



11. Who was the eldest son of Gandhiji?  
A) Harilal            B) Jammalal Bajaj    C) Devdas            D) Manilal
12. When did Gandhiji take the vow of Brahmacharya or celibacy for life?  
A) 1904            B) 1906            C) 1908            D) 1910
13. When did Gandhiji enter Alfred High School at Rajkot?  
A) 1885            B) 1886            C) 1881            D) 1888
14. Who was the resident medical attendant to Gandhiji at his Sabarmati Ashram?  
A) Kripalani                            B) Gajanan  
C) Pyarelal                            D) Sushila Nayar
15. Who worked as Private Secretary to Gandhiji?  
A) Vinoba Bhave                            B) Sarojini Naidu  
C) Mahadev Desai                            D) Kalelkar
16. During his childhood Gandhiji had in him a fear of Ghosts and Spirits. Who suggested to him the repetition of Ramanama as a remedy for this fear?  
A) His mother                            B) Family Priest  
C) Rambha                            D) His friends
17. Identify the friend who led Gandhiji astray to meat eating for a while.  
A) Kalelkar                            B) Rambha  
C) Maganlal                            D) Sheik Mehtab
18. Who said the following?  
“The earth has enough to satisfy everyone’s needs, but not for everyone’s greed”.  
A) Vinoba                            B) Gandhiji  
C) Jawaharlal Nehru                            D) None of these
19. Who gave a clarion call of “Do or Die” to his countrymen for achievement of freedom?  
A) Motilal Nehru                            B) Subash Chandra Bose  
C) Mahatma Gandhi                            D) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
20. At which place a great massacre was committed by General Dyer?  
A) Durban in Natal                            B) Noakhali in Bengal  
C) Chauri Chaura                            D) Jalian Wala Bagh at Amritsar
21. At which railway station was Gandhiji thrown from the first class compartment?  
A) Maritzberg    B) Delhi            C) Durban            D) Pretoria
22. Niskama karma means  
A) Action with attachment                            B) Action without expectation of rewards  
C) Action with violence                            D) None of these

23. What was the age of Mohandas when he married Kasturba?  
 A) Twelve      B) Thirteen      C) Fourteen      D) Fifteen
24. The author of the book "Hind Swaraj"  
 A) Ruskin      B) Tolstoy      C) Gandhi      D) Polak
25. The word which Mohandas misspelt in his class  
 A) Gita      B) Kettle      C) Koran      D) Bible
26. The spiritual guide of Gandhiji  
 A) Sathavathani Roy Chander      B) Tagore  
 C) Vivekananda      D) Gokhale
27. The daily which was published by Gandhiji in South Africa  
 A) Young India      B) Harijan  
 C) Navajeevan      D) Indian Opinion
28. The play which taught Gandhiji to treat parents with respect and love  
 A) Ambikapathi      B) Shravana Pitrubhakthi  
 C) Lankeswaran      D) Rajaraja Cholan
29. The disease which caused to pay bonus to the Ahmedabad mill workers  
 A) Cholera      B) Small pox  
 C) Plague      D) Pneumonia
30. The first President of Harijan Seva Sangh was  
 A) Gandhi      B) Ambedkar  
 C) Vinoba      D) G.T.Birla
31. Who was the first individual Satyagrahi declared by Gandhiji?  
 A) Tagore      B) Mahadev Desai  
 C) Vinoba Bhave      D) Tilak
32. Gandhi started Satyagraha movement in the year.  
 A) 1915      B) 1920  
 C) 1916      D) 1925
33. According to Gandhi, non-violence means  
 A) Doing right thing  
 B) Harmony between thought, word and deed  
 C) Promoting welfare  
 D) Helping others
34. Satyagraha is based on  
 A) Rights and Duties      B) Truth and Non violence  
 C) Ends and means      D) All these

