

- Q1.

Even today, caste discrimination is common in many parts of India. In Indian society, 'dalit' is the term that is used for some castes considered socially 'lower'. What does 'dalit' mean?

A Broken

B Physically disabled

C Illiterate

D Poor

1 Mark
- Q2.

Which of the following is not guaranteed by the cosntitution?

A freedom of assembly

B freedom of residance

C freedom of strike

D freedom of association

1 Mark
- Q3.

Which of the given schedules of the Indian Constitution includes the Provision regarding Anti-Defection Law?

A Sixth schedule

B Seventh schedule

C Tenth schedule

D Eleventh schedule

1 Mark
- Q4.

According to Universal Adult Franchise every adult has:

A No vote.

B One vote.

C Multiple vote.

D All of these.

1 Mark
- Q5.

How many Fundamental Rights have been provided by the Constitution of India?

A Eight

B Nine

C Five

D Six

1 Mark
- Q6.

India is called a secular country because citizens have the fundamental right to:

A Freedom of speech and expression.

B Freedom to profess the religion of one's choice.

C Assemble peaceably and without arms.

D Form associations or unions or co-operative societies.

1 Mark
- Q7.

When was the Government of India passed the Disabilities Act?

A 1995

B 1996

C 1994

D 1998

1 Mark
- Q8.

Which of the following is the most common form of inequality in India:

A Skin Colour.

B Health.

C Education.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q9.

_____ changed the course of American history with one defiant act.

A Serena Williams

B Venus Williams

C Ophrah Winfrey

D Rosa Parks

1 Mark
- Q10.

Which was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme?

A Rajasthan

B Tamilnadu

C Karnataka

D Assam

1 Mark
- Q11.

Which of the given schedule of the Indian Constitution is included the "Gram-Panchayats"?

A Schedule 10

B Schedule 11

C Schedule 12

D Schedule 13

1 Mark
- Q12.

What do you mean by Civil Rights Movement?

A African American demanded equal rights.

B Indian freedom struggle.

C British war with Mughals.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q13.

_____ is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning.

A Fraternity.

B Equality.

C Justice.

D Liberty.

1 Mark
- Q14.

Who was an African-American women who was an essential part of Civil Right Movement.

A Rose Perks.

B Rasa Paroks.

C Rosa Parks.

D Resa Porks.

1 Mark
- Q15.

The Indian constitution recognises.

A All people are equal.

B All people are not equal.

C All people are economically sound.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q16.

In the late 1950s Civil Right Movement takes place in:

A USA.

B Canada.

C India.

1 Mark
- Q17.

Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Government in the states?

A Part IV

B Part VI

C Part V

D Part IX

1 Mark
- Q18.

The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality through:

A Low

B Schemes (government programmes)

C Both a & b

D None of these

1 Mark
- Q19.

Universal adult franchise means every adult has a right to vote irrespective of his/her _____.

A Educational background

B Economic background

C Religion

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q20.

The - of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

1 Mark

	A Civil rights	B Criminal rights	C Both a & b	D None of these	
Q21.	Which country tops in the inequality of income?				1 Mark
	A South Africa.	B Russia.	C UK.	D Hungary.	
Q22.	Gender equality is _____.				1 Mark
	A Men and women, girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities	B Men and women, girls and boys, doesn't enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities.			
	C women have greater rights than men	D Men have greater rights than women			
Q23.	The Civil Rights Act was passed in the USA in 1964, and it made it illegal for Americans to discriminate against African-Americans. But even today, African–Americans whose ancestors were brought from Africa as slaves continue to describe their lives as largely unequal. Who initiated a massive movement in the 1950's to get equal rights for African–Americans?				1 Mark
	A Rosa parks	B Marilyn Monore	C Indira gandhi	D Hillary Clinton	
Q24.	Ramesh is a 'dalit' boy from a small village. One day, when he went to pray in a newly-built temple, he was told not to go in till the family of the 'brahmin' sarpanch finished their prayers. He felt very bad about this, and complained to his mother, but she had no education, and no answer to his questions. When someone is discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, or gender, and treated unequally, which principle of democracy is violated?				1 Mark
	A Religion	B Their right to education			
	C Their dignity and self-respect	D Their language			
Q25.	When persons are treated unequally what is violated?				1 Mark
	A Dignitycorrect.	B Religion.	C Caste.	D Practice.	
Q26.	India has a democratic government, and there are 3 key elements in any democratic government. All Indians above the age of 18 can vote in the general elections, this represents people's participation. Everyone has the right to get their problems resolved, and this is called the resolution of conflict. And the 3rd one, giving freedom to individuals and a sense of fairness, is represented by the principle of _____.				1 Mark
	A Freedom and money for all	B Liberty and justice for all			
	C Revolution for all	D War for enemies			
Q27.	Federalism is taken in the Indian Constitution form which of the following countries?				1 Mark
	A Germany	B Canada	C Australia	D Italy	
Q28.	What is Joothan about?				1 Mark
	A Rich girl.	B Dalit boy.	C Upper caste boy.	D None of these.	
Q29.	In _____, the President of India can keep a bill for an indefinite period.				1 Mark
	A Pocket Veto	B Regular Veto	C Absolute Veto	D All of these	
Q30.	Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Official Language?				1 Mark
	A XVII	B XVI	C X	D XV	
Q31.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb, was an Indian jurist, politician, philosopher, anthropologist, historian, and economist. He has greatly contributed in the making of the constitution, and he is also known as _____.				1 Mark
	A Father of the Nation	B The Constitution Maker			
	C The Father of the Indian Constitution	D Father of parliament			
Q32.	Which state was the first state in India to introduce mid day meal scheme and in 2001.				1 Mark
	A Andhra Pradesh.	B Kerala.	C Tamil Nadu.	D Maharashtra.	
Q33.	What is the meaning of the term 'Liberty'?				1 Mark
	A Right to express anything	B Right to go anywhere			
	C Absence of restrictions	D Presence of restrictions			
Q34.	The constitutions of all democratic countries guarantee equality to all, and yet inequalities are common, even in a culturally and spiritually rich country like India. Which is the one of the most common forms of inequality in most of the cities and villages of India?				1 Mark
	A Food habits	B Discrimination in the use of public places			
	C Cultural discrimination	D The caste system			
Q35.	Who represent our problems in the Parliament House?				1 Mark
	A Ourselves	B MLAs	C SHO	D MPs	
Q36.	Which Civil Rights Act prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin?				1 Mark
	A Act of 1964	B Act of 1965	C Act of 1970	D None of the above	
Q37.	One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the.				1 Mark
	A Sati system.	B Dowry system.	C Poverty.	D Caste system.	

