

MCQs

1. Which of the following is included in Right to Freedom of Religion?

- (a) Right to Freedom of Conscience
- (b) Freedom against Forced Religious instructions
- (c) Practice and Propagation of Religion
- (d) All of the above

► (d) All of the above

2. How many languages are accepted in Indian constitution ?

- (a) 22
- (b) 28
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

► (a) 22

3. According to act 28, which type of education is resisted in state educational institution?

- (a) Navy Education
- (b) Education of specific religion
- (c) Moral Education
- (d) Sex Education

► (b) Education of specific religion

4. Dictatorship is a government in which

- (a) The dictator is tolerant of any opposing group
- (b) The entire power of the government is held by a single person
- (c) There is freedom of speech and Press
- (d) People can choose new leader by vote

► (b) The entire power of the government is held by a single person

5. The right provided by constitution are called ?

- (a) Governmental Right
- (b) Optional Right
- (c) Economic Right
- (d) Fundamental Right

► (d) Fundamental Right

6. In which year, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious signs or symbols?

- (a) Feb 2004
- (b) Jan 2007
- (c) Dec 2006
- (d) Dec 2007

► (a) Feb 2004

7. Right to freedom of religion is written in :

- (a) Act 25 – 28
- (b) Act 14 – 18
- (c) Act 56
- (d) Act 51

► (a) Act 25 – 28

8. Separation of same religion from the state in democratic societies is because of ?

- (a) To interrupt religious teaching
- (b) To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

► (b) To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion

9. India is a Republic country. What exactly is the meaning of this statement ?

- (a) No discrimination on the basis of religion
- (b) An independent India, no longer governed by any external authority
- (c) The Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of the state will be elected and not be a hereditary ruler.
- (d) Equal opportunities to every one in the country

► (c) The Indian Constitution proclaims that the head of the state will be elected and not be a hereditary ruler.

10. The important fundamental rights to Equality is mentioned in which article of the constitution ?

- (a) Article 19-22
- (b) Article 23- 24
- (c) Article 29-30
- (d) Article 14-18

► (d) Article 14-18

11. After 42th amendment the first line of Indian preamble is "we people of India

_____.

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Democratic
- (d) All of the above

► (d) All of the above

12. In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided ?

- (a) Article 101
- (b) Article 108
- (c) Article 133
- (d) Article 102

► (b) Article 108

13. India constitution guarantees _____ to every citizen of the Country.

- (a) Fundamental Duty
- (b) Fundamental Right
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

► (b) Fundamental Right

14. The directives to the government which ensure social and economic reforms are called _____

- (a) Directive Viewpoints
- (b) Directive Values
- (c) Directive Principles
- (d) Directive Philosophies

► (c) Directive Principles

15. Who was nominated as a permanent member of constitutional assembly?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Amedkar
- (b) Dr. S. Radhskishna
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Parsad

► (d) Dr. Rajendra Parsad

16. Give one reason from the following as to why it is important to separate religion from the State in democratic societies .

- (a) We need to allow people to choose an occupation of their choice.
- (b) We need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religions teachings differently
- (c) We need to ensure an equitable and just society by reducing social and economic inequalities .
- (d) We need to protect people from being exploited

► (b) We need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religions teachings differently

17. Which one of the following is a fundamental right ?

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
 - (b) Right to property
 - (c) Right to work
 - (d) All of the above
- (a) Right to freedom of religion

18. Which one would be the most appropriate term from the given list that explains :To force someone to do something that is the force used by a legal authority like the state

- (a) Intervene
 - (b) Interpret
 - (c) Arbitrate
 - (d) Coercion
- (d) Coercion

19. Fundamental rights refer to ?

- (a) The list of subjects of the state government
- (b) The list of subjects of both the state and central governments
- (c) The list of subjects of the central government
- (d) The basic rights which are granted to citizens for the holistic growth of the individuals.

► (d) The basic rights which are granted to citizens for the holistic growth of the individuals.

20. Secularism means:

- (a) State is against to all religious
- (b) State accept only one religion
- (c) State will not give any special concern with any religion
- (d) None of the above

► (c) State will not give any special concern with any religion

21. Non-interference in religion means:

- (a) Respect the sentiments of all religions
- (b) Respect only one religion
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

► (a) Respect the sentiments of all religions

22. The constitution of India also lays down a list of fundamental duties. Pick out from the following list, the one that is not applicable to the fundamental duties.

- (a) According to the 42nd amendment of our constitution enacted in 1976, a set of duties is prescribed for the citizens
- (b) All citizens of India are expected to faithfully carry out the fundamental duties.
- (c) If anyone finds his rights being compromised, he does bit have the right to appeal in the court of law.
- (d) Fundamental duties checks the absolute authority of the government

► (c) If anyone finds his rights being compromised, he does bit have the right to appeal in the court of law.

Very Short Answers Type

Question 1.

Which country passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political sign or symbols?

Answer:

France passed this law.

Question 2.

When did the France face a shortage of workers?

Answer:

In the 1960's France had faced a shortage of worker.

