



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 3</b>	<b>Topic: Understanding Laws</b>	<b>Year : 2020-21</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions:</b>
1	When did the Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act come into effect? <b>a. 2006</b> b. 1990 c. 2001 d. 2005
2	Which of the following is above the law in India a. Governor b. Speaker c. Prime Minister <b>d. None of these</b>
3	When was the Sedition Act passed? <b>a.1870</b> b. 1860 c. 1991 d. 1858
4	Abuse of the women includes a. verbal abuse b. sexual abuse c. economic abuse <b>d. All of these</b>
5	A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of him. a. Prime Minister <b>b. President</b> c. Supreme Court d. Speaker
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>
6	All persons in independent India are <u>equal</u> before the law.
7	The Colonial law was <u>arbitrary</u> .
8	Indian Judges begin to play a greater role in making <u>decisions</u> .
9	<u>Girls</u> can also inherit father's property.
<b>III</b>	<b>Very short answer type questions:</b>
10	What is controversial law? The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.
11	What was the Sedition Act? According to the Sedition Act of 1870 any person protesting or criticizing the British government could be arrested without due trial.
12	State one reason why you think the Sedition Act of 1870 was arbitrary? This law was arbitrary because persons were arrested for a variety of reasons that were seldom clarified beforehand as well as because those arrested were often kept in jail without a trial.
13	When was the Hindu Succession Amendment Act revised? The Hindu Succession Amendment Act was revised in 2005.
14	What are the important changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005? According to this new law, sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property.
15	Who has the power to modify laws? The Court has the power to modify or cancel laws if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following questions:</b>
16	How is new law introduced in Parliament?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Bill is a draft statute which becomes law after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.</li> <li>• All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bill.</li> </ul>
17	<p>What are unpopular and controversial laws?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpopular laws: The laws which are constitutionally valid and hence legal but are unpopular and unacceptable to people because they feel that the intention behind it is unfair and harmful. Eg. Municipal law</li> <li>• Controversial laws: The laws which favour one group and disregard the other.</li> </ul>
18	<p>Why are laws required?</p> <p>Laws are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent people from several unjust social practices.</li> <li>• Prohibit the practice of untouchability which was the cause of suffering for millions of people.</li> <li>• Ensure equality among the citizens of India.</li> <li>• Provide systems to regulate activities, to derive the maximum benefit from all types of resources.</li> </ul>
19	<p>How can people express their discontent against unpopular laws in a democracy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People can criticize the unpopular law by conducting public meetings and writing about it in newspaper and news channels.</li> <li>• In this way, citizens can express their unwillingness to accept repressive laws framed by the Parliament.</li> </ul>