Q38. In a democracy, irrespective of what religion they belong to, how much education they have had, what caste they are from, or whether they are rich or poor, everyone is allowed a vote in the general elections. What is the common name for equal right and opportunities for all to vote?	1 Mark
A Right to Vote	B Justice
C Universal Adult Franchise	D Universal right
Q39. In which part of the Indian Constitution, we find the provisions relating to citizenship?	1 Mark
A Part II	B Part V
C Part VI	D Part IV
Q40. Which of the following creates difficulty for poor people?	1 Mark
A Privatisation.	B Casteism.
C Sex distribution.	D All of these.
Q41. Who is the Constitutional head of the state governments?	1 Mark
A Chief Minister of the State	B High court judge
C Governor	D Health Minister of the Statev
Q42. One of the steps taken by the Indian government to help the needy is the Mid-Day Meal scheme. It is a programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with free food for education. Which state was the first in India to introduce the Mid-Day Meal scheme?	1 Mark
A Gujarat	B Jharkhand
C Kerala	D Tamil Nadu
Q43. What is the central feature of Democracy?	1 Mark
A Inequality.	B Discrimination.
C Equality.	D Restrictions.
Q44. When did the civil right movement began and in which country?	1 Mark
A 1960s in France	B 1950s in America
C 1970s in Germany	D 1940s in England
Q45. It states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/ he belongs to, has one vote:	1 Mark
A Universe Adulthood Franchise.	B Universe Adult Franchisezes.
C Universal Adult Franchisezes.	D Universal Adult Franchise.
Q46. The Midday Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school children nationwide. In which year, the Supreme Court of India asked the Central Government to allocate funds to meet with the conversion of food grains into cooked midday meals?	1 Mark
A 2004	B 2003
C 2002	D 2001
Q47. In 2001, the Supreme Court in India asked all state governments to introduce the Mid-Day Meal programme in all elementary schools. This programme has had many positive effects; children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school, and caste prejudices have become less because both 'lower' and 'upper' castes eat the meals together. In which other way did this scheme help the children?	1 Mark
A It reduced hunger-related problems.	B It reduced poverty.
C It increased poverty.	D Improved health
Q48. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on:	1 Mark
A 25 December 1949	B 26 January 1949
C 09 December 1946	D 11 November 1946
Q49. What did the headmaster ask Omprakash Valmiki to do?	1 Mark
A To bring a glass of water.	B To sweep the school playground.
C To teach the students.	D None of these.
Q50. Midday Meal Scheme is the popular name for school meal programme in.	1 Mark
A USA	B India
C China	D Japan
Q51. MS stands for:	1 Mark
A Tehri Matsya System.	B Transcranial magnetic stimulation.
C Tawa Matsya Sangh.	D None of the above.
Q52. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution is about scheduled languages?	1 Mark
A X	B VIII
C IX	D VI
Q53. The doctrine of "Basic Structure" was evolved in which of the given case?	1 Mark
A Madhav Jiwaji Rao Scindia case	B Kesavananda Bharti case
C Champakam Dorairajan case	D Golaknath case
Q54. Which of the following article of the Indian constitution gives the definition of law?	1 Mark
A Article 13	B Article 14
C Article 15	D Article 16
Q55. All adults irrespective are allowed to vote is called as:	1 Mark
A Universal adult franchise	B Discrimination franchise
C Particularity	D None of these

