

Understanding Laws

Question 1.

According to which law, sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property?

- (a) Sedition Act 2005
- (b) Family Protection Act 2007
- (c) Hindu Succession Act 2005
- (d) Sedition Act 1870

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Hindu Succession Act 2005

Question 2.

When did the Rowlatt Act come into effect?

- (a) 13th April 1919
- (b) 10th Feb 2020
- (c) 14th March 1921
- (d) 10th Mar 1919

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 10th Mar 1919

Question 3.

When did the Standing Committee submitted its recommendation to the Rajya Sabha and also tabled in the Lok Sabha regarding the implementation Domestic Violence Act?

- (a) In December 2002
- (b) In October 2005
- (c) In October 2006
- (d) In May 2002

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) In December 2002

Question 4.

“To find fault with or disapprove of a person or thing” for which term this definition is used in Glossary.

- (a) Sedition
- (b) Evolution
- (c) Criticise
- (d) Repressive

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Criticise

Question 5.

One example of the arbitrariness that continued to exist as part of British law is the seditious Act of

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1890
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1921

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1870

Question 6.

What were laid down by Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005?

- (a) Sons, daughters and their mother can get equal share of family property
- (b) Only sons can get a share in the property
- (c) Only sons and daughters can get a share in the property
- (d) Only sons and mother can get a share in the family property

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sons, daughters and their mother can get equal share of family property
Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 laid down that Sons, daughters and their mother can get equal share of family property.

Question 7.

What do you mean by domestic violence?

- (a) Injury and abuse
- (b) Threat of injury
- (c) Physical beating
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Domestic violence refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband, against his wife. Injury may be caused by physically beating up the woman or by emotionally abusing her.

Question 8.

What do you mean by the rule of law?

- (a) All are equal before law.
- (b) Same laws are applicable to all
- (c) No one is above law
- (d) All of these.

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All of these.

Rules of law states that all are equal before law, same laws are applicable to all and no one is above law.

Question 9.

When was the Rowlatt Act was passed?

- (a) 10 March, 1919
- (b) 8 March, 1919
- (c) 12 March, 1919
- (d) 3 March, 1919

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 10 March, 1919

Despite the large number of protests, the Rowlatt Act came into effect on 10 March 1919. The Rowlatt Act allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial.

Question 10.

What do understand by Sedition Act of 1870?

- (a) A person could be arrested and deported.
- (b) Any person criticizing 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.

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Any person criticizing or protesting the British government could be arrested without a trial.

According to Sedition Act of 1870 any person criticizing or protesting the British government could be arrested without a trial.

Question 11.

Who introduced the rule of law in India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Mughals
- (c) British colonialists
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) British colonialists

It is believed that it was the British colonialists who introduced the rule of law in India.

Question 12.

Who was General Dyer?

- (a) English officer
- (b) Indian officer
- (c) Congress head
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) English officer

General Dyer was an English officer responsible for Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. Several hundreds of people died in this gunfire and many more were wounded including women and children.

Question 13.

What is violation of law?

- (a) Crime against the law
- (b) To make new law
- (c) To remove one law
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Crime against the law

To do something wrong or a crime against the law is called violation of law.

Question 14.

What are criminal cases?

- (a) Related to taxes
- (b) Related to property
- (c) Related to criminal
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Related to criminal

Cases involving violation of penal laws such as murder, theft, assault etc. are called criminal cases.

Question 15.

Who made the law?

- (a) Laws are made by president
- (b) Laws are made by prime minister
- (c) Laws are made by sovereign power
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Laws are made by sovereign power

Laws are generally made and enforced by the sovereign power in a country. Neither a

government official, nor a wealthy person nor even the President of the country is above the law.

Question 16.

What was the Sedition Act 1870?

- (a) Rowlatt act
- (b) Arbitrary act
- (c) Protection against British
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Arbitrary act

The Sedition Act 1870 was the arbitrary act passed by the British government. According to it government could arrest any person protesting or criticizing it. Indian nationalists protested and criticized against this arbitrary act of the Bruisers.

Question 17.

What was the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) To control migrants
- (b) To control revolutionary activities
- (c) To control wealth of Indian
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) To control revolutionary activities

Rowlatt Act was passed by the British Government to control revolutionary activities. Under this new rule the government had the authority and the power to arrest people and keep them imprisoned without trial if they are suspected with the charge of terrorism.

Question 18.

Who has the power to modify laws?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) High Court
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Parliament

The parliament has the power to modify or cancel laws which it finds don't adhere to the constitution.

Question 19.

What is rule of law?

- (a) To balance wealth

- (b) To maintain the situation
- (c) To maintain the price
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) To maintain the situation

To govern or to maintain the situation according to law is known as rule of law.

Question 20.

What do you mean by repressive 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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Repressive law means law based on force or pressure, passed against the will of the people and to prevent the person's right to criticize.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. The Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Rosa Parks refusal was the key event that marked the start of Civil Rights Movement.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

3. Repressive means to find fault with or disapprove of a person or thing.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

4. General Dyer order to fire during the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. A public meeting was held on 12th April at Jallianwala Bagh in Talwandi Pakistan.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Sedition Act of 1870	(a) Arrested as per Rowlatt Act.
2. Dr Satyapal	(b) 2006
3. Injury harm or threat by male against his wife.	(c) Arbitrations
4. Domestic Violence Act	(d) 1964
5. Civil Rights Act	(e) Domestic violence

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Sedition Act of 1870	(c) Arbitrations
2. Dr Satyapal	(a) Arrested as per Rowlatt Act.
3. Injury harm or threat by male against his wife.	(e) Domestic violence
4. Domestic Violence Act	(b) 2006
5. Civil Rights Act	(d) 1964

Fill in the blanks

1. The law cannot between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender.

▼ Answer

Answer: discriminate

2. The Rowlatt Act came into effect on

▼ Answer

Answer: 10th March 1919

3. Indians played a major role in the of the during the colonial period.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: evolution, rule of law

4. The Parliament has the important role in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: making laws

5. Several women's organisations, Nation commission for Women unmade submission to the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Parliamentary Standing Committee
