

Class 8 Civics Important Questions Chapter 2

Understanding Secularism

Answers at the Bottom

1. When did the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act come into effect?

1. 2006
2. 1990
3. 2001
4. 2005

2. A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of_____.

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Supreme Court
4. Speaker

3. When was the Sedition Act passed?

1. 1870
2. 1860
3. 1919
4. 1858

4. Abuse of the woman includes.....

1. Economic abuse
2. Sexual abuse
3. Verbal abuse
4. All of these

5. Match the following:

(i) The Sedition Act	(a) 2006
(ii) Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act	(b) 1919
(iii) Rowlatt Act	(c) Lead to conflict

6. 1. All persons in independent India are..... before the law.
2. The colonial law was.....
3. Indian judges began to play a greater role in making.....
4. The role of citizens is crucial in helping the.....frame different concerns that people might have into laws.

7. State True or False:

1. Girls can inherit father's property.
2. The British government was good to the Indian people.
3. The Indian Constitution served the Indians with the laws which are equal to all without any discrimination.
4. The Parliament does not have any role in making laws.

8. What is controversial law?

9. What do you mean by the rule of law?

10. What are the different ways to criticise the unpopular laws?

11. Indian nationalists never dared to criticise the arbitrary use of authority by the British.
(True/False)

12. Explain the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.

13. Why are laws required?

Answer

4. 2005, **Explanation:** The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2005.

1. President, **Explanation:** A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of President.

1. 1870, **Explanation:** Under the Sedition Act of 1870, the British had a very broad interpretation of what constituted seduction and what this meant was that they could arrest and detain any person they wanted under this Act.

4. All of these, **Explanation:** Abuse of the woman can also include verbal, sexual and economic abuse.

1. The Sedition Act – (d) 1870

2. Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act – (a) 2006

3. Rowlatt Act – (b) 1919

4. Controversial Laws – (c) Lead to conflict

1. equal

2. arbitrary

3. decisions

4. Parliament

1. **True**

2. **False**

3. **True**

4. **False**

2. The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.

3. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

4. The different ways to criticise the unpopular laws are- newspapers, TV, protests, meetings etc.

5. False: Indian nationalists protested and criticised arbitrary and repressive laws being enforced by the British.

6. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 was enacted to remove gender discriminatory provisions in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. According to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property after the death of their father.

7. Laws are required to:

1. Prevent people from several unjust social practices.

2. Prohibit the practice of untouchability which was the cause of suffering for millions of people.

3. Ensure equality among the citizens of India.

4. Provide systems to regulate activities, to derive the maximum benefit from all types of resources.

The parliament plays an important role in making laws. For this, it has to be sensitive to the needs of the people.

For example: To protect women from domestic injury and violence by husband, the Parliament enacted a law in 2006, called the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.