Q56. In 'Joothan', the author has described his personal experience of being discriminated as a dalit boy. This autobiography shows how people from the so-called 'lower' castes were treated unequally and unfairly. Who is the author of this autobiography?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Mahatma Gandhi</div> <div>B Omprakash Valmiki</div> <div>C Indira Gandhi</div> <div>D Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</div> </div>	
Q57. In Indian Constitution, the idea of "A Union of States in the Indian Constitution" has been derived from:	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Constitution of Belgium</div> <div>B The Australian Constitution</div> <div>C Constitution of Colombia</div> <div>D Constitution of Bhutan</div> </div>	
Q58. How many fundamental duties are noticed in the Constitution of India?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Nine</div> <div>B Eleven</div> <div>C Eight</div> <div>D Eleven</div> </div>	
Q59. When persons are treated unequally what is violated for them?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Caste.</div> <div>B Religion.</div> <div>C Dignity.</div> <div>D Practice.</div> </div>	
Q60. The claim that we are superior to other creates _____.	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Equality</div> <div>B Conflict</div> <div>C Inequality</div> <div>D Mutual Understanding</div> </div>	
Q61. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states the directive principles of state policy on 'Promotion of international peace and security'?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Article 57</div> <div>B Article 51</div> <div>C Article 59</div> <div>D Article 49</div> </div>	
Q62. Who is the most advantaged group of people?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Rich businessmen.</div> <div>B Scheduled caste.</div> <div>C Scheduled tribes.</div> <div>D Muslims.</div> </div>	
Q63. The civil right act was passed in the year:	1 Mark
<div> <div>A 1963.</div> <div>B 1964.</div> <div>C 1965.</div> <div>D 1966.</div> </div>	
Q64. Which of the given article of the Indian Constitution, the provision of Election Commission is mentioned?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Article 320</div> <div>B Article 324</div> <div>C Article 330</div> <div>D Article 336</div> </div>	
Q65. Rosa Parks was an African-American civil rights activist, whom the United States Congress called "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement". Whom was the Civil Rights Movement in America initiated by Rosa Parks aimed against?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Discrimination by native Americans.</div> <div>B Discrimination by African-Americans.</div> <div>C Discrimination by the poor.</div> <div>D Government.</div> </div>	
Q66. An inter-state council may be established by.	1 Mark
<div> <div>A The Prime Minister</div> <div>B The Chief Justice of India</div> <div>C The President</div> <div>D The National Development Council</div> </div>	
Q67. Which Article of the Indian Constitution describes the Taxes are levied and collected by the center but distributed between the Centre and the states?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Article 322</div> <div>B Article 270</div> <div>C Article 318</div> <div>D Article 251</div> </div>	
Q68. What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Half of the total members of the House.</div> <div>B A quarter of the total members of the House.</div> <div>C One- fifth of the total members of the House.</div> <div>D One-tenth of the total members of the House.</div> </div>	
Q69. As per the Indian Constitution, the retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A 52 years</div> <div>B 55 years</div> <div>C 60 Years</div> <div>D 65 years</div> </div>	
Q70. Which of the given article of the Indian Constitution deals with National Commission for Scheduled Castes?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Article 343</div> <div>B Article 355</div> <div>C Article 338</div> <div>D Article 333</div> </div>	
Q71. The caste system is a very common type of inequality found in many cities and villages of India. Which caste has traditionally been considered a 'lower' or 'inferior' caste by many in India?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Dalit</div> <div>B Brahmins</div> <div>C Kshatriya</div> <div>D Vaishyas</div> </div>	
Q72. Suffrage Movement refers to a movement for.	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Right to Equality</div> <div>B Right to Vote</div> <div>C Right to Freedom</div> <div>D Right to Religion</div> <div>E None of these</div> </div>	
Q73. Rosa Parks was an _____.	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Indian</div> <div>B American</div> <div>C African</div> <div>D African-American</div> </div>	
Q74. What does the property dealer suggested to Mr. Ansari?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Change job.</div> <div>B Change names.</div> <div>C Change attire.</div> <div>D Change city.</div> </div>	
Q75. Name the official documents of the government that recognizes every person as equal:	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Constitution.</div> <div>B Lok Sabha.</div> <div>C Rajya Sabha.</div> <div>D None of these.</div> </div>	
Q76. Habeas Corpus is associated with which of the given part of the Indian Constitution?	1 Mark
<div> <div>A Preamble</div> <div>B Fundamental Rights</div> </div>	

	C Directive Principles of State Policy	D Fundamental Duties	
Q77.	Which article of Indian constitution Prohibits of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.		1 Mark
	A Article 15	B Article 5	C Article 25
			D Article 12
Q78.	What does the 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain?		1 Mark
	A Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection.	B Administration and control of Tribal Areas of Northeastern states.	
	C Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities.	D Administration and control Schedule areas and Schedule Tribes.	
Q79.	There are two ways in which the government implements the principle of equality guaranteed in the constitution - through laws and through government programmes and schemes. Whom are those schemes designed for?		1 Mark
	A Wealthy class	B 'Upper' castes	C The Medium Class
			D Disadvantaged people
Q80.	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the imposition of the President's rule?		1 Mark
	A Article 344	B Article 356	C Article 375
			D Article 344
Q81.	What does democracy mean?		1 Mark
	A Equal right to vote.	B Unequal right to vote.	C Discrimination.
			D All of these.
Q82.	Who started Civil Rights Movement?		1 Mark
	A Rose Mary.	B Anug San.	C Nelson Mandela.
			D Rosa Parks.
Q83.	One defiant act of Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, started the _____.		1 Mark
	A Civil Rights Movement	B Suffrage Movement	C Chipko Movement
			D None of these
Q84.	Name the document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.		1 Mark
	A Epic	B Novels	C Constitution
			D Speech
Q85.	Everyone in India enjoys the rights of equality before law, freedom of speech, expression and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice any religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights. Which formal document recognises every Indian's democratic right to equality?		1 Mark
	A The Government	B The Supreme Court	C The President
			D Constitution
Q86.	Rule of Law is important because -		1 Mark
	A It helps in the control of administration	B It provides protection	
	C It lays down rules and regulation	D All of the above	
Q87.	What is the age of right to vote in our country?		1 Mark
	A 15 years	B 16 years	C 17 years
			D 18 years
Q88.	All of the persons who are discriminated against primarily because of their _____ background as well as because they are women.		1 Mark
	A Social and cultural.	B Social and political.	C Economic and cultural.
			D Economic and political.
Q89.	The factor behind the discrimination of dalits in India is.		1 Mark
	A Religion	B Language	C Profession
			D Class or caste
Q90.	The foundation of the Finance commission is laid down under which of the given articles?		1 Mark
	A Article 202	B Article 280	C Article 263
			D Article 231
Q91.	What is the mid-day meal programs?		1 Mark
	A Program to provide children with raw food.	B Program to provide rations to parents.	
	C Program to provide children with cooked lunch.	D None of these.	
Q92.	The idea of universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality, because it states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth or the communities they belong to, everyone gets a vote and the right to choose their government. According to the idea of universal adult franchise, how many times in a general election can an eligible citizen cast a vote?		1 Mark
	A Three	B Two	C One
			D As per his/ her wish
Q93.	Which of the following Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections?		1 Mark
	A 57th	B 48th	C 61st
			D 49th
Q94.	Which state was the first state in India to introduce a mid-day meal scheme?		1 Mark
	A Andhra Pradesh.	B Kerala.	C Tamil Nadu.
			D Maharashtra.
Q95.	What are the provisions in the Constitution for equality?		1 Mark
	A Every person is equal before the law	B No person can be discriminated against religion, race, caste	
	C Untouchability has been abolished	D All of the above	
Q96.	The electoral college for the election of the Vice-President comprises of?		1 Mark

