**Chapter 17**

 **Major Religions**

1. List the different religions followed in India and state the place of worship.
2. Talk to your grandparents and ask them if they have read any religious book and note down the main teachings of the book.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. It is believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was revealed to Prophet Mohammad by the God’s angel, Gabriel.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ propagated faith in Allah and the prophethood of Mohammad.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preached through kirtans, self –composed ‘Bani’ and songs of other saints.
7. Guru \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collected the hymns of Guru Nanak in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ script.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means complete submission and devotion to God.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Nanak preached Hindu-Muslim unity.
10. The worship of Rama was made popular by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the north.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe that all human beings are children of one God only.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Islam was founded by
14. God’s Angel-Gabriel b) Prophet Mohammad c) Abu Bakr d) Khalifas
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created the Khalasa Panth .
16. Guru Nanak b) Guru Gobind Singh c) Guru Angad d) Guru Arjun Dev
17. Ramananda took the ideas of Bhakti to
18. South b) North c) East d) West
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ propagated that God is Haq and universe is khalaq.
20. Islam b) Quran c) Sufism d) none of the above
21. The Chisti order of Sufism was established by
22. Shaikh bahauddin Zakaria b) Khwaja Muinndin Chisti c) Khwaja Baqi Bittah
23. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Column A |  Column B |
| Guru was known as Pir (teacher) | Prophet Mohammad |
| Ardent devotee of Krishna | Abu Bakr |
| Akal Takht | Sufism |
| First adult to embrace Islam | Surdas |
| Got the light of wisdom while mediating in a cave near Mecca  | Guru Har Gobind |

1. Who founded Islam? And where was the founder born?
2. To whom Quran was revealed and by whom?
3. Who became the Khalifa and what powers did he enjoy?
4. List the five principles that should be followed by true Muslim.
5. Name the two sects of Islam. And what brought about their creation?
6. Who was the first Guru of Sikh? What did he propagate?
7. Who created the Khalsa Panth? Where and when was it created?
8. What do all the Amritdhari Sikh suppose to have?
9. Differentiate Sangat and Pangat established by Guru Nanak.
10. Name the following
11. Scared scripture of Islam
12. Scared scripture of Sikhs
13. 2 Sufi saints
14. 2 devotees of Krishna
15. Constructed Gurudwara Harminder Sahib
16. 2 disciples of Ramananada
17. How did Guru Nanak preach? What are the hymns known as and what is the source?
18. Who is a true Sikh?
19. Name the different gurus of Sikhs and state their contributions.
20. What do Bhakti saints believe in?
21. Who were Alvars and Nayanars? What did they condemn?
22. Bhakti movement started in south but was taken to north by whom? And what did he do?
23. Write a note on birth, death and life of Kabir.
24. What is Sufism inspired by? And what do Sufis believe in?
25. Some of the practices among the Sufis were similar to Hinduism or Buddhism, explain.
26. How many orders of Sufism are there? Name any two of them.

 **Chapter 18**

 **Democracy and Equality**

1. Write a paragraph on democracy.
2. What will happen if a place you stay does not have any kind of laws or predefined rights or duties.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The Constitution of India came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Centuries of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, casteism, poverty and illiteracy had weakened the Indian society.
6. The people of India cast their votes and elect their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a fixed period.
7. Before independence some sections of our society suffered from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ backwardness.
8. India has opted for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where everyone is free to follow the religion of one’s choice.
9. Our constitution has granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ that is Right to vote everyone.
10. Each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ is an organised group having its own policies and programme.
11. In Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system the party or combination of parties that get majority forms the government.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The constitution of India came to effect on
14. 15 August 1947 b) 26 January 1950 c) 26 January 1947 d) none of the above
15. The introduction of the constitution is the
16. Fundamental rights b) Preamble c) Fundamentals duties d) none of the above
17. India has opted for secularism means that
18. State has religion of its own b) everyone is free to follow religion of their choice c) everyone has to follow one religion
19. The people of India are able to elect their representative in government because of
20. Right to vote b) do not have right to vote c) nomination d) none of the above.
21. All the citizens of India are equal because of
22. Right to freedom b) Right to education c) Right to equality d) none of the above
23. State whether given statements are true/false
24. On 26 January 1950, India became independent.
25. Discrimination on the basis of caste continues to exist, in spite of education and awareness, especially in rural areas.
26. Reservation has been provided for scheduled Caste and Tribes and other backward class to ensure their proportionate share in every walk of life.
27. India has opted for secularism means that state has its own religion.
28. Our Constitution gives us right to equality.
29. Why was there an urgent need to frame a constitution at the time of independence?
30. What is a constitution?
31. What does a constitution do?
32. The Indian state does not have religion of its own, explain.
33. What did the constitution farmers have in their mind?
34. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?
35. How do people form their own government? If government does not run according to wishes of people what can they do?
36. Why is it not easy for an independent candidate to contest election?
37. What is political party? And how does it support its candidate?
38. Who forms the government?
39. Who becomes the Prime minister of the country?
40. What is the function of the opposition?
41. List the main provisions of Right to Equality.
42. What is threat to equality provided by constitution?
43. How has government implemented the Right to Equality?
44. What led to increase in enrolment in school that had failed to increase in spite of guarantee of free and compulsory education?
45. What government implemented to end the forced isolation of Scheduled Caste and Tribes because of caste system?
46. What is the duty of every Indian citizen?
47. List the various measures by government to ensure equal opportunity to every citizen.