Question 3.

What has been granted by the Indian Constitution for the religious communities regarding institution?

Answer:

The Indian Constitution grants the right to religious communities to set up their own schools and college.

Question 4.

What can be seen as the government policy of treating all religions equal in regard to government schools?

Answer:

The celebration of religious festival within the school is prohibited.

Question 5.

State any one of the objectives that ensures that Indian Constitution mandates Indian State to be secular.

Answer:

One religious community does not dominate another.

Question 6.

What is secularism in Indian context?

Answer:

India adopted a strategy separating the power of religion and the power of State, which is called secularism.

Question 7.

What does Indian constitutions bans completely?

Answer:

Indian constitution bans untouchability.

Question 8.

What type of strict separation exists in USA?

Answer:

There is a strict separation between religion and state in the USA.

Question 9.

Define Coercion.

Answer:

It means to force someone to do something. It also refers to the force used by a legal authority like state.

Question 10.

What does secularism refers to in this chapter?

Answer:

Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state.

Question 11.

What is mandatory for Indian state in respect to Indian secularism and its mentioning in the Indian constitution.

Answer:

It is mandatory for the Indian state to be secular.

Question 12.

What restriction are put on the government schools in way to make India a proper secular state?

Answer:

They are restricted to promote any religions either in morning prayer or through religions celebration.

Question 13.

On what type of other strategy does the Indian secularism works.

Answer:

Indian secularism also works on the strategy of non-interference.

Question 14.

Give the best example of exception made by the state for particular religious communities in order to respect the sentiments of all religious and not interfere with religious practices.

Answer:

Example is A Sikh while riding bike can wear Pugri (turban) instead of helmet.

Question 15.

By whom were the Jews persecuted?

Answer:

They were persecuted by Hitler in Germany.

Question 16.

In which year does the France passed the law banning wearing of any conspicuous religious or political signs?

Answer:

In 2004

Question 17.

How do the children in government school of USA have to begin their school day?

Answer:

In USA the most children in the government schools have to begin their school day reciting 6 pledge of Allegiance.

Question 18.

Which community is taken or granted exception from wearing helmets in India?

Answer:

Sikh community.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

How is the Indian State a secular State and what has it actually adopted to prevent religious domination?

Answer:

India is a secular State and it works in various ways to prevent religious domination. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on the secular principles. Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability.

In Indian secularism though the State is not strictly separate from religion and it does maintain a principled distance vis-a-vis religion. This is how religious domination is prevented.

Question 2.

According to 1st amendment of the US Constitution what does it prohibit?

Answer:

The first amendment of the US Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws “respecting an establishment of religion” or that “prohibit the free exercise of religion”. The meaning of word establishment is that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion nor can they give preference to one religion as the official religion.

Question 3.

How does Indian State prevent the religious dominations by using the strategy of distancing itself from religion?

Answer:

The Indian State works in various ways to prevent domination and one of the way is by using a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion.

In India government spaces like law courts, police stations, government, schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion.

Question 4.

What do the examples from the history provide us or show us?

Answer:

Examples from the history provide us or show us how there was discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of religion.

Question 5.

What will be the consequences of the time if majority religious groups will have access to state power?

Answer:

If majority religious groups have the access to state power, they misuse their power against other religions. The majority could quite easily prevent minorities from practising their religions, can create tyranny and violate the Fundamental Rights.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

How does the Indian Constitution mandate the Indian State to be secular?

Answer:

The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State should be secular.

According to the Constitution, only a secular State can realize its objectives to ensure the following:

That one religious community does not dominate another.

The some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.

That the State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the religious freedom of individuals.

Following the Indian Constitution.

The Indian State works in various ways to prevent the above domination.

First it was strategy of distancing itself from religion.

Second the Indian secularism works to prevent the domination through a strategy of non-interference.

Third way in which Indian secularism works to prevent domination is through a strategy of intervention.

Question 2.

Explain what all had happened in France starting from February 2004 till the expulsion of girls from their school for wearing headscarves?

Answer:

In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf,

the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses. This law has encountered a lot of resistance from immigrants who are mainly from the former French colonies of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

In the 1960's, France had faced a shortage of workers and, therefore, had provided visas for these immigrants to come and work in the country. The daughters of these immigrants often wear headscarves while attending school. However, with the passing of this new law, they have been expelled from their school for wearing headscarves.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



1. What was the question asked by Rekha from her teacher of the government school?
2. In which area is the above government school is situated?
3. What was the explanation given by sir when he said no for the celebration of festival in government school?

Answer:

1. She asked that "there is a big religious festival next month. We've never celebrated it in school can we do it this year".
2. Seemapur.
3. According to him, government schools cannot give importance to anyone religion private school may do that but govt, schools don't celebrate any religious

festivals in the school premises.



1. Which words does the 'Pledge of Allegiance' includes.
2. What does the above picture shows.

Answer:

1. This pledge includes the words "under God".
2. The picture shows about the students taking the "Pledge of Allegiance" in a govt, school in the USA