

Question 1.

What do you mean by the term 'domestic' in 'Domestic violence'?

- (a) House in which people live
- (b) House in which people do not live
- (c) A house where a nuclear family lives
- (d) It includes all women who live or have lived together in a shared household with the husband.

Answer: (d) It includes all women who live or have lived together in a shared household with the husband.

Question 2.

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

Answer: (a) General Dyer

Question 3.

What was the Sedition Act 1870?

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

Answer: (b) Arbitrary act

Question 4.

When did the Jallianwala Bagh accident took place?

- (a) 15 April
- (b) 20 April
- (c) 13 April
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) 13 April

Question 5.

Name the lady involved in the rise of Civil Right Movement in US?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Rosa Parks
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Rosa Parks

Question 6.

What is rule of law?

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

Answer: (b) To maintain the situation

Question 7.

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: (c) Laws are made by sovereign power

Question 8.

What are criminal cases?

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

Answer: (c) Related to criminal

Question 9.

What are civil cases?

- (a) Related to taxes
- (b) Related to property
- (c) Related to contract
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Question 10.

What do you mean by the Domestic violence?

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

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 11.

Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2008

Answer: (a) 2005

Question 12.

Where is Jallianwala Bagh located?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Agra
- (d) Dehradun

Answer: (a) Amritsar

Question 13.

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: (b) To control revolutionary activities

Question 14.

Which Act has expanded the meaning of term 'domestic' in terms of law?

- (a) Domestic Violence Act
- (b) Rowlatt Act
- (c) Salt Act
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Domestic Violence Act

Question 15.

Who introduced the rule of law in India?

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

Answer: (c) British colonialists

Question 16.

Who makes laws for a country?

- (a) Representatives in the court
- (b) Representatives in the Parliament
- (c) Representatives in the Red fort
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Representatives in the Parliament

Question 17.

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

Answer: (c) On 10th March, 1919

Question 18.

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: (a) Crime against the law

Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

In a democracy like ours what can a citizen do to reject the repressive laws framed by the Parliament?

Answer:

In a democracy like ours, citizens can express unwillingness for the reflection of the repressive laws.

Question 2.

Name the African American woman who played a key role in the starting of the Civil Right Movement.

Answer:

Rosa Parks was the African American women who Started the Civil Rights Movement.

Question 3.

What does the term Evolution refer to in general?

Answer:

Evolution refers to the process of development from a simple to a complex form and is often used to discuss the development of a species of plants and animals.

Question 4.

State the two examples of-Arbitrariness performed by the British.

Answer:

The two examples are:

Sedition Act of 1870

The Rowlatt Act.

Question 5.

When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident take place?

Answer:

This incident took place on 13th April 1919.

Question 6.

Name the two leaders arrested for the protests against the Rowlatt Act.

Answer:

The two leaders were Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

Question 7.

What does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 say?

Answer:

According to this law, sons, daughter and their mother can get an equal share of family property.

Question 8.

What did the Rowlatt allow the Britishers to perform as arbitrariness?

Answer:

Rowlatt Act allowed the Britishers to imprison people without due trial.

Question 9.

In which year was the sedition Act was introduced?

Answer:

In 1870.

Question 10.

Who is known to be the incharge of making law?

Answer:

Parliament in charge of making laws.

Question 11.

On what basis law cannot discriminate between persons?

Answer:

Law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste and gender.

Question 12.

What was scenario of local laws in Ancient India?

Answer:

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

Question 13.

When does the system of law began to further evolve?

Answer:

System of law began to further evolve during colonial period.

Question 14.

Who is believed to be the introducer of the rule of law in India?

Answer:

It is believed that British colonials were the introducers of the Rule of law in India.

Question 15.

Who began to protest and criticize the arbitrary use of authority by the British?

Answer:

The Indian Nationalists began protesting and criticizing the arbitrary use of authority by the British.

Question 16.

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

Answer:

Hindu Succession Act 2005.

Question 17.

When did standing committee submitted its recommendation for the implementation of Domestic violence Act?

Answer:

In May 2002.

Question 18.

In which year did the Rowlatt act come into effect?

Answer:

In 1919.

Question 19.

Define the term Repressive.

Answer:

It means to control severely in order to prevent free and natural development or expression.

Question 20.

What is meant by 'criticise'?

Answer:

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

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

Define 'Sedition'.

Answer:

This applies to anything that the government might consider as striating up resistance or rebellion against it. In such cases, government does not need absolute evidence in order to arrest persons. Under the sedition Act of 1870, the British had a very broad interpretation of what constituted sedition, and what this meant was that they could arrest and detain any person they would under this act.

Question 2.

Describe the incident that led to the of Civil Rights Movements and the Civil Rights Act in 1964 in the U.S.A.

Answer:

Rosa Parks an African – American woman refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on December 1, 1955. She was protesting against the law on segregation that divided up all public spaces, including the streets, between the whites and the Africans – Americans.

Her refusal was a key event that marked the start of the Civil Rights Movement that led to the Civil Rights Act in 1964 prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the U.S.A.

Question 3.

Why is it more important to refer women who face violence as survivors rather than as victims?

Answer:

Often women who face violence or are abused are seen as victims. But women struggle in several different ways to survive these situations. Therefore, it is more accurate to refer to them as survivors rather than as victims.

Question 4.

Describe the process after which Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.

Answer:

In December 2002, the Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the Rajya Sabha and these were also tabled in the Lok Sabha. The Committee's report accepted most of the demands of the women's groups. Finally a new bill was reintroduced in Parliament in 2005. After being passed in both the house of the Parliament, it was sent to the president for his assent. The protection of women from Domestic violence came into effect in 2006.

Question 5.

How can we say that Parliament has an important role in making laws?

Answer:

The Parliament has an important role in making laws. There are many ways through which this takes place and it is often different groups in society that raise the need for a particular law. An important role of Parliament is to be sensitive to the problems faced by the people. The issues are brought to the attention of the Parliament and the issues to become law.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

What do you understand by domestic violence? Explain how Domestic Violence Act 2005 helps in understanding the term 'Domestic' better.

Answer:

Domestic violence refers to the injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband, against his wife. Injury might be caused by physically beating up the woman or by emotionally abusing her. Abuse of the women can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse.

The protection of women from Domestic violence Act 2005 extend the understanding to the term 'domestic' to include all women who 'live or have lived together in a shared household' with the male member who is perpetrating the violence.

Question 2.

Starting from the Rowlatt Act to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, briefly explain the events, also by mentioning the dates.

Answer:

The British passed the Rowlatt Act which allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial. Indian rationalists including Mahatma Gandhi were vehement in their opposition the Rowlatt Act. Despite the large number of protests, the Rowlatt Act came into effect on 10th march 1919.

In Punjab, protests against this act continued quite actively and on April 10 two leaders of the women, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested. To

protest these arrests, a public meeting was held on 13th April at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. General Dyer entered the park with his troops to fire. Several hundreds of people died in this gunfire and many more were wounded including women and children.