	A All the members of the Lok Sabha	B Members of state Legislative assemblies	
	C All the members of the Rajya Sabha	D Both option a and c	
Q97.	All citizens in democratic countries are equal before the law, and no discrimination can be practised on the basis of caste, religion, gender, race, etc. What has been abolished by the government in recent years, and its practice is a punishable crime?		1 Mark
	A Castes	B Untouchability	C Religions
			D Discrimination
Q98.	The Indian constitution is the longest constitution in the world, with 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules. Which article describes provisions for prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?		1 Mark
	A Article 29(a)	B Article 16(c)	C Article 12
			D Article 15
Q99.	The code of Criminal Procedure was coming into existence on:		1 Mark
	A 26 January 1946	B 01 March 1973	C 24 April 1955
			D 01 April 1974
Q100	Thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect is referred as _____.		1 Mark
	A Equality.	B Dignity.	C Commonness.
			D Debasement.
Q101	Equality means the state of being equal, in status, rights, opportunities, in all possible ways. People from castes considered 'lower' are treated unequally and are discriminated against in many parts of the so-called democratic world even today. This is a negative sign, because people in democracies don't deserve inequality and discrimination. What do they deserve instead?		1 Mark
	A Poverty	B Respect and dignity	C Unlimited perks
			D Lawlessness
Q102	There are several laws in India that protect every person's right to be treated equally. In addition to laws, the government has also set up several schemes to improve the lives of _____ who have been treated unequally for several centuries.		1 Mark
	A Communities	B Individuals	C Both A and B
			D None of these
Q103	On which way the Ansaris were being treated unequally?		1 Mark
	A Basis of difference of caste.	B Basis of difference of rich and poor.	
	C Basis of difference of religion.	D Basis of difference of social status.	
Q104	In a democratic country, like India, all adults irrespective of _____ are allowed to vote.		1 Mark
	A religion	B education they have	
	C cast, or whether they are rich or poor	D All of these	
Q105	The right to move freely throughout the territory of India comes under which Article of the Indian Constitution?		1 Mark
	A Article 11	B Article 13	C Article 19
			D Article 22
Q106	How much time did it take for the creation of the Indian Constitution?		1 Mark
	A 2 years 3 months 26 days	B 2 years 11 months 18 days	
	C 2 years 6 months 23 days	D 2 years 5 months 11 days	
Q107	The law-making procedure in the Indian Constitution has been inconsiderably influenced by the Constitution of _____?		1 Mark
	A Australia	B Japan	C North Korea
			D UK
Q108	Who is the chairman of the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC)?		1 Mark
	A President	B Prime Minister	C Chief Justice of India
			D Finance Minister
Q109	The key elements of a democratic government include the following except		1 Mark
	A Equality	B Injustice	C People's participation
			D Resolution of conflict
Q110	Which of the given Articles of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to any person?		1 Mark
	A Article 41	B Article 72	C Article 27
			D Article 91
Q111	Which of the following is one of the government schemes?		1 Mark
	A The mid-day meal scheme	B Army recruitment	
	C Police recruitment	D Soil testing laboratories	
Q112	The idea of universal adult franchise is based on idea of:		1 Mark
	A Inequality	B Equality	C Wealth
			D None of these
Q113	In _____, the African-Americans whose ancestors were the slaves and brought over from Africa, continue to describe their lives today as largely unequal.		1 Mark
	A The United States of America	B The United Arab Emirate	
	C The European Union	D None of these	
Q114	Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim girls drop out of school in large numbers. This is a combined outcome of the following except.		1 Mark
	A Poverty.	B Lack of good quality school facilities for these communities.	
	C Corruption.	D Social discrimination.	
Q115	What is similarity among Kanta, Ansari's and Melani?		1 Mark
	A They all were African-American.	B They all were treated equally.	

