

Q.3. What are the two main pillars of Indian Secularism?

Ans. (1) Equal Right to Freedom of Religion for all the people and their groups.
(2) Equality and equal respect for all religions (Sarva Dharama Sambhav)

Q.4. How the Constitution of Indian upholds secularism?

Ans. (1) The Preamble describes India as a secular state.
(2) Secularism has been accepted as a part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Q.5. Why Secularism is deemed as a highly important feature of India?

Ans. Indian society is characterised by social, cultural, religious, and linguistic pluralism/diversities. This makes it natural and essential for India to adopt and follow secularism.

Q.6. What are the major challenges to National Integration in India ?

Ans. Major Challenges to national integration in India have been: communalism, regionalism, religious fundamentalism and casteism.

Q.7 How India has been trying to promote national integration ?

Ans. By promoting secularism, social justice, and rapid and widespread economic development.

Q.8. What is a Secular State ?

Ans. In a Secular State there is: (i) absence of a state religion, (ii) equality of all religions, and (iii) Right to Religious freedom for all without any discrimination

Q. 9. What is Communalism ?

Ans. Communalism is the exploitation of Indian social pluralism for narrow and selfish ends by some groups. It involves communal tensions, communal violence and communal riots.