



Unit 3

CIVICS

UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the meaning of secularism
- ❑ To know the importance of secularism
- ❑ To develop the appreciation of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution
- ❑ To analyse the importance of secular education
- ❑ To discuss the constitutional provisions related to secularism



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Secularism means

- a) State is against to all religions
 - b) State accepts only one religion
 - c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
 - d) None of these
- [Ans : c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion]**

2. India is a land of _____

- a) multi - religious faith
 - b) multi - cultural beliefs
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- [Ans : c) Both (a) & (b)]**

3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in _____.

- a) 1951
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1967
- [Ans : b) 1976]**

4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?

- a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Fundamental Duty
 - c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - d) Preamble of the Constitution
- [Ans : d) Preamble of the Constitution]**





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is a land of multi religious faith.

- (a) Japan (b) China (c) India (d) England

[Ans : (c) India]

2. _____ of religion is related to fundamental rights.

- (a) Right to freedom (b) Right to equality
(c) Right to liberty (d) Right to ideology

[Ans : (a) Right to freedom]

3. In Article 26, which type of freedom is discussed?

- (a) religions instructions
(b) moral education
(c) freedom to manage religious affairs
(d) freedom of secularism

[Ans : (c) freedom to manage religious affairs]

4. _____ is a part of democracy which grants equal rights to people.

- (a) Socialism (b) Freedom (c) Constitution (d) Secularism

[Ans : (d) Secularism]

5. Secularism is _____ in India.

- (a) Valuable (b) Invaluable
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these

[Ans : (b) Invaluable]

6. The Mughal emperor _____ followed the policy of religious toleration.

- (a) Babar (b) Shah Alam (c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan

[Ans : (c) Akbar]

7. Government of India declares _____ for all religious festivals.

- (a) Money (b) Gifts (c) Bonus (d) Holidays

[Ans : (d) Holidays]

8. The term secularism has been derived from the _____ word.

- (a) Greek (b) British (c) Tamil (d) Latin

[Ans : (d) Latin]

9. _____ British newspaper editor coined the term 'secularism'.

- (a) George Jacob Holyoake (b) Gandhi
(c) Nethaji (d) None of these

[Ans : (a) George Jacob Holyoake]

10. The word 'saeculum' meaning _____.

- (a) 'an age' (b) the spirit of an age
(c) both 'a' and 'b' (d) none of these

[Ans : (c) both 'a' and 'b']





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in _____.
a) 1951 b) 1976 c) 1974 d) 1967
- The word secularism was not mentioned in our constitution when it was adopted in _____.
(a) 1947 (b) 1948s (c) 1949 (d) 1950
- India is a land of _____.
a) multi - religious faith b) multi - cultural beliefs
c) Both (1) & (2) d) None of these

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The Indian state works in various ways to prevent _____.
- _____ is a lack of belief in god and gods.
- Secularism is invaluable for a _____.

III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Saeculum	–	a) Khajuraho
2.	Ashoka	–	b) Neutral in religious matter
3.	Principle of neutrality	–	c) Latin word
4.	Hindu temple	–	d) 12 th Rock Edict

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration.
- “India will be a land of many faith, equally honoured and respected, but of one national outlook” was said by Mahatma Gandhi.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

(4 × 2 = 8)

- State the objectives of secularism.
- Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism?
- What is the religious toleration of Akbar?
- Write a short note on Article-27.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Why we need secular education?





Unit 4

HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNO

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Understand what human rights are.
- ❑ Understand the relationship between rights and responsibilities.
- ❑ Know the importance of Human rights.
- ❑ Understand that human rights belong to everybody.
- ❑ Appreciate the meaning and significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the Second World War _____ has taken several measures to protect the human rights.

a) UNO	b) Supreme Court
c) International Court of Justice	d) None

[Ans : a) UNO]
2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.

a) Beijing	b) New York	c) Delhi	d) None
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[Ans : a) Beijing]
3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in _____.

a) 1990	b) 1993	c) 1978	d) 1979
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[Ans : b) 1993]
4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of _____.

a) Girl Child	b) Children	c) Women	d) None
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[Ans : c) Women]
5. When is Human Rights Day observed?

a) 9 th December	b) 10 th December
c) 11 th December	d) 12 th December

[Ans : b) 10th December]





7. Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.