C They all were treated unequally.		D They all were members of TMS.	
Q116Who drafted the Indian Constitution?		1 Mark	
A Pt. J.L. Nehru.	B Lal Bahadur Shastri.	C Mahatma Gandhi.	D Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
Q117What is not the element of equality?		1 Mark	
A Justice.	B Religion.	C Wealth.	D Health.
Q118India is a land of great diversity; there are people of different cultures living here together. India is also a democratic country; it has a government for the people, of the people, and by the people. Which key feature of democracy influences all areas of the government's work?		1 Mark	
A Equality	B Liberty	C Fraternity	D Discrimination
Q119The Ansaris dignity was also hurt when.		1 Mark	
A Persons refused to lease their apartments to them.		B Government refused to lease their apartments.	
C Teachers refused to lease their apartments to them.		D Persons easily lease their apartments to them.	
Q120What are the key features of democracy?		1 Mark	
A Equality.	B High wages.	C Job security.	D None of these.
Q121According to A.V Dicey, the rule of law can be defined as -		1 Mark	
A Supremacy of law		B Equality before law	
C Predominance of legal spirit		D All of the above	
Q122EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) was first used in which year?		1 Mark	
A 1992	B 1973	C 1982	D 1980
Q123Term Dalit is used for the people belonging to.		1 Mark	
A high castes	B upper castes	C untouchables	D labourers
Q124Who was the African-American woman who was an essential part of the Civil Rights Movement?		1 Mark	
A Ella Fitzgerald	B Vernice Armour	C Rosa Parks	D Misty Copeland
Q125Name the government scheme which includes to provide children with cooked lunch.		1 Mark	
A Rozgar scheme	B Public welfare scheme	C Annapurna scheme	D Mid day meal scheme
Q126Citizens have to accept some restrictions on their personal liberty for _____ purposes.		1 Mark	
A Security	B Political	C Equality	D Justice
Q127The provision of office of Vice President in the Indian Constitution is taken from which country?		1 Mark	
A Russia	B Bangladesh	C America	D Italy
Q128The Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of:		1 Mark	
A 16 days	B 14 days	C 10 days	D 7 days
Q129The programme introduced in al government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch:		1 Mark	
A The mid-day game scheme.		B The mid-day education scheme.	
C The mid-day entertainment scheme.		D The mid-day meal scheme.	
Q130Which of the following is a common form of inequality found in India?		1 Mark	
A Colour of skin.		B Healthy vs Sick.	
C Caste Form.		D Cricket Player vs Football player.	
Q131Whn was the Mid-day meal scheme was started?		1 Mark	
A 1999	B 2003	C 2001	D 2000
Q132Thousands of people are displaced, what is the reason behind it?		1 Mark	
A Foundation of dams.		B Forest areas are declared sanctuaries for animals.	
C Both (a) and (b).		D None of the above.	
Q133Equality means:		1 Mark	
A Person treated on the of cast		B Person treated on the base of wealth	
C Persons treated on the base of education		D None of these	
Q134How many rights are there under "Right to equality"?		1 Mark	
A 4	B 5	C 6	D 7
Q135A dam is:		1 Mark	
A Built across a river at sites where one can collect a lot of water.		B Built across a plateau at sites where one can collect a lot of water.	
C Built across a mountain at sites where one can collect a lot of water.		D Built across a plain at sites where one can collect a lot of water.	

Q136	Which Article in Indian Constitution defines equality and prohibits any kind of social discrimination?	1 Mark
A	Article 10.	
B	Article 12.	
C	Article 15.	
D	Article 21.	
Q137	The number of Lok Sabha seats were raised from 525 to 545 by which of the given amendment?	1 Mark
A	56th	
B	48th	
C	31st	
D	35th	
Q138	In democracy, all citizens have _____ right to vote.	1 Mark
A	Equal	
B	Unequal	
C	Limited	
D	Indirect	
Q139	India is a democratic country, and its preamble includes modern qualities like equality, fraternity, liberty. According to the principle of equality and justice for all, who can use public wells, tanks, bathing ghats, and roads, and public networks such as mobile, radio, TV, internet, etc.?	1 Mark
A	Poor citizens	
B	Farmers	
C	Businessmen	
D	Anyone who is legally eligible	
Q140	Who is a well known Dalit leader?	1 Mark
A	B.R Ambedkar.	
B	Kanta.	
C	Ansaris.	
D	Jawaharlal Nehru.	
Q141	Whose autobiography is 'Joothan'?	1 Mark
A	Omprakash Valmiki's.	
B	Atal Bihari Vajpayee's.	
C	Mahatma Gandhi's.	
D	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's.	
Q142	The DPSP (Directive Principle of State Policy) in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from which country?	1 Mark
A	Australia	
B	USA	
C	Russia	
D	Ireland.	
Q143	Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?	1 Mark
A	Article 58	
B	Article 44	
C	Article 52	
D	Article 50	
Q144	Where has the Mid day Meal scheme being started?	1 Mark
A	In Government Offices.	
B	In Private Schools.	
C	In Income tax Department.	
D	In Government Schools.	
Q145	Who among the given has the right to summon the Parliament?	1 Mark
A	Prime minister	
B	President	
C	Speaker of Rajya Sabha	
D	Vice President	
Q146	Which of the given Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the High court to issue writs?	1 Mark
A	Article 223	
B	Article 229	
C	Article 232	
D	Article 226	
Q147	Which of the following is the work of Om Prakash Valmiki.	1 Mark
A	Joothan.	
B	Gaban.	
C	Godan.	
D	Jothan.	
Q148	Which of the given Article of the Indian Constitution prescribes for the submission of an annual report of the work done by the State Public Service Commission?	1 Mark
A	Article 320	
B	Article 323	
C	Article 326	
D	Article 330	
Q149	In the late 1950s, a movement took place in USA for the equal rights of African-American. It was:	1 Mark
A	Civil movements.	
B	Rights movement.	
C	Civil rights movement.	
Q150	The French word 'parler' means to speak or discuss. And a democracy is nothing but an equal platform for all to discuss and resolve their problems and issues. So in a democratic country like India, all the people vote in general elections and elect their leaders in the government. Then these elected leaders and ministers meet and discuss the problems of the people they were elected to represent. What is that place where they meet to discuss such matters of national importance called? (Hint: It is also known as the 'Sansad' and it is supreme legislative body in India.)	1 Mark
A	The Parliament	
B	The Constitution	
C	The Prime Minister	
D	Executive	
Q151	The government of India has launched many schemes to improve the lives of communities and individuals who have been treated unequally for many centuries. These schemes are designed to ensure more equal opportunities for people who have not had them in the past. Which programme was introduced in all government elementary schools to promote education and provide children with a nutritious lunch?	1 Mark
A	The National Service Scheme	
B	The Midday-Meal Scheme	
C	The Indira Aavas Yojna	
D	National Literacy Mission Programme	
Q152	Which of the Indian Constitution's given Article has the right to privacy been incorporated as fundamental rights?	1 Mark
A	Article 15	
B	Article 17	
C	Article 21	
D	Article 23	
Q153	African-Americans are discriminated against in:	1 Mark
A	South America.	
B	Africa.	
C	USA.	
D	Australia.	
Q154	What are the ways in which the Government has tried to implement the equality that guaranteed in the constitution?	1 Mark
A	Through laws.	
B	Through government schemes.	
C	Both (a) and (b).	
D	None of these.	

