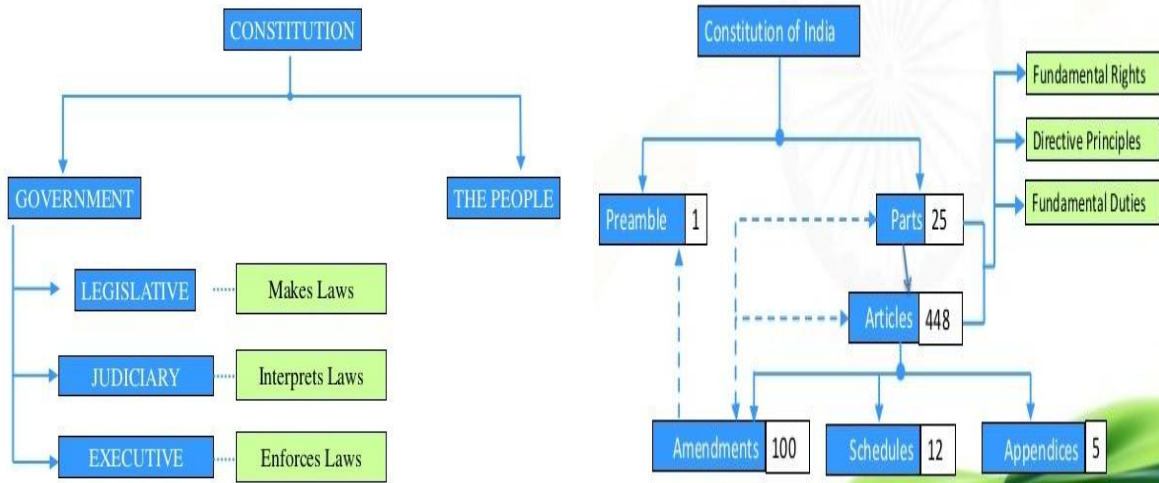


QUESTION BANK

CLASS VIII

CIVICS

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEED FOR LAWS



I) Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Indian Constitution contains _____ articles.
i) 305 ii) 395 iii) 345
2. Which is the body set up by the Indian constitution that is responsible for upholding the legality of the laws?
i) Executive ii) Legislature iii) Judiciary
3. In which year Dowry Prohibition Act has been passed.
i) 1961 ii) 1965 iii) 1958
4. All societies are bound by _____.
i) Wealth ii) Power iii) Rules and laws
5. _____ is a country that became a democracy from a monarchy.
i) Nepal ii) Korea iii) Saudi Arabia
6. Giving and taking of _____ is banned by the law.
i) Dowry ii) Gifts iii) Books
7. India is a _____.
i) Monarchy ii) Democratic Republic iii) Democracy
8. The constitution of India has special provision for the safeguard of _____.
i) General people ii) Scheduled castes and tribes iii) Government officials
9. _____ has been passed in 1995.
i) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
ii) Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Act
iii) Disabilities Act
10. _____ is the evil practice of burning a widow in her husband's funeral pyre.
i) Sati ii) Bonded labour iii) Dowry

11. Why are rules necessary in society?
 i) To make life difficult for people.
 ii) To prevent disputes.
 iii) To make the position of the ruler stronger.
12. A _____ is a set of rules, laws and principles according to which a country is governed.
 i) Government ii) Constitution iii) Ordinary bill
13. _____ is ruled by king or queen.
 i) Monarchy ii) Democracy iii) Oligarchy
14. The Silent Valley was declared a _____ in 1985.
 i) National Park ii) Museum iii) Sanctuary
15. The _____ has the right to declare a law null and void.
 i) Legislature ii) Executive iii) Judiciary
16. A man demands dowry from the family of the woman he is going to marry. Under which law can she get him arrested?
 i) Dowry Prohibition Act ii) Disabilities Act iii) Protection of human Rights Act
17. Indian constitution contains _____ schedules.
 i) 14 ii) 12 iii) 18
18. In 1973, the Kerala State Electricity board proposed to build a dam across the _____ river.
 i) Dowry Prohibition Act ii) Kaveri iii) Ganga
19. The constitution lays down the fundamental rights and duties of _____.
 i) Ministers ii) Government Officials iii) Citizens
20. Every law enacted by the _____ has to conform to the provisions of the constitution.
 i) Executive ii) Legislature iii) Police

II) Define:-

1. Democracy
2. Constitution
3. Dowry
4. Legislature
5. Executive
6. Judiciary
7. Null and void
8. Dissent
9. Federal
10. Rule of law

III) Very short and Short questions:-

1. Which is the lengthiest constitution in the world?
2. Name two freedom fighters who resorted to various forms of protest under the British rule.
3. Name two laws which are framed to protect the rights of minority groups in India.
4. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?

5. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?
6. What do mean by legality of laws?
7. Give any two forms in which dissent can be expressed?
8. What do you understand by a secular state?
9. Who is known as the father of Indian constitution?
10. Explain why rules and laws are necessary for a society?

ANSWER KEY:-

I) MCQs:

1. 395
2. Judiciary
3. 1961
4. Rules and laws
5. Nepal
6. Dowry
7. Democratic republic
8. Scheduled castes and tribes
9. Disabilities Act
10. Sati
11. To prevent disputes
12. Constitution
13. Monarchy
14. National park
15. Judiciary
16. Dowry Prohibition Act
17. 12
18. Kuntipuzha
19. Citizens
20. Legislature

II) Define:

1. Ruled by the people.
2. Set of rules and principles according to which a country is governed.
3. Property given to a woman on her marriage by her father.
4. Legislature is the body with a authority to make laws for a country.
5. The executive is the body having the power to put plans or actions into effect.
6. The judiciary is the body concerned with upholding the law.
7. No longer in affect.
8. Protest or opposition to express dissatisfaction of a group of people for a law.
9. Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.
10. Violation of the laws is made punishable and no one is above the law.

III) Very short and Short questions:

- 1. The Indian constitution.**
- 2. Bhagat Singh and Mathma Gandhi.**
- 3. i) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.
ii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989.**
- 4. A democratic country need a constitution as:-
 - i) It expresses the self determination of the citizens.**
 - ii) It embodies the civil rights of the people.**
 - iii) It establishes the legal framework for democracy.****
- 5. If there are no restrictions on the power of the elected representatives the leaders might misuse the powers given to them. The Indian Constitution provides safeguards against this misuse of power by our political leaders.**
- 6. Legality of laws means that laws contained in the constitution are sacrosanct and binding on every citizen of India. Judiciary is entrusted with the job of upholding the legality of the constitution.**
- 7. Peaceful marches, non-cooperation.**
- 8. A secular state is sad to be officially neutral in matters of religion, supporting neither religion nor irreligion.**
- 9. Dr B.R Ambedkar**
- 10. Rules and laws help to bring about order in human lives .When a group of people live together there are bound to be differences of opinion on various issues. Rules and laws help to resolve conflicts in an impartial and peaceful manner.**