

Secularism (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

Description

Looking to boost your exam score? Look no further! We've compiled a list of the most important questions from the chapter 'Secularism' just for you. Get ready to ace that test!

Multiple Choice Questions along with answers:-

Q.1 What is one of the primary goals of secularism?

- a) To promote a specific religion within a state.
- b) To oppose all forms of inter-religious and intra-religious domination.
- c) To eliminate the practice of religion altogether.
- d) To encourage the dominance of one religion over others.

Answer: b) To oppose all forms of inter-religious and intra-religious domination.

Q.2 What do the examples of the 1984 Sikh massacre, the displacement of Hindu Kashmiri Pandits, and the 2002 Gujarat riots have in common?

- a) They are instances of economic deprivation.
- b) They represent the struggle for political power.
- c) They are examples of religious persecution and inter-religious domination.
- d) They are instances of environmental conflicts.

Answer: c) They are examples of religious persecution and inter-religious domination.

Q.3 Which of the following best describes the term 'intra-religious domination' ?

- a) The dominance of one religion over another.
- b) The dominance of certain sects or groups within the same religion.
- c) The imposition of religious laws on a secular society.
- d) The use of religion to control political power.

Answer: b) The dominance of certain sects or groups within the same religion.

Q.4 Which of the following is a characteristic of a theocratic state ?

- a) Separation of religious and state institutions.
- b) Equality and freedom for all religious groups.
- c) Governance by religious leaders or a priestly order.
- d) The promotion of mutual help and understanding between communities.

Answer: c) Governance by religious leaders or a priestly order.

Q.5 According to the Western model of secularism, what is the relationship between the state and religion?

- a) The state and religion are completely intertwined.
- b) The state intervenes in religious matters to maintain order.
- c) The state and religion operate in separate, independent spheres without interfering in each other's affairs.
- d) The state financially supports religious institutions.

Answer: c) The state and religion operate in separate, independent spheres without interfering in each other's affairs.

Q.6 What is the state's role if a religious institution forbids a woman from becoming a priest under the Western model of secularism?

- a) The state must intervene and enforce equality.
- b) The state can only be a silent witness and cannot interfere.
- c) The state should provide financial support to the institution.
- d) The state must encourage the institution to change its rules.

Answer: b) The state can only be a silent witness and cannot interfere.

Q.7 Which of the following best describes the concept of freedom in the Western model of secularism?

- a) Freedom is understood as the collective liberty of religious communities.
- b) Freedom is interpreted in an individualist manner, focusing on the liberty of individuals.

- c) Freedom involves the state's active intervention in religious practices.
- d) Freedom allows the state to impose religious policies.

Answer: b) Freedom is interpreted in an individualist manner, focusing on the liberty of individuals.

Q.8 Which of the following actions was taken by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk to modernize and secularize Turkey?

- a) Adoption of the traditional Turkish calendar.
- b) Banning of the traditional Fez cap worn by Muslims.
- c) Encouraging religious practices in public life.
- d) Strengthening the institution of the Khalifa.

Answer: b) Banning of the traditional Fez cap worn by Muslims.

Q.9 What was Nehru's view on the relationship between the state and religion in the context of Indian secularism?

- a) The state should adopt one religion as the state religion.
- b) The state should protect all religions without favoring any.
- c) The state should remain completely uninvolved in religious matters.
- d) The state should enforce religious practices uniformly across communities.

Answer: b) The state should protect all religions without favoring any.

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Q.11 What makes Indian secularism distinctive from Western secularism?

- a) It focuses solely on the separation of religion and state.

- b) It arose in the context of deep religious diversity and emphasizes inter-religious equality.
- c) It was developed entirely based on Western modern ideas.
- d) It only deals with intra-religious issues, ignoring inter-religious equality.

Answer: b) It arose in the context of deep religious diversity and emphasizes inter-religious equality.

Q.12 What does the Indian model of secularism equally oppose?

- a) Only inter-religious domination.
- b) Only intra-religious domination.
- c) Both intra-religious and inter-religious domination.
- d) The presence of any form of religious tolerance in society.

Answer: c) Both intra-religious and inter-religious domination.

Q.13 How does the debate over religious markers in France highlight the difference between Indian and Western secularism?

- a) India prohibits religious markers in public institutions like France.
- b) India allows the display of religious markers in public institutions, unlike France.
- c) Both India and France strictly prohibit religious symbols in public places.
- d) The Indian model is more restrictive about religious expression in public.

Answer: b) India allows the display of religious markers in public institutions, unlike France.

Q.14 What is the idea behind Indian secularism's approach to state intervention in religious matters?

- a) The state should remain completely neutral and uninvolved in religious matters.
- b) The state may intervene to protect the rights of specific communities and promote peace between them.
- c) The state must enforce all religious practices equally.
- d) The state should ban all forms of religious expression in public life.

Answer: b) The state may intervene to protect the rights of specific communities and promote peace between them.

Q.15 What is the core argument against the view that secularism is excessively coercive?

- a) Indian secularism rejects non-interference completely.
- b) Indian secularism permits state-supported religious reform but does not equate this with coercive intervention.
- c) Indian secularism imposes strict religious reforms on all communities.
- d) Indian secularism does not allow any form of state intervention in religious matters.

Answer: b) Indian secularism permits state-supported religious reform but does not equate this with coercive intervention.

Q.16 What dilemma is highlighted regarding personal laws and secularism in India?

- a) Whether personal laws should be completely abolished to align with secularism.
- b) Whether personal laws should be reformed to ensure equality while respecting community-specific rights.
- c) Whether personal laws should be enforced more strictly to maintain religious purity.
- d) Whether personal laws should be ignored in favor of a unified legal system.

Answer: b) Whether personal laws should be reformed to ensure equality while respecting community-specific rights.

Q.17 What role should the state play in reforming personal laws under Indian secularism?

- a) The state should impose reforms through coercion.
- b) The state should adopt a policy of complete distance from personal laws.
- c) The state should act as a facilitator by supporting liberal and democratic voices within religions.
- d) The state should enforce uniform personal laws across all communities.

Answer: c) The state should act as a facilitator by supporting liberal and democratic voices within religions.

Q.18 What is the key concern with vote bank politics as described in the text?

- a) It promotes self-interest over the welfare of the community.
- b) It enhances genuine community welfare without any drawbacks.
- c) It leads to the formation of a unified group interest regardless of internal diversity.
- d) It encourages equitable resource distribution among all groups.

Answer: c) It leads to the formation of a unified group interest regardless of internal diversity.

Q.19 What does the concept of Principled Distance refer to in the context of secularism?

- a) The complete separation of religion from the state
- b) The state's equal intervention in all religions to promote harmony
- c) The flexible distance the state maintains from all religions, involving intervention only when necessary
- d) The banning of all religious practices in public spaces

Answer: c) The flexible distance the state maintains from all religions, involving intervention only when necessary

Q.20 Who is credited with coining the term “secularism”?

- A) John Locke
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) George Holyoake
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: c) George Holyoake

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