Q155	Who among the following appoints the Lokayukta and Uplo kayukta?	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A President</div> <div>B Prime Minister</div> <div>C Vice President</div> <div>D Governor or Lieutenant Governor the concerned state/UT</div> </div>	
Q156	Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Article 351</div> <div>B Article 71</div> <div>C Article 12 - 35</div> <div>D Article 46 - 59</div> </div>	
Q157	Omprakash Valmiki is a famous _____ writer.	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Tamil.</div> <div>B French.</div> <div>C Dalit.</div> <div>D Muslim.</div> </div>	
Q158	How the idea of "Universal adult franchise" is based on equality?	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Everyone has one vote</div> <div>B Anyone can become president</div> <div>C Even children can vote</div> <div>D All of the above</div> </div>	
Q159	African-Americans were discriminated in-	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Australia</div> <div>B Africa</div> <div>C India</div> <div>D USA</div> </div>	
Q160	Which of the given article of the Indian Constitution mentions the provision of Council of Minister for aid and advice of the President of India?	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Article 63</div> <div>B Article 74</div> <div>C Article 77</div> <div>D Article 66</div> </div>	
Q161	<p>Assertion (A): Though discrimination is against law, there are many people who discriminate against people on the basis of caste, religion, gender etc because they are not aware of the fact that no one is inferior and everyone deserves to be respected.</p> <p>Reason (R): The only way through which discrimination can be removed is by forcing people to respect everyone and treat everyone equally.</p>	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.</div> <div>B Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</div> <div>C Only R is correct.</div> <div>D Only A is correct.</div> </div>	
Q162	<p>Assertion (A): Midday meal has a positive impact in the education system of India. The attendance of schools has improved and children have learned to respect each other’s caste as they are served food together.</p> <p>Reason (R): Earlier children had to go for lunch during the school hours and then not return to school which affected their studies. Midday meal has also helped children in concentrating in their studies which was not possible because of an empty stomach.</p>	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.</div> <div>B Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</div> <div>C Only R is correct.</div> <div>D Only A is correct.</div> </div>	
Q163	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before _____.	1 Mark
Q164	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. We are represented in the Parliament through our _____.	1 Mark
Q165	<p>Assertion (A): Mid-day meal is a government scheme through which the poor and underprivileged children get meals along with their education.</p> <p>Reason (R): Karnataka was the first state in India who implemented the scheme of midday meal and after that all the government schools were ordered to implement this scheme.</p>	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.</div> <div>B Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</div> <div>C Only R is correct.</div> <div>D Only A is correct.</div> </div>	
Q166	Fill in the blank. _____ is a key feature of democracy.	1 Mark
Q167	<p>Assertion (A): Even after the Civil Rights Movement, the African-Americans were not treated equally and their children couldn’t get access to schools which had all the facilities.</p> <p>Reason (R): Discrimination is still faced in many countries even after the law treats everyone equal which is the greatest challenge faced by democratic countries.</p>	1 Mark
	<div> <div>A Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.</div> <div>B Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</div> <div>C Only R is correct.</div> <div>D Only A is correct.</div> </div>	
Q168	<p>Assertion (A): We cannot say India as a fully democratic country because there are still many areas where people are discriminated against on the basis of caste, religion, gender, race etc.</p> <p>Reason (R): The state and the central government makes sure that all the communities and groups get recognition before the law and try to erase the discrimination in the country.</p>	1 Mark

- A** Both are correct but R is the correct explanation of A.
C Only R is correct.

- B** Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
D Only A is correct.

Q169Assertion (A): Earlier no laws were made to protect the interest of the people and the injustice done with them. There were no laws made against discrimination and ill-treatment of people. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): The Constitution of India recognises every individual as equal and no one is discriminated against on the basis of age, caste, gender, religion etc.

- A** Only A is correct
C Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

- B** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
D Only R is correct.

Q170 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. **1 Mark**

When people are treated unequally their _____ is violated.

Q171 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. **1 Mark**

_____ was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme.

Q172 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

Every person is _____ before the law.

Q173Assertion (A): Africans-Americans faced a lot of discrimination as they were the one whose ancestors were slaves and they still describe their life to be unequal. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Indians were not the only ones who faced discrimination because there are many democratic countries who treat their citizens unequally and are not provided with the facilities which other citizens are provided.

