



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

SECULARISM

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Which of the following do you feel are compatible with the idea of secularism?

Give reasons.

- (a) Absence of domination of one religious group by another.
- (b) Recognition of a state religion.
- (c) Equal state support to all religions.
- (d) Mandatory prayers in schools.
- (e) Allowing separate educational institutions for any minority community.
- (f) Appointment of temple management bodies by the government.
- (g) Intervention of state to ensure entry of Dalits in temples.



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2. Some of the key characteristics of western and Indian model of secularism have got mixed up. Separate them and make a new table.



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3. What do you understand by secularism? Can it be equated with religious tolerance?



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4. Do you agree with the following statements? Give reasons for supporting or opposing any of them.

(a) Secularism does not allow us to have a religious identity.

(b) Secularism is against inequality within a

religious group or between different religious groups.

(c) Secularism has a western-Christian origin. It is not suitable for India.



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5. Indian secularism focuses on more than the religion-state separation. Explain.



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6. Explain the concept of principled distance.



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Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The declares that every Indian citizen has a right to live with freedom and dignity in any part of the country.



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2. Secularism is first and foremost a doctrine that opposes all such forms of domination.



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3. Select the correct option.

More than 1,000 persons, mostly, were massacred during the post-Godhra riots in Gujarat in 2002.

A. Hindus

B. Muslims

C. Christians

D. Jains

Answer: b



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4. Select the correct option.

Idea of secularism is a normative doctrine which seeks to realise a society.

A. Religious

B. Secular

C. Political

D. Cultural

Answer: b



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5. Select the correct option.

A state governed directly by a priestly order is called state. Socrates

A. Nation-state

B. Classic

C. Theocratic

D. Political

Answer: c



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6. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Linguistic domination cannot be identified only with inter-religious domination. It takes

another conspicuous form, namely, intrareligious domination.



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement. The state in England in the sixteenth century was run by a priestly class but clearly favoured the Anglican Church and its members.



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. All secular states have one thing in common: they are theocratic and do they establish a religion.



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9. Identify the official religion England had.



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10. Identify the official state religion of Pakistan.



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11. Identify the model by which it was inspired- separation of religion and state is understood as mutual exclusion.



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12. What do you mean by 'secular'?



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13. What is 'secularismo'?



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14. What do you mean by 'Dharma'?



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15. What are main the dimensions of secularism?



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16. Mention religions-based discriminations from Europe and Israel?



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17. Mention the conditions of religious minorities in India's two neighbouring states of Pakistan and Bangladesh?



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18. Mention the importance of Dharma?



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19. What is a secular state?



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20. "Some concerning examples of religious discrimination remind us to continuing importance of secularism". Justify the statement.



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21. What is Satya and Ahimsa?



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Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention some characteristics of secularism?



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2. Give three most stark examples from India to prove that in reality several forms of exclusion and discrimination continue to

persist even in a declared secular state of India?



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3. Critically examine the Indian secularism.



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4. You are a leader of the ruling party . Being in that position suggest any four views how should a state prevent domination by any

religious group ?

Support your answer with appropriate arguments .



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions I

1. Let us look at a very different kind of secularism practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was

not about practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of , religion . This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. He came to power after the first World War. He was determined to put an end to the institution of khalifa in the public life of Turkey . Atatürk was convinced that only a clear break with traditional thinking and expressions could elevate Turkey from the sorry state it was

in . He set out in an aggressive manner to modernise and secularise. Turkey. Atatürk changed his own name from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Kemal Atatürk (Atatürk translates as Father of the (Atatürk translates as Father of the Turks). The Fez, a traditional cap worn by Muslims, was banned by the Hat Law. Western clothing was encouraged for men and women. The Western (Gregorian) calendar replaced the traditional Turkish calendar . In 1928, the new Turkish alphabet (in a modified Latin form) was adopted .

Can you imagine a secularism that does not

give you the freedom to keep the name you are identified with , wear the dress you are used to , change the language you communicate in ? In what ways do you think Ataturk's secularism is different form Indian secularism ?

Who was kemal Ataturk ?



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What were the main ideas of Ataturk secularism ?



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How did Ataturk try to promote secularism in Turkey ?



4. Equal protection by the State to all religions. This is how Nehru responded when a student asked him to spell out what secularism meant in independent India. He wanted a secular state to be one that "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself favour any religion as the state religion". Nehru was the philosopher of Indian secularism. Nehru did not practise any religion, nor did he believe in God.

But for him secularism did not practise any religion. In that sense Nehru was very different from Ataturk in Turkey. At the same time Nehru was not in favor of a complete separation between religion and state . A secular state can interfere in matters of religion to bring about social reform . Nehru himself played a key role in enacting laws abolishing caste discrimination , dowry and sati , and extending to Indian women . While Nehru was prepared to be flexible on many counts , there was one thing on which he was always firm and uncompromising . Secularism

for him meant a complete opposition to communalism of all kinds . Nehru was particular severe in his criticism of the communalism of the majority community , which posed a threat to national unity . Secularism for him was not only a matter of principle , it was also the only guarantee of the unity and integrity of India.

What was secular state as per Pt.J.L Nehru ?



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Mention the position of Nehru as a religious man ?



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Mention the prominent and opposing traits of Nehru's secularism ?



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7. 'Equal protection by the State to all religions.' This is how Nehru responded when a student asked him to spell out what secularism meant in independent India. He wanted a secular state to be one that "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion". Nehru was the philosopher of Indian secularism".

Comment of Nehru's view of secularism .



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How do you find India secularism is different from others ?



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions li

1. What are the elements to make India a secular state and suggestions to strengthen secularism in India?



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2. Mention the constitutional provisions in India to promote secularism.



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