

Grade VIII - Political Science
Lesson 4. Understanding Laws

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. The word law is derived from a Latin word:
a. Lag b. Tag c. Bag d. Gag
2. _____ are required to prevent people from several unjust social practices:
a. Government b. Parliament c. Police d. Laws
3. According to the Indian constitution all person are _____ before law:
a. Same b. Equal c. Different d. Unequal
4. The law cannot discriminate between person on the basis of these:
a. Religion b. Gender c. Caste d. All of them
5. Who protested and criticised the British law:
a. foreigners b. Indo-Chinese c. Indian Nationalists d. None of these
6. The _____ has an important role in making laws:
a. Leaders b. People c. Indians d. Parliament
7. The Hindus Succession Act under Amendment Act was launched in:
a. 2005 b. 2006 c. 2007 d. 2008
8. Domestic violence Act was for the protection of:
a. Men b. Old aged people c. Women d. None of these

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. a	8. c
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II. Multiple choice questions

1. Abuse of the woman includes
a. Verbal abuse b. Sexual abuse c. Economic abuse d. All of these
2. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year
a. 1919 b. 2006 c. 2004 d. 2005

3. Which Act / Acts shows / show British arbitrariness?

- a. The Sedition Act of 1870
- b. The Rowlatt Act 1919
- c. Both (a) to (b)
- d. None of the above

4. After being passed in both Houses of Parliament, new bill is then sent to the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Home Minister
- d. Supreme Court

5. Which of the following is above the law in India?

- a. The governor of Delhi
- b. The speaker of the Lok Sabha
- c. The Prime Minister
- d. None of these

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. d
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. When did Jallianwala Bagh's massacre take place?

- a. 13 April
- b. 13 March
- c. 13 May
- d. 13 June

2. Where is Jallianwala Bagh located?

- a. Amritsar
- b. Delhi
- c. Agra
- d. Dehradun

3. When did the Rowlatt Act come into effect?

- a. On 10th February, 1917
- b. On 10th January, 1918
- c. On 10th March, 1919
- d. On 20th April, 1920

4. Who gave the order to fire in Jallianwala Bagh on innocent people protesting calmly?

- a. General Dyer
- b. Dr. Satyapal
- c. Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew
- d. None of these

5. What is the violence free relationship where husband and wife are equal with each other and they enjoy equal rights?

- a. Equal relationship
- b. Discriminated relationship
- c. Evolution
- d. All of these

6. Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year

- a. 2005
- b. 2006
- c. 2007
- d. 2008

7. Who was the Afro-American woman who refused to give her seat to a white man in 1955?

- a. Rosy Peter
- b. Rosa Parks
- c. Rosymary
- d. Rose Jose

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. a	6. a	7. b
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. According to Sedition Act of 1870
 - a. A person could be arrested and deported
 - b. Any person criticising or protesting the British government could be arrested without a trial.
 - c. The arrested person could not engage an advocate
 - d. Arrested person could be detained in police custody for an indefinite period of time
2. The term 'domestic' in 'Domestic violence' means.
 - a. House in which people live
 - b. House in which people do not live
 - c. A house where a nuclear family
 - d. It includes all women who live or have lived together in a shared household with the husband
3. Rowlatt Act was passed on
 - a. 10th March, 1919
 - b. 8th March, 1919
 - c. 12th March, 1919
 - d. 3rd March, 1919
4. Civil Rights Act passed by USA in 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of
 - a. Race
 - b. Religion
 - c. Natural origin in the USA
 - d. race, religion, national origin in the USA
5. Rule of law means
 - a. All are equal before law
 - b. Same laws are applicable to all
 - c. No one is above law
 - d. All of these
6. Repressor means a law
 - a. Based on force or pressure
 - b. Passed against the will of the people
 - c. To prevent the person's right to criticize
 - d. All of these
7. Domestic violence means
 - a. injury and abuse
 - b. threat of injury
 - c. physical beating
 - d. All of these
8. In the storyboard on protection of women from Domestic violence, the women's group followed different steps to make the bill passed. These steps were
 - a. Creating awareness among women
 - b. Filling petition and public hearing
 - c. Drafting of domestic violence bill, after meeting with various organisations
 - d. All of these

9. Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 lays down that

- Son, daughters and their mother can get equal share in family property
- Only son can get a share in the property
- Only sons and daughters can get a share in the property
- Only sons and mother can get a share in the family property

10. In a democratic government like ours, in case of unpopular laws, people might

- Criticise the laws
- hold public meetings
- Write about it in newspapers and report to TV news channels
- All of them

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. d	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. a	10. d
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I. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
1. The Sedition Act	a. 2006
2. Protection of women Domestic Violence Act from	b. 1919
3. Rowlatt Act	c. Lead to conflict
4. Controversial Laws	d. 1870

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. c
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II. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
i. Local laws	a. A civil law
ii. The Sedition Act of 1870	b. Evolution
iii. Process of development	c. Overlapping
iv. The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act	d. Lead to conflict Domestic Violence Act
v. Controversial laws	e. An arbitrary law

i. c	ii. e	iii. b	iv. a	v. d
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III. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
a. Domestic Violence	i. Disapprove of a Person or thing
b. Colonies	ii. guilty of criminal offence
c. Convict	iii. Quarrel between Husband and Wife
d. Criticise	iv. Country under Foreign Rules

a. iii	b. iv	c. ii	d. i
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IV. Match the Columns

Column A	Column B
1. Hawkers and vendors	a. 1870
2. Rowlatt Act	b. 2006
3. Domestic violence Act	c. 1919
4. Sedition Act	d. Severe control
5. Repressive laws	e. Are essential service providers

1. e	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. d
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I. Fill in the blanks

- The practise of _____ was the cause of suffering for millions of people.
- The _____ makes laws for the entire country.
- Maintenance of _____ and _____ make people obey the laws.
- _____ began to play a greater role in making decisions.
- The colonial law was _____.

1. Untouchability	2. Indian Parliament	3. Law and order	4. Indian judges	5. Arbitrary
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II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Rowlatt Act allowed the British government to imprison people without _____.
2. All persons in independent India are _____ before the law.
3. The colonial law was _____.
4. Indian judges began to play a greater role in making _____.
5. The role of citizens is crucial in helping the _____ frame different concerns that people might have into laws.

1. trial	2. equal	3. arbitrary
4. decisions	5. Parliament	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ activities are done against the law.
2. Evolution is the process of _____ from a simple to complex form.
3. The Parliament is the _____ which makes the new rules.
4. The Court has the power of _____ to modify or cancel laws.
5. Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew were _____ on 10 April 1919.
6. The Parliament consists of Rajya Sabha and _____.

1. Illegal	2. development	3. Institution
4. judicial review	5. arrested	6. Lok Sabha

IV. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ means everybody is equal before law.
2. _____ has an important role in making law.
3. The _____ has a power to modify or cancel laws.
4. Even the _____ of our country is not above the law.
5. Rule of law was introduced by the _____.

1. Rule of law	2. Parliament	3. Court	4. President	5. Britishers
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I. True or False

1. Girls can inherit father's property.
2. The British government was good to the Indian people.
3. The Indian Constitution served the Indians with the laws which are equal to all without any discrimination.
4. The Parliament does not have any role in making laws.
5. People cannot criticise the unpopular laws.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False
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II. True or False

1. Powerful people can enjoy the right to violate the law.
2. Indian nationalists never dared to criticise the arbitrary use of authority by the British.
3. People cannot criticise the law passed by the Parliament.
4. Hawkers and vendors provide essential services.
5. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the USA.

