

# SECULARISM

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## Introduction about Secularism

the belief that religion should not influence or be involved in the organization of society, education, government etc.

We live in society and In the society there we live there are number of number of individuals and all these individuals are not same. There are different from each other there are many prospective from their color, from their culture, from their religion, from their cast. In the society there social stratification on the very various basis. Some are hindu,muslim,sikh,christian etc. When these all people lives with the peace ,with the feeling of harmony, with proper love each other and they respect to religion of everyone so, that is called Secularism.

## Meaning

The state does not have its own religion as official one. All religion are equal there is no any particular religion country. EXAMPLE - India

## Characteristics

- Humanism (Humanism is supreme religion is not supreme.)
- State does not have its own religion.
- Right of worship to all.
- All religion are equal
- No discrimination on the base of religion.
- All religion people are free to propagate profess any religion.

## Secularism in India

India since its independence in 1947 has been a secular state. The secular values were enshrined in the constitution of India. India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru is credited with the formation of secular values in the modern history of the country.

With the Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India enacted in 1976, The Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation. According to the Constitution of India, states Smith, there is no official state religion in India, schools that are wholly owned by the state can not mandate religious instruction (Article 28), and tax-payers money cannot be used to support any religion (Article 27).

Most Right Wing Hindu organizations like RSS, Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad have demanded that India should be declared a "Hindu nation" by constitution to safeguard the rights and life of Hindus in this largest democracy.

## About Secularism

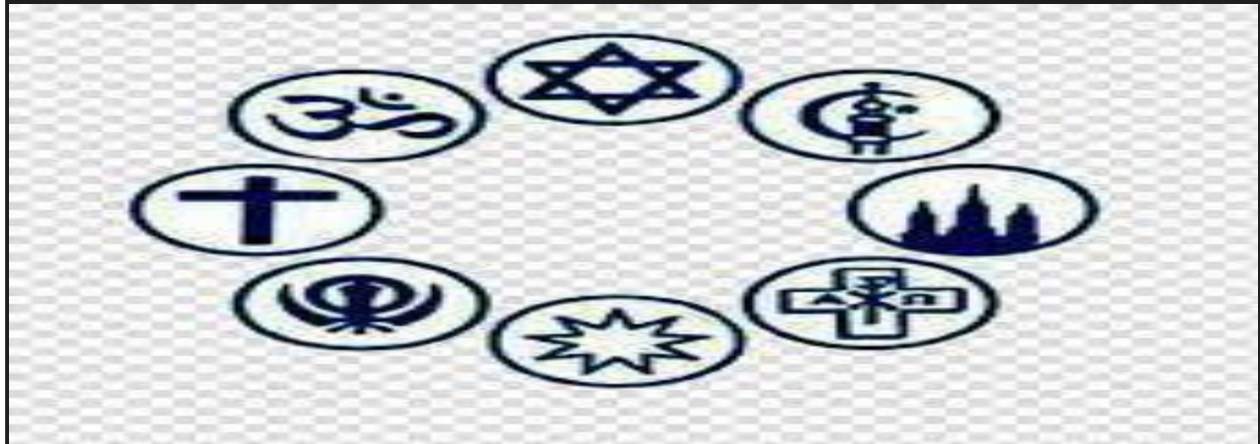


## History of Secularism

Emperors who ruled over a very large part of India subcontinent. Both were able administrators and effective rulers. Yet history does not look at both of them in the same light. Akbar is called Akbar the great but this title is never given to Aurangzeb even though it was during the reign of Aurangzeb. That the Mughal empire reached its greatest extent. Do I recall from our history lessons .A key aspect which separates these two Mughal emperor yes during the reign of AKBAR people were allowed to practice their own religion and the administration did not favor any particular religion against the other whereas during the reign of AURANGZEB has gone down in history not as a great ruler but as an intolerant oppressor.

## Present of Secularism

Let us come to present day world. Let's take a tour of a city in India. What do you observe there are different places of worship in the city for different religions. How look at the India official holiday list for the year what do you observe. We have holidays in India for-Diwali which is in important festival for Hindus,Eid which is important festival for Muslim, Christmas which is celebrated by Christian and Gurunanak Jayanti which is an important Sikh festival.



**The Indian constitution mandates that the indian state be secular so that:-**

- One religious community does not dominate another.
- Some member does not dominate another member of the same cast and religious community.
- State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

## Example of Secularism

Now let us tour the country of Saudi Arabia. What do you observe we can only see mosque there are no any other places of worship in Saudi Arabia non-Muslim are not allowed to build a temple, church etc. nor can they gather in public place for prayers. What can you conclude about our country from these examples India has religious freedom for all the Indian constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices this separation of the power of religion from the power of state is called Secularism.