- Ans.** (i) Civil Rights
 (ii) Political Rights
 (iii) Social Rights
 (iv) Economic Rights
 (v) Cultural Rights

VII. Answer the following in detail:

1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.

Ans.

S. No.	Human Rights	Civil Rights
1.	Human Rights belong to everyone, everywhere, regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race, religion or age.	Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or state.
2.	Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universsal in all countries.	Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the constitution.
3.	No nation may rightfully deprive human rights to an individual.	Different nations can grant or deny different civil rights and liberties.
4.	Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.	Civil rights are creation of the society.

2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.

Ans.

- Inherent** - they are not granted by any person or authority.
- Fundamental** - they are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- Inalienable** - they cannot be taken away from the individual.
- Indivisible** - they can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
- Universal** - they are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status. They are enforceable without national border.

3. What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?

- Ans.** (i) The child is considered as an important national asset.
 (ii) The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop.
 (iii) So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society.





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the _____ war, UNO has taken several measures to protect the human rights.
 (a) First world (b) Second world
 (c) Third world (d) None of these
[Ans : (b) Second world]
2. In _____ women from all over the world gathered at Beijing.
 (a) 1994 (b) 1995 (c) 1999 (d) 1996
[Ans : (b) 1995]
3. The _____ commission was constituted in 1993.
 (a) State Human Rights (b) Local Human Rights
 (c) National Human Rights (d) Union Human Rights
[Ans : (c) National Human Rights]
4. The _____ declared 1979 as the International year of women.
 (a) UNO (b) UNESCO (c) UDHRC (d) SHRC
[Ans : (a) UNO]
5. _____ is celebrated on 10th December every year.
 (a) Valentine's day (b) Human Freedom Day
 (c) Human Rights Day (d) World Environment Day
[Ans : (c) Human Rights Day]
6. _____ of Human Rights contain 30 Articles.
 (a) Universal Declaration (b) National Declaration
 (c) State Declaration (d) District Declaration
[Ans : (a) Universal Declaration]
7. The _____ was formed on 17th April 1997.
 (a) Universal Human Rights Commission
 (b) State Human Rights Commission
 (c) District Human Rights Commission
 (d) Local Human Rights Commission
[Ans : (b) State Human Rights Commission]
8. _____ was established in the year 1945.
 (a) UNESCO (b) SHRC (c) NHRC (d) UNO
[Ans : (d) UNO]
9. _____ are related to individuals and society.
 (a) Human Liberty (b) Human Rights
 (c) Human Freedom (d) Petition of Right
[Ans : (b) Human Rights]



**UNIT TEST****Time : 1 hr.****Marks : 25****I. Choose the correct answer :****(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.
a) Beijing b) New York c) Delhi d) none
2. UNO has declared _____ year as international year of women.
(a) 1979 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1961
3. When is Human Rights Day observed?
a) 9th December b) 10th December
c) 11th December d) 12th December

II. Fill in the blanks :**(3 × 1 = 3)**

1. The State Human Rights commission was formed on _____.
2. The United Nations Organisation was drafted in _____.
3. Human Rights are _____ rights.

III. Match the following :**(4 × 1 = 4)**

	A		B
1.	Petition of Right	–	a) 1986
2.	The Child Labour Act	–	b) 1628 England
3.	The English Bill of Rights	–	c) 1791
4.	The US Constitution and Bill of Rights	–	d) Civil Rights

IV. True or False :**(2 × 1 = 2)**

1. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:**(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Write about Right to Education Act.
2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.
3. Write a few lines about the State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu.
4. List out the Four basic characteristics of Human Rights.

