



মণিপুরৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগ (ডি.এ.ই.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

Chapter - 18

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

SOLUTIONS:

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in one word or a sentence:

(a) **Why do we need a constitution?**

Ans: We need a constitution because it provides safeguards against injustice, misuse of powers of the authorities and mismanagement.

(b) **Which fundamental right will the following situation violate?**

If the government objects the promotion of an officer because he is a Christian.

Ans: Right to Equality.

(c) **What does a violation of law invite?**

Ans: A violation of law invites punishment.

2. Answer the following in about 30/40 words each:

a. **Explain an example of arbitrary law imposed by the British government.**

Ans: The Sedition Act of 1870 is an example of arbitrary law imposed by the British government. Under this law any person who protested or criticised the British government could be arrested without any trial.

b. **State the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.**

Ans: Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 states that sons and daughters alike can claim equal share of parental property after marriage. (Earlier, before the amendment of this act, married daughters could not inherit property from their parents. This act rectified that.)

c. **What is a controversial law?**

Ans: Some laws are constitutionally valid but it can be unpopular and controversial to people. A controversial law is such a law which people may feel that the intention behind it is unfair and harmful even though it is constitutionally valid. AFSPA, NSA or POTA are examples of such act.

(*Note:

AFSPA means Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1958.

NSA means National Security Act of 1980.

POTA means Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2002).

d. What is domestic violence?

Ans: Domestic violence means exploitation, physical assault, harassment, scolding, beating of housewives by their husbands and in-laws. In short, torturing housewives. (But under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005, women now can enjoy peace and social justice.)

3. Choose the correct answer:

(i) Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution?

- a. Rajendra Prasad
- b. Dr. Ambedkar
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Mahatma Gandhi

(ii) Which fundamental right prohibits trafficking of women and children?

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) Right Against Exploitation

Answers: (i)- (b) Dr. Ambedkar , (ii)- (d) Right Against Exploitation

