

CIVICS

Ch-2 Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The basic freedoms for individual's all-round development have been granted to Indian citizens and are backed by law, are known as:

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Absolute Right

Answer –(b)

2. Fundamental Rights are not absolute because:

- (a) reasonable restrictions are imposed on their use
- (b) these can be exercised by an individual without any restriction
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Answer –(a)

3. How many Fundamental Rights are enjoyed by the people of India?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

Answer –(a)

4. The Fundamental Right which has been deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights is:

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Right against exploitation

Answer –(c)

5. In which part of Indian Constitution 'Fundamental Rights' are incorporated?

- (a) Part IV
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part VI
- (d) Part II

Answer –(b)

6. A 14 year old boy is prohibited to work in factory or mine. This act shows which Fundamental Right:

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

Answer –(b)

7. Under 'Right to Education':

- (a) Only the girls below 14 years of age should be given education
- (b) All the children above 14 years of age should be given education
- (c) Free and compulsory education for all children (he/she) between 6-14 years age
- (d) Free and compulsory education for boys between 6 to 14 years of age

Answer –(c)

8. In which year the 'Right to Property' was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 2002
- (b) 2010
- (c) 1978
- (d) 2016

Answer –(c)

9. By which Amendment Act, the Right to Property was deleted in 1978 from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted into a Legal right?

- (a) 43rd

- (b) 44th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 40th

Answer –(b)

10. By which Amendment Act under Article 21-A, the Constitution of India provided free and compulsory education to all the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as Fundamental Right?

- (a) 80th
- (b) 89th
- (c) 86th
- (d) 82nd

Answer –(c)

11. The 86th constitutional amendment (making education a fundamental right) was passed by Parliament in 2002 but came into force in the year:

- (a) 2008
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2009

Answer –(b)

12. The Fundamental Right which provide minorities to establish and administer educational institutions is:

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Cultural and Educational Right
- (d) Right to Freedom

Answer –(c)

13. Under which Article the employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited?

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 24
- (d) None of these

Answer –(c)

14. 'Right of Equality' includes:

- (a) Freedom to move freely within the territory of India
- (b) Prohibition of discrimination
- (c) Prohibition of traffic in human beings
- (d) Freedom to follow any religion

Answer –(b)

15. 'Prohibition of forced labour' is:

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (c) Right to Education
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer –(a)

16. In India, a wealthy family faces criminal charges and is attempting to use their financial influence to gain favourable treatment during legal proceedings. But what constitutional principles ensure that they will receive equal treatment under the law?

- a) Article - 14
- b) Article - 21
- c) Article - 44
- d) Article - 51

Ans:- (a) Article - 14

17. Assume that there is a discussion in our nation regarding the necessity of raising or lowering the reservation percentage for government employment. What aspect of the Indian Constitution allows for adjustments to these reservation percentages based on changing circumstances?

- a) Article - 14
- b) Article - 15
- c) Article - 16
- d) Article - 18

Ans:- (c) Article - 16



18. The above given image is related to violation of which Fundamental Right?

a) Right to Equality

- b) Right Against Exploitation**
- c) Right to Constitutional Remedies**
- d) Right to Freedom of Religion**

Answer-(b)

19. Right to Education includes children age group from____ to____ years.

a) 6 to 14

b) 4 to 10

c) 6 to 15

d) 5 to 10



Answer-(a)

Ch-3 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. In which part of the Constitution of India 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is included?

(a) Part III(b) Part IV(c) Part II(d) Part I

Answer –(b)

2. The guidelines which both central and state governments should keep in mind while framing laws are_____

(a) Fundamental Rights(b) Fundamental Duties(c) Directive Principles of State Policy(d) None of these

Answer- (c)

3. Directive Principles of State Policy are _____

(a) justiciable(b) non-justiciable(c) for the citizens to enjoy(d) in limited scope.

Answer –(b)

5. The grounds on which Directive Principles of State Policy are criticised are_____

(a) no proper classification(b) not produced any tangible results(c) non-justiciable(d) All of these

Answer –(d)

6. Aim of the Directive principles of state policy is to _____

(a) establish political democracy(b) establish welfare state(c) establish communism(d) give duties to the citizens

Answer –(b)

7. Directive Principles help in providing_____

(a) Preservation of ancient culture heritage(b) Promotion of public health(c) Promote the interest of weaker section of society(d) All of these

Answer – (d)

HISTORY

Chapter -3 Jainism and Buddhism

1.The cause of rise of Jainism and Buddhism was_____.