35. According to Gandhi, the need of religious education was  
 A) Children to be familiar with their religion  
 B) Get strong in particular religion  
 C) Respect for other religions  
 D) All the above
36. Gandhiji stressed adult education  
 A) To follow their tradition  
 B) Enlighten the members of the family  
 C) Make them to write  
 D) All the above
37. What are the basic facts learnt by Gandhi from John Ruskin's book?  
 A) The good of the individual is contained in the good of all.  
 B) Lawyer and Barber are same. All professions have the same value.  
 C) The life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman are worth living  
 D) All the above
38. Individual or society, which is important under Sarvodaya structure?  
 A) Individual  
 B) Both individual and society  
 C) Society  
 D) None of these
39. Group in the society means  
 A) Caste groups  
 B) Multi religious centers  
 C) Feeling of unity  
 D) Working in different ways
40. What is society according to Gandhi?  
 A) Like a family  
 B) Like a market  
 C) A group of members  
 D) All the above
41. 'Aparigraha' means.  
 A) Non-violence  
 B) Non - possession  
 C) Equality  
 D) Non cooperation
42. Trusteeship is a  
 A) Concept of History  
 B) Sociological concept  
 C) New Economic concept  
 D) Western concept
43. What kind of economic structure Gandhi wanted to practice?  
 A) Decentralised  
 B) Centralised  
 C) Mixed  
 D) Consumeristic
44. The first basic principle of Gandhian Economic Thought is  
 A) Trusteeship  
 B) Simple living  
 C) Bread labour  
 D) Non - possession

45. Swadeshi means
- Use of all home-made things to the exclusion of foreign things
  - Use of all home-made things to include the foreign things and local
  - Use of dresses made from foreign country
  - None of the above
46. Gandhiji said that “Dead machinery must not be pitted against the millions of living machines”. What did he mean by “living machines”?
- Motor vehicles
  - Industrial machineries
  - All the machines in the world
  - Artisans and workers
47. Gandhiji started the “All India Village Industries Association” for
- Reorganization of village
  - To remove poverty
  - To promote education
  - To develop self-respect
48. Where is Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialization located under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises?
- New Delhi
  - Wardha
  - Kottayam
  - Gandhigram
49. Which one is considered as the most suitable handicraft for our countryman, according to Gandhi?
- Pottery
  - Gardening
  - Carpentry
  - Spinning
50. Gandhiji was against all ‘destructive machinery’. What does he mean by destructive machinery?
- Machinery which displaces labour and leaves people idle
  - Machines which are used to produce arsenal and other chemical weapons.
  - Machines which are used to produce liquor and other luxury products
  - Both (B) & (C)
51. What was Gandhiji’s view on ‘Industrialism’?
- The future of industrialism is bright
  - Industrialism thrives on the exploitation of others
  - Multiplication of wants
  - We followed it from the west
52. What was Gandhiji’s view about ‘honesty in business’?
- It is impossible to conduct strictly honest business
  - It is difficult to conduct strictly honest business
  - Honesty makes unbearable demand on resources
  - Makes business less successful

53. What was Gandhiji's solution to a failure of the rich to voluntarily accept trusteeship as a means of managing economic activity?  
 A) Planning B) Non-violent co-operation  
 C) Nationalization of property D) Panchayat Raj
54. Who is called the 'Father of Village Industries'?  
 A) Gandhiji B) Kumarappa  
 C) Tagore D) Tolstoy
55. According to Kumarappa, Sarvodaya pattern of economy is compared with  
 A) Tiger B) Monkey  
 C) Bee D) Mother
56. Which of the following is a close approximation to Gandhian view of the purchase of 'Swadeshi'?  
 A) A village buying goods manufactured in its country  
 B) A village buying goods produced in the village  
 C) A village buying goods manufactured by traditional technology  
 D) All the above
57. Which of the following did Gandhiji consider as the noblest activity of man.  
 A) Working for communal harmony  
 B) Doing the labour that poor must do  
 C) Performing national service  
 D) Reading spiritual books everyday
58. Identify the Gandhian method of ending capitalists' exploitation of labour  
 A) Destruction of capitalists  
 B) All capitals to be taken over by the state and private ownership be abolished  
 C) Labour to co-operate with the capitalist  
 D) Labour to adopt non co-operation as a weapon to convert its exploiters.
59. From where did Gandhi first discover the use of spinning wheel?  
 A) South Africa B) London  
 C) Ahmedabad D) Sevagram
60. Who is the author of the book, "Economy of Permanence"?  
 A) Gandhiji B) Vinoba Bhave  
 C) J.C.Kumarappa D) B.R.Nanda
61. What title did Gandhiji give to his Gujarati translation of the book *Unto This Last*?  
 A) Satyagraha B) Swadeshi  
 C) Sarvodaya D) Shanti Sena