VI. Answer the following in detail:**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.

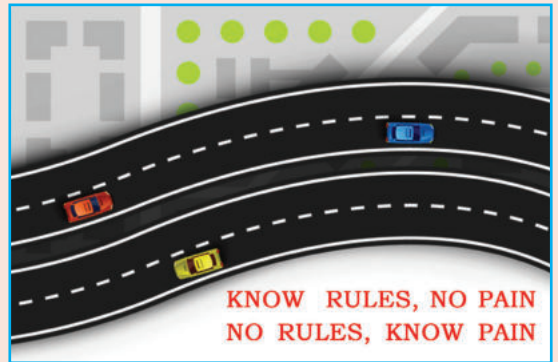


Unit 5

ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Understand the importance of road safety.
- ❑ Analyze the causes for the road accidents.
- ❑ Recognize the safety measures to be followed while driving.
- ❑ Develop skills to identify and respond to traffic hazards.
- ❑ Can move confidently and safely on road.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. At a red light
 - a) You can keep going if the path looks clear.
 - b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.
 - c) Quickly you can reply your friend's text message.
 - d) You can attend call. **[Ans : b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.]**
2. Pedestrians can cross the road only _____.
 - a) at anywhere
 - b) near the signals
 - c) at Zebra crossing
 - d) none **[Ans : c) at Zebra crossing]**
3. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of _____ every year.
 - a) December
 - b) January
 - c) March
 - d) May **[Ans : b) January]**
4. For emergency, call _____ for ambulance service.
 - a) 108
 - b) 100
 - c) 106
 - d) 101 **[Ans : a) 108]**
5. What are the causes for the road accidents?
 - a) Over Speeding
 - b) Drunken Driving
 - c) Distraction to Drivers
 - d) All of these **[Ans : d) All of these]**



- (iv) Don't Run on Roads
- (v) Always use sidewalks
- (vi) Cross roads and Pedestrian crossing
- (vii) Never cross road at bends
- (viii) Staying safe on a bicycle

2. Demonstrate road safety techniques.

Ans. Defensive Driving Behaviour :

- (i) Drive defensively
- (ii) Avoid all distractions - keep both eyes on the road and hands on the steering wheel.
- (iii) Be visible - drive with your lights on.
- (iv) Headlights should be dipped well before an approaching vehicle is within range of the main beam.
- (v) Stay within the speed limit at all times.

3. Prepare Road Safety Awareness pocket guide and circulate in school.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent _____.

- (a) Road Safety
- (b) Road Accident
- (c) Improper Lights
- (d) None of these

[Ans : (b) Road Accident]

2. At a green light

- (a) You can keep going if the path looks clear
- (b) You must stop and wait for it turn green
- (c) Quickly you can reply your friends text message
- (d) You can attend call immediately

[Ans : (a) You can keep going if the path looks clear]

3. _____ can cross the road only at Zebra crossing.

- (a) Animals
- (b) Birds
- (c) Pedestrians
- (d) All of these

[Ans : (c) Pedestrians]

4. _____ week is celebrated in the month of January every year.

- (a) Road safety
- (b) Railway safety
- (c) Air safety
- (d) Water safety

[Ans : (a) Road safety]



**IV. State True or False :**

1. Road accidents are undesired events that leads to make as happy. [Ans : False]
2. Consumption of alcohol increases concentration. [Ans : False]
3. The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time. [Ans : True]
4. Call 103 for traffic accident. [Ans : True]
5. Call 108 for fire accident. [Ans : False]
6. Anti-locking Brake System (ABS) has been made mandatory on heavy vehicles. [Ans : True]
7. Cross only at Zebra crossing. [Ans : True]
8. The rule of the road regulation was brought into effect from 1st July 1999. [Ans : False]
9. Green Signal indicates you may go if the way is clear. [Ans : True]
10. The speed limit is related to the traffic condition of the area and maintain speed limit. [Ans : True]
11. Cautionary signs are generally, in square shape. [Ans : False]
12. Flashing Yellow Signal indicates a slow down and proceed with caution. [Ans : True]
13. Informatory Signs not gives information regarding directions and destination etc. [Ans : False]

V. Consider the following statements and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer :

1. Which of the following statements is / are correct :
 - i) Road safety is primarily meant about the protection and security of all road users.
 - ii) We should not follow the road safety rules and signs.
 - iii) We must use seatbelt for four wheeler.
 - iv) We shouldn't use helmet for motor cycle / two wheeler

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv) are Correct (b) (i) & (iii) are Correct
 (c) (ii) and (iv) are Correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are Correct

[Ans : (b) (i) and (iii) are Correct]

2. **Assertion (A) :** Consumption of Alcohol reduces concentration.
Reason (R) : Drunken Driving hampers vision due to dizziness.
 - a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true

[Ans : (a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A]





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of _____ every year.