- (a) Rigidity and ritualism in Hinduism**
- (b) Simple teachings of Mahavira and the Buddha**
- (c) Caste distinction and introduction of animal sacrifice in Hinduism**
- (d) All the above**

Answer- (d)

2. The founder of Jainism was

- (a) Adinatha(b) Rishabhdeva**
- (c) Vardhamana Mahavira(d) Parshvanath**

Answer- (c)

3. Vardhamana Mahavira was born at_____

- (a) Kapilvastu(b) Lumbini(c) Pavapuri(d) Kundagrama**

Answer – (d) Kundagrama

4. Triratnas of Jainism are_____

- (a) Moksha, Right faith, Right conduct**
- (b) Equality, Moksha, Ahimsa**
- (c) Moksha, Right knowledge, Right conduct**
- (d) Right faith, Right knowledge, Right conduct**

Answer –(d)

5. Which of the following is not the 'Jewel' of Triratnas according to Vardhamana Mahavira?

- (a) Right faith(b) Right knowledge(c) Right information(d) Right conduct**

Answer- (c)

6. Major portion of Jain literature has been composed in_____

(a) Hindi(b) Sanskrit(c) Prakrit(d) Arabic

Answer- (c)

7. Tripitakas (Buddhist scriptures) were written in_____

(a) Prakrit(b) Pali(c) Sanskrit(d) Hindi

Answer – (b)

8. Which of the following is not the cause of rise of Jainism and Buddhism?

(a) Supremacy of shudras(b) Costly rituals(c) Supremacy of Brahmins(d) Rigid hinduism

Answer – (a)

9. There was discontent in people due to the socio-religious order of the Brahmanical system in India. This led to the opposition of thoughts and eventual establishment of religious reformation in India.To which caste of the Indian society was offered honourable place in context of religion by Buddhism and Jainism?

(a) Brahmin Priests(b) Kshatriyas(c) Vaishyas(d) Shudras

Answer –(d)

10. After attaining enlightenment Mahavira came to be known as Jina : Siddhartha came to be known as_____

(a) Maharaja(b) Sage(c) Buddha(d) An ascetic

Answer –(c)

Ch-4 The Mauryan Empire

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Before Mauryan dynasty, the powerful rulers of Magadha were_____

(a) Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Chanakya(b) Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Ashoka(c) Bimbisara, Ajatashatru and Mahapadmananda(d) Mahapadmananda, Chankya and Ashoka

Answer- (c)

2. Who laid the foundation of Mauryan dynasty?

(a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya(b) Chandragupta Maurya(c) Ashoka(d) Ajatashatru

Answer- (b)

3. Arthashastra of Kautilya was written in _____

(a) Devnagri(b) Pali(c) Sanskrit(d) Urdu

Answer – (c)

4. The Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya who wrote the book 'Indica' was _____.

(a) Vishnugupta(b) Megasthenes(c) Ajatashatru(d) Vishakhadatta

Answer –(b)

5. Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son _____.

(a) Bimbisara(b) Ashoka(c) Bindusara(d) Chanakya

Answer – (c)

6. Ashokan Edicts are _____

(a) instructions of the king to the subjects(b) a unique collection of documents(c) contain description of the principles of Dhamma(d) all the above

Answer – (d)

7. Ashoka's inscriptions are classified into: (a) Rock edicts, Pillar edicts and Dhamma(b) Rock edicts, Pillar edicts and Megasthenes account(c) Rock edicts, Pillar edicts and Cave inscriptions(d) Rock edicts, Stupas and Cave inscriptions

8. Sanchi Stupa _____

a) is a Buddhist Stupa.(b) built by Ashoka.(c) has magnificent gateways having sculptures depicting life of Buddha.(d) All the above

Answer – (d)

9. The four provinces during Chandragupta Maurya's period were_____

- (a) Pataliputra, Magadha, Gandhara and Avanti (b) Magadha, Gandhara, Avanti and South Province (c) Taxila, Magadha, Gandhara and Avanti (d) Magadha, Gandhara, Avanti and South Province

Answer – (d)

10. One change brought about by Ashoka in Central administration was_____.

- (a) king was also the supreme judge (b) formation of council of ministers to assist king (c) appointment of mahamatras to look after welfare of his subjects (d) king became supreme commander of the armed forces

Answer –(c)

11. Which of the following is incorrectly matched regarding provinces and their capitals during Chandragupta's reign?

- (a) Magadha — Pataliputra (b) Gandhara — Taxila (c) Avanti — Tosali (d) South Province — Swarnagiri

Answer-(c)

Ch-5 THE SANGAM AGE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. One of the most important literary works of the Sangam Age in Tamil is_____

- (a) Aram (b) Tirukkural (c) Porul (d) Inbam

Answer –(b)

2. Sangam Age refers to the_____

- (a) Age between Mauryan Period and Vedic Period (b) Period when Tamil literature was composed by Tamil scholars (c) Period between Vedic Period and Mauryan Period (d) None of the above

