



Brain International School
Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO - 2

SUBJECT: S.SC

CLASS-VIII

MAY, 2025

Civics Ch – 2 Understanding Secularism

Q1.Which of the following is not a feature of Indian secularism?

- a) The state does not uphold any religion as the state religion
- b) Citizens have the right to propagate their religion
- c) The government promotes one religion over others
- d) The state maintains religious neutrality

Q2.The Indian Constitution ensures secularism by:

- a) Abolishing all religions
- b) Allowing religious conversion by force
- c) Prohibiting discrimination based on religion
- d) Declaring India a religious state

Q3.Assertion (A): The Indian State intervenes in religious practices in some cases.

Reason (R): The government intervenes to ensure equality and protect fundamental rights.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both 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

Q4.Assertion (A): Indian secularism focuses on the principle of separation of religion from the State.

Reason (R): India has no official religion and treats all religions equally.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both 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

Q5. Define secularism in the context of the Indian Constitution.

Q6. How does the Indian government ensure religious freedom for all?

Q7. Mention two ways in which the Indian State practices secularism.

Civics Ch-3 Parliament and making of laws

Q1.The Indian Parliament consists of:

- a) Lok Sabha and President only
- b) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha only
- c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and Prime Minister
- d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President

Q2.What is the term of the Lok Sabha?

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) Till the President dissolves it

Q3.Read the following extract and answer the questions that follows:

In democratic societies, the Constitution often lays down rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders. In the case of the Indian Constitution, many of these laws are contained in the section on Fundamental Rights.The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth. The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Which section of the Indian Constitution contains laws that guard against the misuse of authority by political leaders?
- (b) List the grounds on which the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination under the Right to Equality.
- (c)Why the Right to Equality is considered an important Fundamental Right in a democracy?

Q4. What is the role of Parliament in a democracy like India?

Q5. Differentiate between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (any two points).