History of human rights has its roots from the aftermath of what?

- a) Industrial revolution
- b) First World War
- c) Colonisation
- d) **Second World War**

Explanation

History of human rights has its roots from the aftermath of second world war. The U.N.O 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."

15. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding Cultural and Educational Rights

- 1) A group of people may open a school for imparting religious education to children.
 - 2) However, such institutions cannot deny admission to anyone based on their caste, colour, creed or even religion
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Constitution gives us the right to preserve, protect and promote culture. Similarly, a group of people may open a school for imparting religious education to children. The government also promotes such activities by giving grants. However, such institutions cannot deny admission to anyone based on their caste, colour, creed or even religion.

16. Which is a written order from the court or other legal authority ordering to do an act or not to do it?

- a) **Writ**
- b) POCSO
- c) Counterfeit
- d) Habeas

Explanation

WRIT is a written order from the court or other legal authority ordering to do an act or not to do it. If a person's fundamental rights are denied, a person can adopt Constitutional means and approach a court. The court then issues orders which are called 'Writs' to the government to restore the rights to the citizen.

17. Which of the following statement is false

- a) The Human rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedoms
- b) **Fundamental rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute, i.e. it cannot be taken away.**
- c) Human rights are recognised at international level
- d) Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country.

Explanation

The Human rights that a human being deserves to survive with respect and freedoms. Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute, i.e. it cannot be taken away. Fundamental rights includes only those rights which are basic to a normal life. Human rights are recognised at international level. Fundamental rights are guaranteed under the constitution of the country.

18. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by which amendment?

- a) 54th Amendment
- b) 39th Amendment
- c) **42nd Amendment**
- d) 35th Amendment

Explanation

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.

19. How many Fundamental duties are there in Constitution?

- a) Fourteen
- b) Twelve
- c) Seventeen
- d) **Eleven**

Explanation

The Constitution states eleven Fundamental Duties. These were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976.

20. Which of the following is not Fundamental Duties

- a) Respect for the Constitution and its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
- b) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

- c) To practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business
- d) To safeguard public property and to abjure from violence.

Explanation

Freedom to practice any profession and carry on any occupation, trade or business comes under Fundamental Rights.

21. Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Act, is passed by Government in which year?

- a) 2008
- b) 2007
- c) 2005
- d) 2010

Explanation

Maintenance and welfare of parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is a legislation passed in 2007 by the Government of India. This Act is a legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents.

22. Where National Human Rights Commission office headquarters is located?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chennai
- d) Calcutta

Explanation

National Human Rights Commission 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 the office is located in New Delhi.

23. When the National Human Rights Commission was constituted?

- a) 13th March 1994
- b) 12th October 1993
- c) 5th August 1996
- d) 6th September 1994

Explanation

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) 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. 3 from judiciary and 4 from other department NHRC.

24. Which of the following is not the function of NHRC

- 1) To inquire into the violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant
- 2) To encourage the effects of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights
- 3) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All the statement is correct

Explanation

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.

25. Under which section of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 state confer power to establish State Human Rights Commission?

- a) Section 21
- b) Section 17
- c) Section 25
- d) Section 18

Explanation

Every state in India has a State Human Rights Commission established 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.

26. Which of the following is not the function of SHRC

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

- d) It can also recommend defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

Explanation

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.

27. In which article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights it is exhibited that child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years i.e. a minor?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 30
- c) **Article 25**
- d) Article 20

Explanation

A child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years i.e. a minor as per UNO. This principle is exhibited in Articles 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

28. Which of the following is not the child right?

- a) Right to life
- b) **Right to work**
- c) Right to family environment
- d) Right against sale or trafficking

Explanation

The child rights 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.

29. Right to Education Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 2009 for free and compulsory education for children comes under which article?

- a) Article 5A
- b) **Article 21A**
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 39d

Explanation

Right to Education Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in 2009 for free and compulsory education for children from 6 to 14 years of age as under Article 21A of the Constitution. The Right of children To free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, means that every child has a right to formal Elementary Education.

30. Which app is launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu for public use during emergencies. Anyone, can easily and directly access this app?

- a) Safety Help - SOS
- b) TN Police CUG
- c) DIGICOP
- d) **Kavalan SOS**

Explanation

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.

31. Which act was passed in 2012 to protect child from sexual offence?

- a) Equal Remuneration
- b) SOP
- c) **POCSO**
- d) CSA

Explanation

POCSO Act - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.

32. Which of the following is the Salient features of POCSO Act

- 1) 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.
- 2) The statement of the child and parents is to be recorded exactly as the constitution narrates.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

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.

33. An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age has been promulgated in which year?

- a) 2012
- b) 2015
- c) **2018**
- d) 2019

Explanation

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. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2018, amended the Indian Penal Code.