Answer – (b)

3. Which of the following was not the kingdom in Tamil Nadu during Sangam Age?

- (a) Chera(b) Chola(c) Madurai(d) Pandya**

Answer – (c)

4. Which part of Thiruvalluvar's Tirukkural defines the principles of life for both common people and the state?

- (a) Aram(b) Porul(c) Inbam(d) None of these**

Answer – (b)

5. Megaliths found in archaeological surveys of Sangam Age reflect:

- (a) Type of farming during Sangam Age(b) Mode of disposal of the dead during Sangam Age(c) Method of construction of houses(d) Content of Tamil literature**

Answer –(b)

6. Which of the following did not exist during Sangam age?

- (a) Priestly class(b) Ruling class(c) Teaching class(d) Traders and farmers**

Answer –(c)

7. Most respectable and learned community in the Sangam Age was ____

- (a) Brahmanas(b) Traders(c) Farmers(d) Weavers**

Answer – (a)

8. The chief crop of Sangam Age was ____

- (a) Wheat(b) Rice(c) Sugar cane(d) Pepper and Cardamom**

Answer –(b)

9. Which of the following was not a crop of Sangam Age?

- (a) Rice, Wheat, Ragi(b) Cotton, Sugarcane(c) Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom(d) Maize, Jowar**

Answer – (d)

10. The author of Tirukkural was ____

- (a) Megasthenes(b) Thiruvalluvar(c) Vishakhadatta(d) Vishnu.**

Answer –(a)

Ch-6 The Age of the Guptas

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Around 320 AD a great Indian Empire emerged known as_____.

(a) Sangam Age(b) Gupta Empire(c) Mauryan Empire(d) Chola, Chera and Pandya Kings

Answer –(b)

2. The literary source which helped us to study the history of the Gupta period is_____.

(a) Account of Megasthenes(b) Account of Fa-hien(c) Allahabad Pillar inscriptions(d) Arthashastra of Chanakya

Answer –(b)

3. Allahabad Pillar Inscription is in praise of_____

**(a) Chandragupta I(b) Chandragupta II(
c) Samudragupta(d) Skandgupta**

Answer –(c)

4. Who is known as 'Napoleon of India'?

(a) Skandgupta(b) Chandragupta I(c) Chandragupta II(d) Samudragupta

Answer –(d)

5. Who is popularly known as 'Vikramaditya' (the sun of power)?

**(a) Chandragupta I(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta II(d) Skandgupta**

Answer –(c)

6. Which of the following is incorrect regarding high officers of central administration during Gupta period? (a) Kumaramatyā — Recruiting high functionaries(b) Sandhivigrahika — Minister

of peace and war(c) Shaulkika — Revenue officer(d) Kumaramatya — Commander-in-chief of army

Answer –(d)

7. During Gupta Period, provinces were administered by_____

(a) Uparika(b) Governor and Vishayapati(c) Village headman and Purapala(d) All of these

Answer – (d)

8. By whom and where was Nalanda University was situated?



(a) By Kumaragupta near Rajgriha in Bihar(b) By Chandragupta II near Rajgriha in Bihar(c) By Samudragupta near Rajgriha in New Delhi(d) By Kumaragupta near Rajgriha in New Delhi

Answer – (a)

9.Which of the following has been declared as World Heritage site by the UNESCO?

(a) Iron Pillar in New Delhi(b) Nalanda University(c) Deogarh temple(d) Sanchi Stupa

Answer –(b)

