

Q.1 List the different types of Religious Practices that you find in your neighbourhood. This could be different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing, etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice?

Ans. The different types of religious practices that we can see in our neighbourhood are as follows.

1. A Sikh person worships in Gurdwara to Guru Nanak using Guru Granth Sahib.
2. A Muslim worships in a mosque and Book is the Quran.
3. A Christian worships Jesus Christ in Church and their Religious book is the Bible.
4. A Hindu worships in a Temple to the idols of Gods and goddess.

→ This shows that the people in India have the freedom to practice the religion of their choice and live together in peace and harmony.

Q.2 Will the govt. intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Yes, the Govt. can intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide. This is because the Indian Constitution clearly states that the Govt. has the right to intervene if there is a threat to social harmony. Also, killing an infant is a crime and the Judiciary is the only authority that can

Punish a person to death and no other religion or person can commit the crime of killing someone.

Q. 3. Look up the annual calendar of holidays of your school. How many of them pertain to different religions? what does this indicate?

Ans. The annual calendar of our school marks holidays like Eid, which is celebrated by muslims, Divali, which is a Hindu festival, christ^{mas} which is celebrated by christians and gaur Navak Jayanti which is a sikh festival. This proves that india is a secular country and every individual has the right to religious freedom.

Q. 4. Find out some examples of different views ~~in~~ within the same religion.

Ans. Some examples of different views within the same religion are as follows.

- (1) Hindus worship different idols of Gods and Goddesses.
- (2) Muslims are divided into Shia and Sunni.
- (3) Followers of Lord Mahavi's are called Jains.
- (4) Buddhist followers are divided into Mahayan and Hinayan.

5 The Indian States both keep away from religion as well as intervene in religion. This idea can be quite confusing. Discuss this once again in class using examples from the chapter as well as those that you might have come up with.

Ans The Indian state both keeps away from religion, as well as intervenes in religion. If a person with a majority religious group gets the state power, he may use the power to discriminate and persecute the people of other religions. The majority may even deprive the minority of practicing their religion. For example, untouchability still exists in the Hindu community. If the state power is handed over ~~to~~ to a person belonging to an upper-caste Hindu majority, he may use it as a weapon against the lower-class people of the society of that state.