62. The Constructive Programmes were evolved by Gandhi in the year  
 A) 1930 B) 1928  
 C) 1932 D) 1933
63. 'Antyodaya' means?  
 A) Uplift of the last man B) Uplift of the woman  
 C) Uplift of the poor D) None of these
64. Write the name of the author who wrote the book 'Unto this Last'.  
 A) Bernad Shaw B) Clement Atlee  
 C) Ruskin D) None of these
65. Gandhian democracy begins  
 A) With the individual B) With the group  
 C) With the political party D) With the community
66. Sarvodaya political order means  
 A) Party based society B) Partyless democracy  
 C) Equal society D) All are one
67. "Politics is like a coil of a snake" who said it?  
 A) Vinoba B) Nehru  
 C) Gandhiji D) Gokhale
68. Mahatma Gandhi started ----- movement after the Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre  
 A) Satyagraha Movement B) Non Cooperation Movement  
 C) National movement D) Swadeshi Movement
69. What was Gandhiji doing when everyone was celebrating Independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947?  
 A) He was celebrating Independence  
 B) Taking rest at Sabarmati Ashram  
 C) Deliberating with leaders about the formation of new cabinet  
 D) He was fasting and praying for peace and harmony, in the house of a Muslim friend in Calcutta
70. Who is the "Political Guru" of Gandhiji?  
 A) Tagore B) Aurobindo  
 C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale D) Tolstoy
71. Swaraj means  
 A) Rule of five B) Local Government  
 C) Self-rule D) Dictatorship

72. Lok Sakthi means  
 A) Women's power                      B) People's power  
 C) Powerful Government              D) Army power
73. Which of the following was advocated by Gandhi for purification of politics?  
 A) Centralization                      B) Punishing the culprit  
 C) Spiritualization                      D) Decentralization
74. The usage 'Politics without Principles' is attributed to:  
 A) Abdul Kalam                      B) Kumarappa  
 C) Gandhiji                      D) Mother Teresa
75. Who described Gandhi as 'one man boundry force'?  
 A) Bernard Shaw                      B) Einstein  
 C) Gorbachev                      D) Lord Mountbatten
76. Who is popularly known as Lok Nayak?  
 A) Vinoba Bhave                      B) Subhash Chandra Bose  
 C) Jayaprakash Narayan              D) Mahadev Desai
77. What does Charkha stand for?  
 A) Symbol of Peace                      B) Symbol of growth  
 C) Symbol of freedom                      D) Symbol of destruction
78. What is the special feature of Panchayat Raj system?  
 A) Sharing authority                      B) Decentralization of power  
 C) Assuming power by force              D) Zero power
79. Which among the following is not a fundamental right?  
 A) Right to speak                      B) Right to work  
 C) Right to education                      D) Right to strike
80. What does an egalitarian society mean?  
 A) Religious Society                      B) Organized Society  
 C) Pluralistic Society                      D) Socialistic Society
81. What are the steps taken by Gandhiji to remove untouchability?  
 A) Inter-caste marriage                      B) Satyagraha  
 C) Financial help                      D) All of these
82. What is the Central theme of all religions?  
 A) Importance of Worship                      B) Following tradition  
 C) Love or Non-violence                      D) Practice of rituals



83. What is the best way to nurture good relationship between religions?  
 A) Fundamentalism  
 B) Conversion  
 C) Increase of religious institutions  
 D) Inter-religious dialogue
84. Gandhian Concept of Ends and Means stands for  
 A) Attain the end at any cost  
 B) Ahimsa is not the means to attain the end  
 C) Ahimsa and non-violence are the means to attain the end  
 D) Means may be anything to attain the end
85. Humanism means  
 A) Selfishness  
 B) Living at the cost of others  
 C) Loving thy neighbour  
 D) Violence
86. Inter-religious prayer means  
 A) To create communal harmony  
 B) To create unity among all religions  
 C) To respect other religion  
 D) God is living in all creatures
87. Bread Labour means.  
 A) Man must earn his bread by labouring with neighbour's hands  
 B) Man must earn his bread by labouring with other hands  
 C) Man must earn his bread by labouring with his own hands  
 D) Working hard
88. Sarvodaya Social order means  
 A) Living in isolation  
 B) Group living  
 C) Casteless and classless society  
 D) Respect of others
89. Sarvodaya means  
 A) Good of all  
 B) Survival of the fittest  
 C) Mutual aid  
 D) Welfare of all
90. Sarvodaya is a/an  
 A) English word  
 B) Latin word  
 C) Sanskrit word  
 D) French word
91. Which of the following games and exercise did Gandhiji like most during his school days?  
 A) Football  
 B) Hockey  
 C) Long walk  
 D) Gymnastic

