

### Multiple Choice Questions –

1. ----- are those groups which are suppressed, exploited, and discriminated against by other people.
  1. Vulnerable Groups
  2. Majority Group
  3. Muslims
  4. Christians
  
2. The Indian constitution uses the term ----- to refer to Vulnerable groups.
  1. Muslims
  2. Weaker Sections
  3. Christians
  4. Majority Group
  
3. The Scheduled Castes constitute about ----- percent of India's population.
  1. 19.9%
  2. 55%
  3. 62%
  4. 63%
  
4. The Scheduled Tribes constitute about ----- percent of India's population.
  1. 8.6%
  2. 21%
  3. 22%
  4. 23%
  
5. In India, child sexual abuse is defined by the ----- Act.
  1. Juvenile Justice Act
  2. Domestic Violence Act
  3. Equal Remuneration Act
  4. Child Labour Prohibition Act
  
6. Which of the following is not a “weaker section” in India?
  1. Minorities
  2. Women
  3. Scheduled Tribes
  4. Hindus
  
7. “Untouchability” is practiced against.....
  1. Brahmanas
  2. Minorities
  3. Women
  4. Scheduled Castes

8. In India, the abuse of child in workshops, dhabas, factories and any such employment is declared illegal by the ----- Act.
1. Juvenile Justice Act
  2. Domestic Violence Act
  3. Equal Remuneration Act
  4. Child Labour Prohibition Act
9. In India, elderly are defined as persons in the age group of ----- years and above.
1. 60
  2. 50
  3. 52
  4. 55
10. In India, child labour is defined as a working child in the age group of ----- years and below.
1. 14
  2. 13
  3. 12
  4. 10
11. ----- prevents sexual harassment at workplace.
1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
  2. Vishakha Guidelines
  3. Women Labour Prohibition Act
  4. Juvenile Justice Act
12. Which of the following is not a “minority group” in India?
1. Muslims
  2. Christians
  3. Sikhs
  4. Hindus
13. ----- is a group of people whose mother tongue is different from that of the majority in a state?
1. Linguistic Minority
  2. Religious Minority
  3. Christians Minority
  4. Sikhs Minority
14. ----- was set up under The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
1. NHRC
  2. NCSC
  3. NCST
  4. NCW

15. ----- was set up under Article 238 of Indian constitution.
1. NHRC
  2. NCSC
  3. NCST
  4. NCW
16. ----- was set up under Article 238A of Indian constitution.
1. NHRC
  2. NCSC
  3. NCST
  4. NCW
17. ----- was set up under National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
1. NHRC
  2. NCSC
  3. NCST
  4. NCW
18. ----- was set up under National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
1. NHRC
  2. NCSC
  3. NCST
  4. NCM
19. ----- provides information on the conservation status of individual species.
1. Red List
  2. Green List
  3. Yellow List
  4. Black List
20. ----- is a natural disaster.
1. Droughts
  2. Nuclear Disaster
  3. House collapse
  4. Deforestation
21. ----- is a Man-made disaster.
1. Droughts
  2. Nuclear Disaster
  3. Cyclones
  4. Tsunami

22. ----- efforts are attempts to prevent hazards from developing into disasters or to reduce the impact of disasters.

1. Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

23. ----- is a continuous cycle of planning and monitoring activities to ensure effective coordination during a disaster.

1. Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

24. ----- aims at mobilization of resources and emergency services as first action in an event of a disaster.

1. Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

25. ----- aims at restoration of the disaster affected area to its previous state.

1. Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

26. Exposure to ultraviolet radiation increases risks of :

1. Polio
2. Malaria
3. Jaundice
4. Cancer

27. Monster rains are kind of----- disaster.

1. Natural
2. Man-made
3. Hybrid
4. Operational

28. Highest number of crimes reported against children is in the category of:

1. Rape
2. Murder
3. Infanticide
4. Kidnapping & Abduction

29. PDA protects the rights of:
1. Elderly
  2. Children
  3. Women
  4. People with disabilities
30. Untouchability is abolished under ----- of Indian constitution.
1. Article 17
  2. Article 202
  3. Article 143
  4. Article 27
31. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited under ----- of Indian constitution.
1. Article 19
  2. Article 18 (5)
  3. Article 19(5)
  4. Article 23
32. Right to move freely and settle in any part of India can be restricted under ----- of Indian constitution on the grounds of protection of interests of Scheduled Tribes.
1. Article 12
  2. Article 18 (5)
  3. Article 19(5)
  4. Article 23
33. An ----- is a sudden, drastic flow of snow down a slope. It occurs due to either natural triggers (such as loading from new snow or rain) or artificial triggers (such as snowmobilers, explosives or backcountry skiers, overload the snowpack).
1. Avalanche
  2. Flood
  3. Cyclone
  4. Drought
34. A ----- is an area of closed, circular fluid motion rotating in the same direction as the Earth. This is usually characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth.
1. Avalanche
  2. Flood
  3. Cyclone
  4. Drought
35. ----- is the end of an organism or species:
1. Extinction
  2. Intiction

3. Red List
4. Loss

36. ----- is caused by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which react with the water molecules in the atmosphere to produce acids. the end of an organism or species:

1. Acid rain
2. Red List
3. Pollution
4. Congestion

37. ----- is a place of a nuclear accident:

1. Fukushima
2. Paris
3. London
4. New York

38. The Bhopal disaster (Bhopal gas tragedy) was a gas leak incident, which is considered one of the world's worst industrial catastrophes, occurred in 1984 at the plant of a company named -----

1. State Carbide
2. Union Carbide
3. National Carbide
4. US Carbide

39. ----- is a series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake. It can be generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions, landslides, glacier calvings, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water.