10. The great astronomer and mathematician of Gupta period was_____

(a) Aryabhatta(b) Banabhatta(c) Shudraka(d) None of these

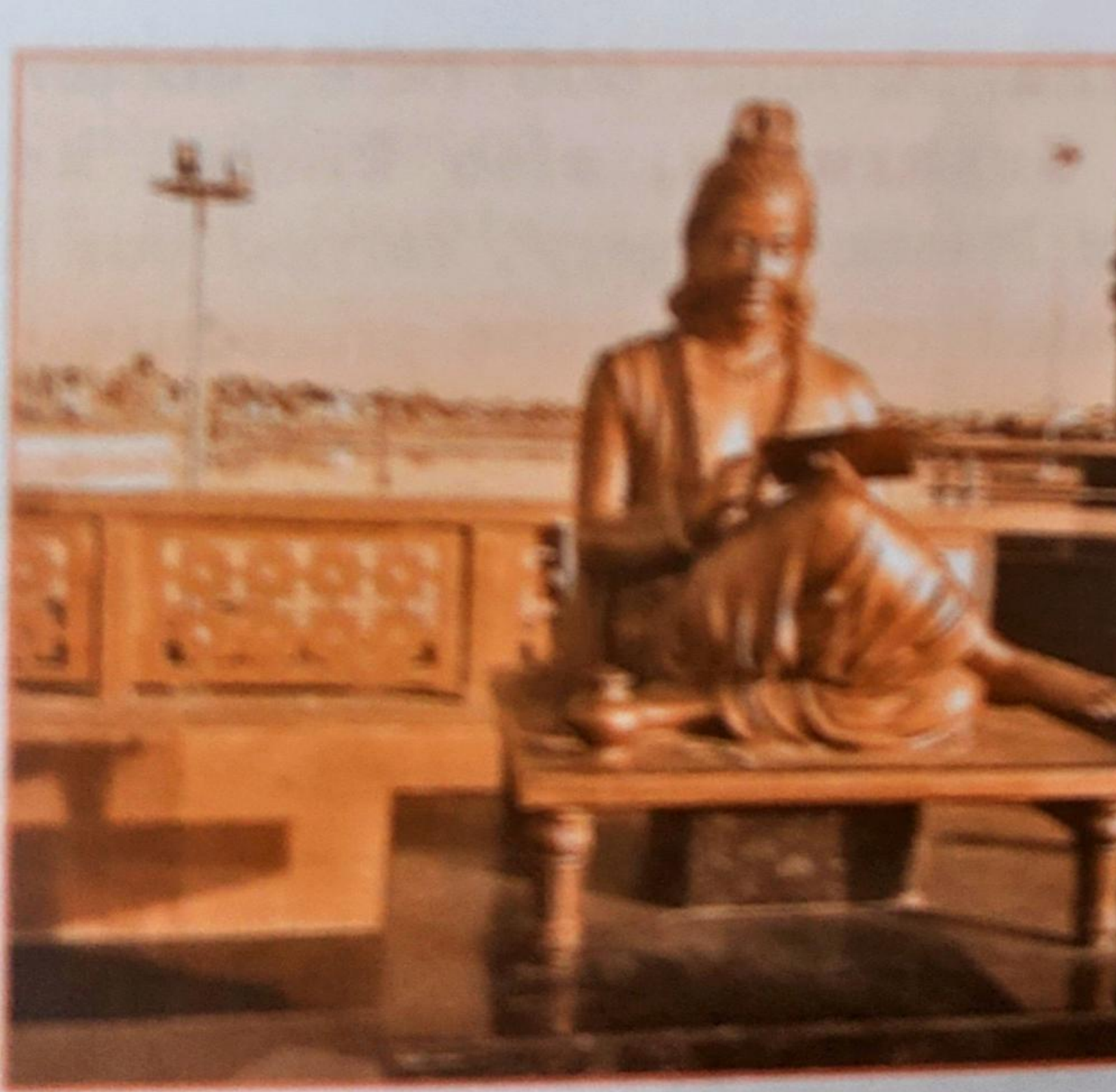
Answer –(a)

11. 'Aryabhattiyam' and 'Surya Siddhanta' were the famous works of_____.

(a) Brahmagupta(b) Varahimihir(c) Aryabhatta(d) Vrihad Vagabhatta

Answer –(c)

12. The given picture is called the "Shakespeare of India"?



(a) Goswami Tulsidas (b) Kalidas (c) Banabhatta (d) Aryabhatta

Answer –(b)

Ch-7 Mediaeval India -The Cholas

Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Questions)

1. Epigraphical records of Chola dynasty are in the form of _____
Recognise with the help of image given.

The seal



(a) Copper plate grant (b) Stone inscriptions (c) Inscriptions on the walls and pillars (d) All of these

Answer –(d)

2. Chola rulers established their empire in_____.

(a) Kerala(b) Tamil Nadu(c) Odisha(d) Karnataka

Answer – (b)

3. Which of the following is the greatest ruler of Chola dynasty?

(a) Karikala(b) Rajendra Chola I(c) Rajendra Chola II(d) Raja Raja I

Answer –(d)

4. Who amongst the following was given the title of 'Gangaikonda'?

(a) Raja Raja I(b) Parantaka(c) Rajendra Chola I(d) Rajendra Chola II

Answer –(c)

5. The provinces of Chola Empire were known as_____.

(a) Kottams(b) Mandalams(c) Nadus(d) Gramam

Answer –(b)

7.The first ruler of Chola Empire was_____

(a) Vijayalaya(b) Rajadhiraja(c) Kolottunga III(d) Virarajendra

Answer –(a)

8. Local self-governing bodies of Chola period were_____

(a) Villages and Kurrams(b) Mandalams and Koltams(c) Koltams and Nadus(d) Nadus and Kurrams

Answer –(a)

9.Categories of General assemblies during Chola period were_____

(a) Ur(b) Sabha(c) Nagaram(d) All of these

Answer –(d)