92. According to Gandhiji, teaching will be effective only through  
 A) Foreign language                      B) Mother tongue  
 C) Traditional language                  D) Sanskrit
93. Which one of the following is considered as the most important part of education under Wardha Scheme.?  
 A) Play    B) Exercise  
 C) Religious study                          D) Manual work
94. In the book, "Hind Swaraj" Gandhiji put up his ideas about  
 A) Freedom                                    B) Violence  
 C) Education                                  D) All of these
95. Wardha Scheme of Education was introduced by Gandhiji in the year  
 A) 1912    B) 1920  
 C) 1918    D) 1932
96. Gandhiji wanted the three 'Rs' (reading, writing and Arithmetic) to be replaced by the 3 'Hs'  
 A) Head, hand, heart                      B) Head, health, habit  
 C) Handicrafts, hands, health          D) None of these
97. Nai Talim means  
 A) Basic Education                          B) Health Education  
 C) Environmental Education              D) Population Education
98. Before the commencement of Basic Education, Gandhiji started his major educational experiments by starting  
 A) Ashram                                      B) Gujarat Vidyapith  
 C) Tolstoy Farm                              D) Sevagram
99. Gandhiji's Basic Education is  
 A) Child centred                              B) Craft centred  
 C) Teacher centred                          D) Child and work centred
100. Who was the chairman of Wardha Scheme of Education?  
 A) Zakir Hussain                              B) Gandhiji  
 C) Tagore                                        D) Aurobindo
101. "I have ventured to place before India the ancient law of self sacrifice" said Gandhiji. What was he referring to?  
 A) Controlling mass  
 B) Swadeshi  
 C) Satyagraha  
 D) Welfare of all

102. Satyagraha is  
 A) The weapon of the weak  
 B) The weapon of the brave  
 C) The weapon of the coward  
 D) The weapon of violent man
103. When did Gandhiji start the Salt Satyagraha Movement?  
 A) July 1907  
 B) March 1930  
 C) January 1931  
 D) June 1945
104. The author of the essay *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience*  
 A) Thoreau  
 B) Vinoba  
 C) Kumarappa  
 D) Rajaji
105. The place where individual Satyagraha was launched  
 A) Pauvnar  
 B) Bombay  
 C) Bihar  
 D) Gujarat
106. Who started Bhoodan Movement?  
 A) Jeganathan Krishnammal  
 B) Pariviratha Rajamma  
 C) Vinoba Bhave  
 D) Jayaprakash Narayan
107. Bhoodan means  
 A) Gift of labour  
 B) Gift of money  
 C) Gift of land  
 D) Gift of life
108. What was the main cause of fasting by Gandhiji at Naokali?  
 A) Upliftment of women  
 B) Removal of Untouchability  
 C) Hindu-Muslim unity  
 D) Development of people
109. Who is leading the Chipko Movement?  
 A) Sundarlal Bahuguna  
 B) Medha Patkar  
 C) P.V.Rajagopal  
 D) Anna Hazare
110. Who was the first one to donate the land for Bhoodan Movement at Pochampalli?  
 A) Andhra Kesari  
 B) Lavanam  
 C) Ramachandra Reddy  
 D) Vinoba
111. The famous peace loving scientist who admired Gandhiji.  
 A) Darwin  
 B) Faraday  
 C) C.V.Raman  
 D) Einstein
112. Shanti Sena means  
 A) Peace Army  
 B) Peace brigade  
 C) Harmonious group  
 D) General Army

113. When is Hiroshima day observed?  
A) 1st September B) 15th October  
C) 6th August D) 8th December
114. When was International Year of Peace celebrated?  
A) 2000 B) 1986  
C) 1947 D) 1975
115. Who is known as frontier Gandhi?  
A) Baba Amte B) Obama  
C) Abdul Gafarkhan D) Kamaraj
116. Which is the birth place of Shanti Sena?  
A) Ahmedabad, Gujarat B) Wardha, Maharashtra  
C) Manjeswaram, Kerala D) Pochampalli, Andhra
117. "Shanti Sena is an alternative to Police and Army". Who said it?  
A) Vinoba Bhave B) Kumarappa  
C) Gandhiji D) Frontier Gandhi
118. The Norwegian Peace scientist who used the term "Structural violence"  
A) Gorbachev B) Johan Galtung  
C) Homer Jack D) Gene Sharp
119. The non-violent service rendered by Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa is very well known as  
A) Satyagraha B) Merciful service  
C) Quest for truth D) Peaceful resolution of conflicts
120. "Mahatma Gandhi is my hero" who said it?  
A) John. F. Kennedy B) Barack Obama  
C) Abdul Kalam D) Pandit Nehru

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