1. False	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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III. True or False

1. The most important provision in our constitution is all persons in independent India are equal in the eyes of law.
2. Our law gives special treatment for government officers and wealthy persons.
3. Colonial law was arbitrary.
4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 gives priority to daughter over son.
5. Prime Minister can make new laws.
6. Sedition Act, 1870 was an example of arbitrariness existing in British India.
7. Rosa Park, an African-American woman protested for being unseated by the white man on December 1, 1995.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True	7. True
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IV. True or False

1. The colonial laws were arbitrary.
2. The Constitution makes laws for our country.
3. People cannot criticize a law already passed by the Parliament.
4. Powerful people also do not have the right to violate law in India.
5. Roas Parks was in Indi-American lady.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. False
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I. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by rule of law?

Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

2. Explain the Sedition Act of 1870.

The Sedition Act of 1870 was a British law. Under this act, any person protesting or criticising the British government should be arrested without due trial.

3. What does the word criticise mean?

Criticise means to find fault or disapprove of a person or thing. In other words, it refers to citizens finding fault with the functioning of government.

4. Describe the law in Ancient India.

In ancient India, there were innumerable and often overlapping local laws.

5. What are the different ways to criticise the unpopular laws?

The different ways to criticise the unpopular laws are-newspapers, TV, protests, meetings, etc.

II. Short Answer Questions

1. What is the importance of laws?

- i. All persons in independent India are equal before the law.
- ii. The law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of caste, religion or gender.

iii. Law applies equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

2. Explain the Hindu succession Amendment Act, 2005.

According to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property after the death of their father.

3. Why should we obey the laws?

We should obey the laws for harmony:

- i. Maintenance of law and order, to avoid confusion and chaos.
- ii. Promotion of common welfare.
- iii. Laws help in developing a sense of conforming to the rules of social institution.

III. Short Answer Questions

1. Why are laws required?

Laws are required:

- i. To prevent people from several unjust social practices.
- ii. To prohibit the practice of untouchability which was the cause of suffering for millions of people.
- iii. To ensure equality among the citizens of India.
- iv. To provide systems to regulate activities, to derive the maximum benefit from all types of resources.

The parliament plays an important role in making laws. For this it has to be sensitive to the needs of the people.

For example: To protect women from domestic injury and violence by husband, the Parliament enacted a law in 2006, called the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

2. Write in your own words what do you understand by the term the rule of law. In your response include a fictitious or real example of the violation of the rule of law.

The term the 'rule of law' means that all laws apply equally to all citizens and no one can be above the law. The law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender. Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

Example of the violation of the rule of law:

- i. A person giving bride to an official.
- ii. A person driving a two-wheeler without a helmet.
- iii. A person jumping red light and breaking traffic rule.

3. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

Historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India on the basis of many factors, which are:

- i. The colonial rule was arbitrary. They passed the Sedition Act of 1870 in which any person protesting or criticising the colonial government could be arrested without trial.
- ii. The Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of legal sphere in British India.

4. Re-read the story on how a new law on domestic violence get passed. Describe it in your words the different ways in which women's groups worked to make this happen.

- i. When the domestic violence increased, the need for a new law was raised in different forums.
- ii. In 1990, Lawyers Collective, a group of lawyers, law students and activists, after nation wide consultation took the lead in drafting the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection. Bill. This draft Bill was widely circulated.
- iii. In December 2002, the Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the Rajya Sabha and these were also tabled in the Lok Sabha.
- iv. The Committee's report accepted most of the demands of the women's groups and new bill was re-introduced in Parliament in 2005. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.
- v. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, it was sent to the President for his assent.

5. Describe the Rowlatt Act an arbitrary law with example?

The Rowlatt Act, an arbitrary law allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial.

Example:

The Rowlatt Act came into effect on 10 March 1919. In Punjab, protests against this act continued quite actively and on April 10, two leaders of the movement, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew

were arrested. To protest their arrests, a public meeting was held on 13 April at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer entered the park with his troops. They closed the only exit and without giving any warning General Dyer ordered the troops to fire. Several hundreds of people died in this gun fire and many more were wounded including women and children.