- A** Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.
C Only R is correct.

- B** Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
D Only A is correct.

Q174Assertion (A): Law is the only source through which the government has tried to treat every person equally and help the disadvantaged people. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Some government schemes are also initiated which help the poor people to get access to all the opportunities which they lacked in the past.

- A** Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.
C Only R is correct.

- B** Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
D Only A is correct.

Q175 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

The idea of _____ is based on the idea of equality.

Q176 When persons are treated unequally their _____ is violated. **1 Mark**

Q177Assertion (A): The African-American lady who refused to give her seat to a white American was Rosa Parks. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Due to her refusal, the African-Americans were treated more badly and hence it is still practiced today.

- A** Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.
C Only R is correct.

- B** Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
D Only A is correct.

Q178Assertion (A): India is considered as a democratic country because every person is equal in the eyes of law. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): A person having a high qualification degree and who belongs from the higher caste gets all the opportunities in India.

- A** Only A is correct
C Both are incorrect

- B** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.
D Only R is correct.

Q179 India is a _____ country. **1 Mark**

Q180Assertion (A): Every Indian citizen is equal before the law and he or she has to follow all the rules and regulations mentioned in the constitution. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Whether the person is Prime Minister of India or is an ordinary person, everyone has the same rules to follow and if found guilty, will be punished equally.

- A** Both are correct but R is the explanation of A.
C Only R is correct.

- B** Only A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
D Only A is correct.

Q181 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

India is a _____ country.

Q182Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B.

4 Marks

S.No.	Column A		Column B
1.	Disability act	(a)	2001
2.	Civil Rights	(b)	Article 15
3.	Midday Meal	(c)	1964
4.	Prohibition of Discrimination	(d)	1995

- Q183Only rich person can use publically available bathing ghat and well. True/ False1 Mark
- Q184State whether the given statements are true or false.
Joothan is an autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki.1 Mark
- Q185State whether the given statements are true or false.
Rosa Parks was an African-American.1 Mark
- Q186In India caste system is the most common form of inequality. True/ False1 Mark
- Q187State whether the given statements are true or false.
The Ansaris easily got a flat in the desired area.1 Mark
- Q188One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the caste system. True/ False1 Mark
- Q189Irrespective of their wealth and communities each and every adult in country has right to give one vote. True/ False1 Mark
- Q190According to the provision of constitution "untouchability has been abolished". True/ False.1 Mark
- Q191Every person should not be treated with dignity. True/ False1 Mark
- Q192Every person is equal before the law. True/ False1 Mark
- Q193State whether the given statements are true or false.
Kanta borrowed money to pay her electricity bill.1 Mark
- Q194Describe the incident of a day with Rosa Parks. What did the incident lead to?7 Marks
- Q195When persons are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. How?7 Marks
- Q196What is the most important step the government has taken to end inequality?7 Marks
- Q197With the advancing of the day Kanta becomes less certain about what equality really means. What is it that makes Kanta unsure?5 Marks
- Q198How is casteism or common forms of inequality in India? Explain with the help of an example.5 Marks
- Q199Imagine yourself as Omprakash Valmiki and write five lines describing your situation, how would you feel if you were in same situation as him.5 Marks
- Q200How is dignity and respect of people hurt?5 Marks
- Q201How are minorities denied equality in India? Explain with an example.5 Marks
- Q202What is the position of equality in India, a democratic country?5 Marks
- Q203How is Kanta’s life different from her owners?5 Marks
- Q204What are the provisions made in the constitution for the recognition of equality?4 Marks
- Q205What is major challenge to democracy?4 Marks
- Q206List the provision in the constitution for recognition of equality.4 Marks
- Q207What are the provisions in the Constitution of India in respect of recognition of equality?4 Marks
- Q208What kind of discrimination was faced by the Ansari family?4 Marks
- Q209What are the provision made in the constitution for the recognition of equality?4 Marks
- Q210Account for issues of equality in other democracies.4 Marks
- Q211Describe the two ways in which government has tried to implement the equality.4 Marks
- Q212What is one of the main reasons which is responsible for continuance of discrimination?4 Marks
- Q213Suppose you are not able to find a place to live in because, some people did not want to live next to you because of the religion you practice. How would you feel?4 Marks
- Q214What do you understand by the term "all persons are equal before the law"? Why do you think it is important in a democracy?4 Marks
- Q215Does Kanta has enough reason to doubt the equality level of citizens?3 Marks
- Q216What is the present status condition of African-Americans in the country?3 Marks

