

8th Social Science Lesson 11 Questions in English - Civics

3. Understanding Secularism

1. Which religion birth place does not belong to India?
 - a) Hinduism
 - b) Buddhism
 - c) Islam
 - d) Jainism
2. Assertion (A): Modern nation states are multi religious states.
Reasoning (R): Secularism concept is tolerance of all religions.
 - a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is True but R is False
 - d) Both A and R are False.
3. Secularism aims at creating a society Where people of _____ can live together.
 - a) Various religious
 - b) Same religion
 - c) No religion
 - d) a and c
4. Identify the famous personalities Who does not contributed mainly towards the spread of secularism?
 - a) Sir Syed Ahmad khan
 - b) Rajaram Mohan Roy
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. From Which language the word Secularism is derived?
 - a) Latin
 - b) Greek
 - c) English
 - d) Chinese
6. George Jacob Holyoake is a _____ newspaper Editor Who coined the term Secularism.
 - a) American
 - b) British
 - c) Irish
 - d) German
7. What are the policies of secularism towards all religious communities?
 - a) Neutrality
 - b) Equality
 - c) a and b
 - d) only b
8. Secularism allows every citizen is free to
 - a) Propagate
 - b) Practice
 - c) Change it or not have any
 - d) All of the above
9. Which represents the lack of belief in God and Gods?
 - a) Atheism
 - b) Secularism
 - c) Monotheism
 - d) None of the above
10. What are the main objectives of Secularism
 - A. One religious group does not dominate other.
 - B. Cant dominate other members of the same religious community.
 - C. The State does not enforce any specific religion.
 - D. The State does not take away the religious freedom of individuals.
 - a) 1,3,4
 - b) 2 and 4
 - c) 2 only
 - d) 1,2,3,4
11. Who was the first emperor to announce about the state would not prosecute any religious sections?
 - a) Akbar
 - b) Ashoka
 - c) Raja Rajacholan
 - d) Kanishka

12. Which Rock edict of Ashoka made an appeal for religious tolerance and respect for other religion?

- a) 12th Rock Edict
- b) 13th Rock Edict
- c) 10th Rock Edict
- d) 14th Rock Edict

13. Which does not belongs to the characteristic feature of a Secular state?

- a) Principle of Liberty
- b) Principle of Equality
- c) Principle of Neutrality
- d) Principle of Tranquillity

14. Assertion (A): A secular state is the one Which the state officially promote any one religion as official religion of the country.

Reasoning (R): This gives every citizen the equal right to freedom of conscience.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R are False.

15. What are the qualities of a Secular state?

- a) No Tax support to any particular religion.
- b) No Religious discrimination
- c) All citizens are eligible for Government service irrespective of their faith.
- d) No Religious instruction in Educational Institutions.
- e) All the above

16. Match

- A. Principle of Liberty - 1. No preference for a particular religion
- B. Principle of Neutrality - 2. Any Religious practice
- C. Principle of Equality - 3. Neutral in Religious policies

- a) 231
- b) 123
- c) 213

d) 312

17. Secularism is a part of ____ and grants equal _____.

- a) Society, Duty
- b) Nation, Faith
- c) Democracy, Rights
- d) Mankind, Belief

18. Which Mughal emperor followed the religious tolerance policy?

- a) Humayun
- b) Babar
- c) Jahangir
- d) Akbar

19. By Which Akbar expressed his Religious tolerance policy?

- a) Din-i-Ilahi
- b) Sulh-e-Kul
- c) a and b
- d) None of the above

20. When was the word Secularism added in the Indian Constitution?

- a) 1978
- b) 1976
- c) 1974
- d) 1977

21. State the correct order

- a) Democratic, Secular, Sovereign, Republic, Socialist
- b) Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist, Democratic
- c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- d) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic

22. What are the basic aim of Indian constitution?

- a) Unity
- b) Integrity
- c) Individual Dignity
- d) All the above

23. By Which amendment the word Secular was incorporated in Indian Constitution?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 40th Amendment
- c) 41st Amendment
- d) 76th Amendment

24. Assertion (A): Ratilal panchand Vs State of Bombay, 1954 case was under Article 25 and 26 of Indian Constitution.

Reasoning (R): Freedom of conscience is not meant for followers of one particular religion but extends to all.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True
- d) Both A and R are False.

25. Which of the features of Khajuraho , Hindu temple are the examples of secularism?

- a) Jain cupola
- b) Muslim styled Dome
- c) Buddhist Stupa
- d) All the above

26. What are the various discrimination prohibited by Article 15 of the Constitution?

- a) Religion
- b) Caste
- c) Sex
- d) Place of birth
- e) All the above

27. Which Article gives the equal opportunity in public Employment for all citizens in India?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 17

28. State the Article Which does not related to the concept of Secularism or Equality?

- a) Article 47
- b) Article 26
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 28

29. Assertion (A) : Article 29 relates to admission into educational institutions maintained and aided by state funds.

Reasoning (R): No citizens shall be denied admissions in such institutions on basis of religion, caste, language, race.

- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R are False.

30. Choose the correct statements

- A. Secular Education is needed to train youth to be patriotic.
- B. Khajuraho , Hindu temple belongs to 6th century.
- C. Secularism is non-interference of the state in religious affairs.
- D. Akbar's tomb is situated at sikandara.
- E. Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights based on secular principles.

- a) A, D only
- b) B, D, E only
- c) C, D, E only
- d) All the above

31. Secularism is used to develop the spirit of

- a) Tolerance
- b) Equality
- c) Sympathy
- d) All the above

32. In Which of the structures of Akbar incorporates elements from different religions?

- a) Tajmahal
- b) Agra Fort
- c) Akbar's Tomb
- d) Red Fort

33. What does the Secularism in Education means?

- a) Public Education free from religious dominance.
- b) Providing religious related Education.

- c) Various Religious concepts taught equally.
d) Education system for Religious based Institutions.
34. Akbar's Tomb is situated at,
a) Sikandara
b) Lahore
c) New Delhi
d) Jaipur
35. Which Article of Indian Constitution deals with the religious factors of an Educational institutions?
a) Article 25
b) Article 26
c) Article 27
d) Article 28
36. Which of these articles are against discrimination among the citizens of India?
a) Article 11- 15
b) Article 14-17
c) Article 15-23
d) Article 19- 30
37. Which of these Articles of Indian Constitution deals with religious rights?
A. Article 26
B. Article 23
C. Article 30
D. Article 32
a) A, C only
b) B, C only
c) C, D only
d) All the above
38. Article 27 in Indian constitution provides the freedom
a) To manage religious affairs.
b) To practice any religion.
c) To practice religious worship in certain educational institutions.
d) To payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.