1. Avalanche
2. Flood
3. Tsunami
4. Drought

40. An ----- occurs when new cases of a certain disease, in a given human population, and during a given period, substantially exceed what is expected based on recent experience.

1. Epidemic
2. Heart Attack
3. Fever
4. Viral

**Write a short not on the following -**

1. Natural disaster (with an example)
2. Man-made disaster (with an example)
3. Threats to the environment (with examples)
4. Disaster Mitigation
5. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
6. Tsunami
7. Marine Oil Spill
8. Nuclear Disaster
9. Water Pollution
10. Air Pollution
11. Climate Change
12. Habitat Loss
13. Extinction of Species
14. Human Rights violation in India
15. Vishaka Guidelines
16. NHRC
17. NCW
18. The Domestic Violence Act, 2005

**One Line Answers -**

Q 1, What is meant by vulnerable group?

A-1 vulnerable groups are those weaker sections of society whose rights are likely to be violated by others in the society for exp. poor, scs, sts, children and women in our society.

Q 2, What are different forms of violation of rights of vulnerable groups?

A-2, The forms of violation are discrimination, deprivation, neglect, exploitation and violence.

Q 3, Name any two forms of violation of women's rights.

A-3, The most common forms of violation of women's rights are rape and related offenses and domestic violence.

Q 4, How are rights of scheduled castes violated?

A-4, The rights of scheduled castes are violated by social discrimination and exclusion and economic exploitation.

Q 5, How are rights of scheduled tribes violated?

A-5, The rights of scheduled tribes are violated by alienating them from land and denying them right to minor forest produce.

Q 6, What is meant by child abuse?

A-6 Child abuse refers to 'any child who receives non-accidental physical or psychological injury as a result of acts or omissions on the part of his parents, guardians or employers.'

Q 7, Name any three laws which protect rights of women in India.

A-7 Protection of women from domestic violence act 2005, Dowry prohibition act, 1961, Maternity benefit act, 1961.

Q 8, Name any three constitutional provisions for protection of rights of women in India?

A-8 No discrimination against women on the ground of sex, equal pay for equal work, securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Q 9, Name any two laws which protect rights of scs and sts.

A-9 Scs and Sts prevention of atrocities act, 1989, Recognition of forest rights act 2006.

Q 10 Name any two important laws to protect the rights of children in India.

A-10 Prohibition of child marriage act, 2006, and child labor (prohibition and regulation) act, 1986.

Q 11, What are the forms of violation of rights of disabled?

A-11 Poor physical and vocational rehabilitation, becoming soft targets for criminals.

Q 12, Name the law which protects the rights of senior citizens in India.

A-12 the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens act.

Q 13, What is meant by extinction?

A-13 Extinction is an end of organism or group of organisms, normally a species. When last individual of the species dies, extinction occurs.

Q 14, Define Habitat destruction.

A-14 Habitat destruction is a process by which natural habitat is damaged or destroyed to such an extent that it no longer is capable of supporting the species or ecological communities that naturally occur there.

Q 15, what are the psychological effects of disaster?

A-15 The main psychological effects of disaster are shock, terror, anxiety, depression and emotional distress.

Q 16 What is meant by disaster?

A-16 Disaster is an occurrence arising with little or no warning, which causes or threatens, serious disruption in life, and perhaps death or injury to large number of people, therefore requires, mobilization of efforts in excess of that normally provided by statutory emergency services.



Q 17 Name some of the recent disasters in India.

A-17 1993 earthquake in Maharashtra, 1999 Orissa cyclone, cyclone Aila, oil spill off Mumbai coast.

Q 18, What is meant by disaster mitigation?

A-18 Disaster mitigation refers to a set of measures taken in advance of the disastrous event in order to reduce, if not prevent, the impact of the event.

Q 19, Name the goals of disaster mitigation.

A-19 Creating awareness, mobilizing support, increasing disaster mitigation activities, public policies are the goals of disaster mitigation.

Q 20, What does the disaster response involve?

A-20, Response involves mobilization of the necessary emergency services like firefighters, police and ambulance crews.

Q 21 What is the aim of recovery phase of the disaster?

A-21 The aim of recovery phase is to restore the affected area to its previous state.

Q 22, Name some human rights issues in disaster.

A-22 Discrepancy in response to disasters, slow and inadequate response and compensation and insensitivity of the officials are some of the human rights issues in disasters.

Q 23, What are risk reduction measures in floods?

A-23 To control floods, construction of channels, dykes and dams is necessary.

Q 24, What are the post disaster measures after droughts?

A-24 Measures are to be taken to maintain food security, price stabilization and food subsidies and employment generation programmes.

Q 25, Name some of the preparedness measures to be taken for nuclear accidents.

A-25 Hazard mapping, identification of hazardous material, improving firefighting facilities, practicing of evacuation plans and testing warning systems.