Q217 What is Dalit?	3 Marks
Q218 How has the government tried to implement equality in India?	3 Marks
Q219 How is equality a big challenge for democracy?	3 Marks
Q220 What is universal adult franchise? What is the basis of it?	3 Marks
Q221 How can you say that establishment of equality in society is a continuous struggle?	3 Marks
Q222 List three benefits of the midday meal programme.	3 Marks
Q223 Briefly write about the unequal treatment that Omprakash Valmiki had to face in his early years.	3 Marks
Q224 Why equality is important in a democratic country. Give three reasons for your answer.	3 Marks
Q225 What was Civil Rights Act of 1964?	3 Marks
Q226 Describe the areas in which Dalit children are discriminated against.	3 Marks
Q227 What are the main aspects of Kanta's story?	3 Marks
Q228 Has equality been really established in India?	3 Marks
Q229 What does the Indian Constitution provide on equality?	3 Marks
Q230 What do you mean by the term "all persons are equal before the law"? Why do you think this is important in a democracy?	3 Marks
Q231 Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. Comment.	3 Marks
Q232 Re-read the box on Article 15 and state two ways in which this Article addresses inequality?	3 Marks
Q233 What is one of common form of inequality in India?	3 Marks
Q234 How has mid-day meal scheme helped the country to progress?	3 Marks
Q235 What sparked Civil Rights Movement in USA?	3 Marks
Q236 Why do you think Omprakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teachers and classmates in his school?	2 Marks
Q237 How African-Americans were treated prior to movement in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African-Americans?	2 Marks
Q238 Think of an incidence in which your dignity was violated. Share your experience.	2 Marks
Q239 Are all the people who have voting rights really equal?	2 Marks
Q240 Why people refuse to think dalit as equal, even though law says it?	2 Marks
Q241 What are the basis on which we are treated unequally?	2 Marks
Q242 How has the mid day meal programme improved the attendance level in schools?	2 Marks
Q243 What do you mean by midday meal programme?	2 Marks
Q244 List the two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution.	2 Marks
Q245 Explain the term, “Equality law” in your own words.	2 Marks
Q246 Why is Kanta happy?	2 Marks
Q247 What does the civil rights act of 1964 state?	2 Marks
Q248 Give an example to show all people are equal according to Indian constituion.	2 Marks
Q249 In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?	2 Marks
Q250 Write a short note on equality in Indian democracy?	2 Marks
Q251 Find out one government scheme in your area and its purpose.	2 Marks
Q252 at are the key elements of a democracy?	2 Marks
Q253 Write a brief note on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.	2 Marks
Q254 Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples.	2 Marks
Q255 Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.	2 Marks
Q256 What is a disability act passed in 1995?	2 Marks
Q257 Define the following terms: 1. Dignity. 2. Constitution.	2 Marks
Q258 What is it that makes Kanta unsure?	2 Marks
Q259 In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki’s experience similar to that of the Ansaris?	2 Marks

Q260 What was Civil Rights Movement?	2 Marks
Q261 The author ‘Joothan’ is.	1 Mark
Q262 What is known as the Civil Rights Movements?	1 Mark
Q263 Why do you think the Ansaris were being treated unequally?	1 Mark
Q264 What is constitution?	1 Mark
Q265 Can a state discriminate against any citizen on ground of caste and religion?	1 Mark
Q266 Which was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme?	1 Mark
Q267 Which state started midday meal scheme for the first time.	1 Mark
Q268 What suggestion was given to Ansaris by the property dealer?	1 Mark
Q269 Define the term ”Dignity”.	1 Mark
Q270 Name the two laws made by the government for promoting equa?	1 Mark
Q271 What do you understand by ‘dignity’?	1 Mark
Q272 What was the condition of the African-Americans in the United States of America prior to 1950s?	1 Mark
Q273 What do you mean by 'dignity'.	1 Mark
Q274 Why universal adult franchise is important in a democracy?	1 Mark
Q275 Why do you think Omprakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teacher and his classmates?	1 Mark
Q276 Define constitution.	1 Mark
Q277 Name the key feature of democratic government.	1 Mark
Q278 What are the factors on the basis of which inequality is being practiced in India?	1 Mark
Q279 Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. True/ False.	1 Mark
Q280 What is Universal Adult Franchise (UAF)? Give an example from India.	1 Mark
Q281 Name the first Indian state to introduce the middle meal scheme?	1 Mark
Q282 What is mid-day meal programme?	1 Mark
Q283 List two ways by which government has tried to implement equality guranteed in the constitution.	1 Mark
Q284 How did B.R. Ambedkar view self-respect?	1 Mark
Q285 When and did the Civil Rights Movements take place.	1 Mark
Q286 What are common forms of inequality that exist in India?	1 Mark
Q287 Mention the positive effects of midday meal scheme in one point.	1 Mark
Q288 Who have been employed to cook the meal under midday meal scheme?	1 Mark
Q289 Name the government scheme which includes to provide children with cooked lunch.	1 Mark
Q290 Mention some factors on the basis of which inequality is being practiced in India.	1 Mark
Q291 On what idea is UAF based?	1 Mark
Q292 What is Joothan?	1 Mark
Q293 Summarize the two through which the government tries to implement the equality.	1 Mark
Q294 Same crime is committed by chief minister of a state and a private company employer. Both will be awarded with same kind of punishment by law or different? Give reason for your answer.	1 Mark
Q295 What is the midday meal programme?	1 Mark
Q296 What do you mean by disabilities Act?	1 Mark
Q297 On what basis were the Ansaris treated unequally?	1 Mark
Q298 What are the two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that guaranteed in the constitution?	1 Mark
Q299 What property dealer suggested to Mr. Ansari?	1 Mark
Q300 Who s the most form of inequality that in India?	1 Mark
Q301 What is the civil right movement?	1 Mark
Q302 According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, persons with disabilities have equal rights, and that the government should make possible their full participation in society. The government has to provide free education and integrate children with disabilities into mainstream schools. This law also states that all public places including buildings, schools, etc.,	1 Mark

should be accessible and provided with ramps.



Look at the photograph and think about the boy who is being carried down the stairs. Do you think the above law is being implemented in his case? What needs to be done to make the building more accessible for him? How would his being carried down the stairs affect his dignity as well as his safety?

- Q303

Every person has access to all public places like malls, playground and markets. What do you understand by this?

1 Mark
- Q304

Why people do not consider Dalit as equal, even though law says it?

1 Mark
- Q305

Why do you think Om Prakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teacher and classmates in school?

1 Mark