



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 9</b>	<b>Topic: Understanding Laws</b>	<b>Year: 2021-22</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions:</b>
1	The Domestic Violence Act to protect crime against women came into effect on ----- <b>a. 2006</b> b. 1990 c. 2001 d. 2005
2	Who presides over the meeting in Lok Sabha? a. Governor <b>b. Speaker</b> c. Prime Minister d. None of these
3	The Act of Sedition was passed in ----- <b>a.1870</b> b. 1860 c. 1991 d. 1858
4	An Abuse against women includes _____ a. verbal abuse b. sexual abuse c. economic abuse <b>d. All of these</b>
5	A bill becomes an Act only after the assent of the ----- a. Prime Minister <b>b. President</b> c. Supreme Court d. Speaker
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks:</b>
6	All the citizens in India are <u>equal</u> before the law.
7	The Colonial laws were <u>arbitrary</u> .
8	Indian Judges played a greater role in <u>decisions</u> making.
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	Define 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	'The Sedition Act of 1870 was arbitrary' State any one Reason. 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	In which year, the Hindu Succession Amendment Act was revised? The Hindu Succession Amendment Act was revised in 2005.
14	What are the important changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 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	<p>Define the term 'Bill'. How a bill become Law?</p> <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 the 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 do we need laws? 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 the unpopular laws in 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>