- a) December b) January c) March d) May

2. Flashing Red Signal means to come to complete _____.

- (a) Go (b) Stop
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) Slow

3. 'Setu Bharatam', a program was launched in _____

- a) 2014 b) 2015 c) 2016 d) 2017

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1.  – it refers to _____.

2. _____ controls the speed of the vehicle.

3. Yellow number plate is for _____ vehicle.

III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

A		B	
1.	Fatal Accident	–	a) 40
2.	Informatory Signs	–	b) One pillion rider
3.	Cautionary Signs	–	c) Over speeding
4.	Two wheeler	–	d) Rectangular shape

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time.

2. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Why road safety is very important to us?

2. What is the aim of observing Road Safety Week?

3. Write a short note on steady Green Arrow Signal.

4. Write a short note on Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 - 2020.





Unit 6

CIVICS

DEFENCE & FOREIGN POLICY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students acquire knowledge about

- ❑ The Indian Armed Forces
- ❑ Paramilitary Defence Forces
- ❑ Foreign Policy of India
- ❑ India's relation with neighbouring countries



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our**
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Governor
 - d) Chief Minister

[Ans : a) President]
2. **The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure**
 - a) National Security
 - b) National Unity
 - c) Defending the nation from external aggression
 - d) All the above

[Ans : d) All the above]
3. **The Army day is**
 - a) 15th January
 - b) 1st February
 - c) 10th March
 - d) 7th October

[Ans : a) 15th January]
4. **Assam Rifles is under the control of**
 - a) Ministry of Defence
 - b) National Security Advisor
 - c) PMO
 - d) Ministry of Home Affairs

[Ans : d) Ministry of Home Affairs]
5. **Indian Coast Guard was established in**
 - a) 1976
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1978
 - d) 1979

[Ans : c) 1978]
6. **India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is**
 - a) Satyameva Jayate
 - b) Panchasheel
 - c) both of these
 - d) None of these

[Ans : b) Panchasheel]
7. **Which of the following islands belonged to India ?**
 - a) Andaman and Maldives
 - b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island
 - c) Sri Lanka and Maldives
 - d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

[Ans : b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island]





- (iii) It aims to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the constitution.
- (iv) Its specialised wing is The Rapid Action Force.

4. Name the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement.

Ans. The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement were Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.

5. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.

Ans. The basic principles of India's foreign policy are

- (i) Preservation of national interest
- (ii) Achievement of world peace
- (iii) Disarmament
- (iv) Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism
- (v) Increasing the number of friendly nations

6. Name the member countries of the SAARC.

Ans. The member countries of SAARC are India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan.

VII. Answer the following in detail :

1. Describe the structure and administration of Indian Army.

Ans. Army :

- (i) The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world.
- (ii) It is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general.
- (iii) The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, national unity, defending the nation from external aggression, internal threats.
- (iv) The Indian Army has a regimental system.
- (v) It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

Navy :

The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union, act to deter or defeat any threats or aggression against the territory, people or maritime interests of India.

Air Force :

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its primary mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict. The Chief of Air Staff, an air chief marshal, is a four-star officer and is responsible for the bulk of operational command of the Air Force.

2. Write about Paramilitary Defence Forces.

- Ans.**
- (i) The Paramilitary Defence Forces help in maintaining internal security.
 - (ii) Protecting the Coastal line and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces".