34. Which is India's first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance?

- a) 104
- b) **1098**
- c) 1002
- d) 1037

Explanation

1098 is the Childline in 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.

35. Who is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, and many other child rights organisations?

- a) Nadia Murad
- b) Amartya Sen
- c) **Kailash Satyarthi**
- d) Ziauddin Yousafzai

Explanation

Kailash Satyarthi is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, and many other child rights organisations. More than 86,000 children in India have been liberated by him and his team members from child labour, slavery and trafficking.

36. Which of the following is not correctly matched with article

- a) **Article 24 – The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them**
- b) Article 45 – Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years.
- c) Article 21A – Right to Education Act is for free and compulsory education for children from 6 to 14 years of age
- d) Article 16 – Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

Explanation

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

37. When Kailash Satyarthi received Nobel prize for peace?

- a) **2014**
- b) 2002
- c) 2008
- d) 2016

Explanation

An 80,000 km long Global March against Child Labour was led by Kailash in 1998 which turned the world's attention towards the issue of Child labour. He received Nobel prize for peace in the year 2014.

38. The Central Government amended the Hindu Succession Act in which year by which women are now given equal shares in inheritance property?

- a) 2015
- b) 1989
- c) **2005**
- d) 2001

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989. The Central Government amended the Hindu Succession Act in 2005. By this amendment, women are now given equal shares in inheritance of the undivided property.

39. Which of the following is law not framed by Ambedkar for women?

- a) Women Labour Welfare Fund
- b) **Equal wages to male and female workers for equal work.**
- c) Maternity Benefit for women Labour
- d) Women and child labour protection Act

Explanation

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', and 'Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines'.

40. When Periyar E.V. Ramasamy agitate for temple entry for Dalits at Vaikkam in Kerala?

- a) 1941
- b) 1919
- c) 1932
- d) 1924

Explanation

Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. on 1924 at Vaikkam in Kerala Periyar E.V. Ramasamy agitate for temple entry for Dalits. in 1925 he started the self-respect movement.

41. How many percentages is reserved for Women in reserved category and in general category?

- a) 33%
- b) 30%
- c) 24%
- d) 28%

Explanation

The state of Tamil Nadu provides 69% of reservation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes / Denotified Communities and Backward Classes in public employment and in educational institutions. Under each reserved category and in General category 30% is reserved for women and 4% is reserved for differently abled persons.

42. In Tamil Nadu Transgenders has been classified under which classes?

- a) Scheduled classes
- b) Backward classes
- c) **Most Backward classes**
- d) General classes

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu Transgenders has been classified under Most Backward Classes. For persons studied in Tamil medium 20% seats are offered under each category on priority basis.

43. When the Right to Information Act was enacted that aims to promote transparency in the government institutions?

- a) 2014
- b) 2005**
- c) 1998
- d) 2001

Explanation

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. A common man can demand any government organization to provide information.

44. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Personal information of individuals and organisations related to the country's defence and intelligence, such as BSF, CRPF, Intelligence Bureau can be obtained through RTI
- 2) Through RTI one can get even copies of government documents such as records, reports, papers, etc.,
 - a) Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Through RTI one can get even copies of government documents such as records, reports, papers, etc., Personal information of individuals and organisations related to the country's defence and intelligence, such as BSF, CRPF, Intelligence Bureau are exempted from the RTI.

45. Which Article ensures equal wages to male and female workers for equal work?

- a) Article 5 (a)
- b) Article 21 (a)
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 39 (d)**

Explanation

The Constitution ensures right to equality, equality 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.

46. "The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened" said by whom?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Nelson Mandela
- c) **John F Kennedy**
- d) Karl Marx

Explanation

"The rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened" said John F. Kennedy. Civilized nations of the world insist on equality. Nations pay more attention on human rights to ensure equality. This helps in maintaining peace, harmony and development of the country.

47. Dr B.R. Ambedkar reduced factory working Hours for labours to what timing?

- a) 12 hrs
- b) 14 hrs
- c) **8 hrs**
- d) 10 hrs

Explanation

Dr B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to labourers. • Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours a day) • Compulsory Recognition of Trade Unions • Employment Exchange in India • Employees State Insurance (ESI) • Coal and Mica Mines Provident Fund.

48. In which year Government of Kerala has decided amending the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act to change inhuman practice among women workers for a long time?

- a) 2008
- b) 2012
- c) 2016
- d) **2018**

Explanation

The 8hrs of work is a great victory for female workers who stand all the time more or less 12-14 hours per day while they are working in shops and commercial malls. There was a strong voice against this inhuman practice among women workers for a long time. Considering this, the Government of Kerala has decided to redress by amending the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act in July 2018.