- 3. The Assam Rifles came into being in**
 (a) 1830 (b) 1840 (c) 1835 (d) 1845
[Ans : (c) 1835]
- 4. Kadaram was conquered by_____.**
 (a) Raja Raja (b) Rajendra (c) Mamalla (d) Narasimhan
[Ans : (b) Rajendra]
- 5. The Central Industrial Security Forces (CISF) was set up in _____.**
 (a) 1969 (b) 1950 (c) 1955 (d) 1972
[Ans : (a) 1969]
- 6. Normal tenure of membership in Home guards is _____ years.**
 (a) 2 to 4 (b) 3 to 5 (c) 1 to 2 (d) 5 to 6
[Ans : (b) 3 to 5]
- 7. The end of racialism in South Africa ended in _____.**
 (a) 1889 (b) 1992 (c) 1990 (d) 1995
[Ans : (c) 1990]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1.** India has always maintained _____ relationship with all the other countries in the world.
[Ans : cordial]
- 2.** Indian Armed Forces come under _____.
[Ans : Ministry of Defence]
- 3.** Indian Air force primary mission is to secure _____.
[Ans : Indian Air force]
- 4.** The highest attainable rank in the Indian Army is _____.
[Ans : Field Marshal]
- 5.** During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the _____ borders.
[Ans : International]
- 6.** National Cadet Corps is a _____ organisation.
[Ans : Tri - Services]
- 7.** India's foreign policy was evolved with the background of her _____ sufferings.
[Ans : Colonial]
- 8.** A determined fighter against apartheid was _____.
[Ans : Nelson Manadala]
- 9.** South East Asia begins with _____ India.
[Ans : North East]
- 10.** India gives highest priority to her _____.
[Ans : Neighbours]

III. Match the following:

1.	Navy Day	–	a) 8 th October
2.	Coast Guard Day	–	b) 7 th October
3.	Air Force Day	–	c) 7 th December
4.	Rapid Action Force Day	–	d) 4 th December
5.	Armed Forces Flag day	–	e) 1 st February

[Ans: 1 –d; 2 –e; 3 –a; 4 –b; 5 –c]



**7. Write a note on National Cadet Corps. (NCC).**

- Ans.**
- (i) NCC is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force.
 - (ii) It is engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens.
 - (iii) It is a voluntary organization.
 - (iv) It recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India.
 - (v) The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

8. Who was Nelson Mandela?

- Ans.**
- (i) Nelson Mandela – Leader of the African National Council of South Africa.
 - (ii) He fought against the policy of apartheid known as racial discrimination.
 - (iii) It is against humanism and democracy.
 - (iv) India opposed all types of racial discrimination.
 - (v) The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990.

9. Mention the countries with which India shares its borders.

- Ans.** India is a vast country with
- (i) Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
 - (ii) China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
 - (iii) Bangladesh to the east
 - (iv) Myanmar to the far east
 - (v) Sri Lanka (south-east) and
 - (vi) Maldives (south-west)

VII. Answer the following in detail:**1. Explain the role of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF).**

- Ans.**
- (i) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) come under Ministry of Home affairs and with five wings.
 - (ii) The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) comes under CAPA.
 - (iii) Its main mission is to enable government to maintain Rule of Law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently.
 - (iv) The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF
 - (v) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP). It is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh (India – China border).
 - (vi) The Border Security Force (BSF) is a border guarding force of India.
 - (vii) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10th March 1969. Its duties are guarding sensitive governmental buildings, the Delhi Metro, and providing airport security.
 - (viii) Sashastra Seema Bal/Special Service Bureau (SSB) is the border guarding force for Nepal and Bhutan border.
 - (ix) The Indian Home Guard is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.
 - (x) To protect and guard our nation, our armed forces are always kept ready. Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians.



**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences :**

1. Why national security is very essential?
2. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.
3. Mention the division of the security forces in India.

VII. Answer in detail:**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Write five principles of Panchasheel.

Answer Key

- I 1) a) President 2) c) 1978 3) a) 1969 4) b) 3 to 5
- II 1) Jawaharlal Nehru 2) V.K. Krishna Menony 3) Ministry of Defence
- III 1 -c; 2 -d; 3 -a; 4 -b
- IV 1) False 2) True
- V 1) c) A is correct and R explains A
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VI - 1
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VI - 5
3) Refer Sura's Guide, (Additional) Q. No. VI - 1
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Q. No. VII - 3





3. The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court. **[Ans : True]**
4. Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal court of appeal. **[Ans : False]**
5. The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India. **[Ans : True]**
6. The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen. **[Ans : True]**

V. Choose the correct statement.

1. Consider the following statements.

- i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.
- ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

[Ans : (c) Both i and ii]

2. Consider the following statements.

- i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.
- ii) The Calcutta High Court was established in 1862.
- iii) The Government of India Act, 1935 created Federal Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) i,iii only
- d) All the above

[Ans : (d) All the above]

3. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Supreme Court?

- i) The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land.
- ii) It was established by part V under Chapter IV of Indian Constitution.
- iii) Supreme court cannot transfer cases from one High court to another
- iv) Its decisions are binding on all courts

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. iii
- d. iv **[Ans : (c) iii]**

4. Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R) : It maintains records of the court proceedings and its decisions are finding upon the lower courts.

- a) A is correct and R is wrong.
- b) Both A and R are Wrong
- c) A is correct and R explains A
- d) A is correct and R does not explain A

[Ans : (c) A is correct and R explains A]

5. Agree or disagree

- a) Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme court.
- b) Rich and powerful people control the judiciary system.
- c) Every citizen has a right to get justice through the courts.
- d) Politicians can not control over judges

[Ans : We agree with a, c, and d. Disagree with b]





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Supreme Court administers _____.
 (a) justice (b) settles disputes
 (c) protects fundamental rights (d) all of the above
[Ans : (d) all of the above]
2. Fatawa - i - Alamgiri written in _____.
 (a) 1670 (b) 1680 (c) 1660 (d) 1690
[Ans : (a) 1670]
3. The East India Company established a Mayor's Court in _____.
 (a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) All of the above
[Ans : (d) All of the above]
4. Circuit Court was set up at _____.
 (a) Calcutta (b) Patna (c) Dacca (d) All of the above
[Ans : (d) All of the above]
5. The cases dealing with land records are dealt with by _____.
 (a) Sessions Court (b) Panchayat Courts
 (c) Revenue Courts (d) Lok Adalat
[Ans : (c) Revenue Courts]
6. Fast Track courts were established in the year _____.
 (a) 2000 (b) 1950 (c) 2010 (d) 1999
[Ans : (a) 2000]
7. Tele Law service is for the people in _____ areas.
 (a) industrial (b) rural (c) Urban (d) Coastal
[Ans : (b) rural]
8. In 2005 these courts were established _____.
 (a) Mobile courts (b) Family Courts
 (c) E - courts (d) None of the above
[Ans : (c) E - courts]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In ancient period Dharmic laws governed not only the individual but also the _____.
[Ans : Society]
2. Amongst the Vajjis, there was a board of _____ Kulikas for the investigation of criminal cases.
[Ans : eight]
3. A under the British a supreme court was established in 1824 in _____.
[Ans : Bombay]



**(c) Judiciary during Modern period :**

- (i) The Indian judicial system and laws we have today was formed by the British during the colonial rule in the country. The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1727 (Under the Charter of 1726) when the Mayor's court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were established by the East India Company.
- (ii) Lord Cornwallis reorganised the civil and criminal judicial system. During the period of William Bentinck four Circuit courts were abolished.
- (iii) The Government of India Act 1935 created Federal Court.

2. Explain the Structure of Courts in India.

Ans. There are three different levels of courts in our country.

Supreme Court of India

- Its decisions are binding on all courts.
- Can transfer judges of High Courts.
- Can move cases from any courts to itself.
- Can transfer cases from one High Court to another.



High Court

- Can hear appeals from lower courts.
- Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights.
- Can deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the State.
- Exercises superintendence and control over courts below it.



District Court

- Deals with cases arising in the District.
- Considers appeals on decisions given by lower courts.
- Decides cases involving serious criminal offences.



Subordinate Courts

- Consider cases of civil and criminal nature.

3. Write a note on a) District Courts, b) Sessions Court, c) The Panchayat Courts, d) The Revenue Courts.

- Ans.**
- (a) **District Courts :** The Courts that hear civil cases at the district level are called District Courts.
 - (b) **Sessions Court :** The Courts that hear criminal cases are called the Sessions Court.
 - (c) **The Panchayat Courts:** The Panchayat Courts deal with Civil and Criminal cases at the village level.
 - (d) **The Revenue courts:** The Revenue courts deal with the cases of land records. It also assesses and collects land revenue from the land holders.

