

1. When was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born?
A) October 20th 1869 B) October 2nd 1869
C) August 15th 1869 D) January 30th 1869
2. At which place was Gandhiji born?
A) Porbandar B) Rajkot
C) Wardha D) Sabarmati
3. Name of the book written by Leo Tolstoy
A) Unto This Last
B) Sarvodaya
C) Sermon on the Mount
D) The Kingdom of God is Within You
4. Who said "That Government is best which governs least"?
A) Leo Tolstoy B) Thoreau
C) Ruskin D) Rajchandbhai
5. What is the name of the book which deals with Buddha and his teachings which Gandhiji read while he was a student in England?
A) Light of Asia B) Plea for Vegetarianism
C) Key to Theosophy D) How I became a Theosophist
6. Name the pamphlet Gandhiji prepared for the purpose of educating public opinion in India about the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa
A) The Grievances of free-Indians in South Africa
B) The Grievances of Indians in South Africa
C) The Creative experience in South Africa
D) Indian Ambulance Corps
7. The book which brought an instantaneous and practical transformation in Gandhiji
A) Sermon on the Mount B) Bhagavat Gita
C) Unto This Last D) New Testament
8. While studying in London Gandhiji joined an Organization in which the members followed a particular food habit. What is the name of the organization?
A) Nature Cure Club B) Tolstoy Farm
C) Vegetarian Society D) Co-operative Society
9. Gandhiji was about 17 years old when he lost his
A) Grand Father B) Father
C) Mother D) Uncle

10. Identify three 'moderns' who left a deep impression on Gandhiji's life and captivated him by their living, writings or a new lifestyle and philosophy.
 A) Tilak, Gokhale and Tagore B) Ranade, Tagore and Ruskin
 C) Ruskin, Tagore and Gokhale D) Tolstoy, Ruskin and Rajchandra
11. What is the name of the railway station in South Africa where Gandhiji was thrown out of the first class compartment?
 A) Natal B) Pretoria
 C) Durban D) Maritzburg
12. Gandhiji devoted a chapter entitled 'The Magic Spell of a Book' in his autobiography to describe the influence of a book on him. Which is this book?
 A) Bhagavat Gita
 B) Unto This Last
 C) The Kingdom of God is Within You
 D) Key to Theosophy
13. A member of the Gandhi family saluted the Nawab of Junagadh with his left hand. When asked for an explanation he said: "The right hand is already pledged to Porbandar". Who was he?
 A) Karamchand Gandhi B) Maganlal Gandhi
 C) Laxmidas Gandhi D) Uttamchand Gandhi
14. Gandhi had in him a fear of ghosts and spirits during his childhood. Who suggested to him the repetition of 'Ramanama' as a remedy for his fear?
 A) His mother B) Family Priest
 C) Maharaj D) Rambha, an old servant of the family
15. Who was the eldest son of Gandhiji?
 A) Harilal B) Ramdas C) Devadas D) Manilal
16. How old was Gandhi when he got married?
 A) 18 B) 13 C) 21 D) 20
17. What title did Gandhiji give to his Gujarati translation of 'Unto This Last'
 A) Hind Swaraj B) Indian Home Rule
 C) Sarvodaya D) Swaraj
18. Which religion emphasizes the doctrine of 'anekandavada'
 A) Hinduism B) Buddhism
 C) Charvaka D) Jainism
19. Under the leadership of Gandhiji an organization was formed in South Africa. Name the organization that Gandhiji established in South Africa
 A) Indian National Congress
 B) Natal Indian Congress
 C) Indentured Labourers Association
 D) The Indian Sociologist Association

20. In 1904 Gandhiji started a weekly journal. Name the journal
A) Indian Opinion B) Young India
C) Harijan D) Navajeevan
21. Truth as comprehended by the ordinary human being is what Gandhiji called
A) Relative Truth B) Absolute Truth
C) God D) Ultimate Truth
22. The goal of Constructive Programme is
A) To provide economic relief
B) To distribute some wages to the poor
C) To build up a non-violent social order
D) To provide education to all
23. Ahimsa is not merely a ----- virtue of non-killing and non-injury but a -----
virtue of doing good to others.
A) Positive, negative B) Simple, Complex
C) Negative, positive D) None of the above
24. ‘Satyagraha in South Africa’ by M K Gandhi is dedicated to
A) C F Andrews B) Maganlal Gandhi
C) H S L Polak D) Vinoba Bhave
25. Man’s ultimate aim is the ----- and all his activities, social, political and
religious have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision of God
A) Truth B) Love
C) Perfect Knowledge D) Realization of God
26. Who was popularly known as “Frontier Gandhi”?
A) Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Abul Kalam Azad D) Asaf Ali
27. Who said the following about Gandhiji
“The presence of Gandhiji among us was essential as air and water are necessary
for our existence. We have lost a ground which was supporting us like a rock.”
A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan B) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad D) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
28. Quit India Movement was directed against
A) The officials of the British Government in India
B) The native British rules of Rajkot
C) The communal fanatics
D) The young congress man
29. Swaraj means the government of
A) A particular religion
B) A particular country
C) Public without discrimination of race, caste, religion, class etc.
D) A particular political party

30. In which respect Gandhiji did not hold women as man's superior?
 A) Self – sacrifice B) Ahimsa
 C) Moral power D) Physical power
31. Gandhiji's idea of human freedom is borrowed from
 A) Tolstoy's View B) The Vedas
 C) The Bhagavad Gita D) None of the above
32. Name the ashram that Gandhiji established in South Africa by the inspiration of Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'
 A) Phoenix settlement B) Tolstoy Farm
 C) Sabarmati Ashram D) Shanti Van
33. Gandhiji put forward certain vows for every inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram. How many such vows were laid out?
 A) Five B) Nine
 C) Eleven D) Ten
34. In which one of the following books Gandhiji used question – answer format?
 A) Satyagraha in South Africa B) Hind Swaraj
 C) Key to Health D) From Yervada Mandir
35. Gandhiji brought out his Autobiography up to
 A) 1948 B) 1947
 C) 1920 D) 1925
36. On the relationship between politics and religion , Gandhiji
 A) Wanted politics to be completely separated from religion
 B) Wanted religion to be subordinated to politics
 C) Believed that there is no politics without religion
 D) Believed that politics ought to be secular not based on religion
37. Name the journal that Gandhiji started to promote the upliftment of Harijans
 A) Indian Opinion B) Young India
 C) Navajeevan D) Harijan
38. Sarvodaya order of society is free from -----.
 A) Science B) Exploitation
 C) Politics D) Commerce
39. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, founded by Gandhiji was first known as the
 A) Society for Abolition of Untouchability
 B) Anti – Untouchability League
 C) Servants of Untouchable Society
 D) None of the above

40. Gandhiji was
 A) Deadly against mechanization
 B) Against the craze for machinery and its indiscriminate multiplication
 C) In favour of mechanisation on a large scale
 D) Of the opinion that mechanization will generate employment on a large scale
41. During Vinobhaji's southern tour, he established the first unit of Shanty Sena on
 A) 27th August 1957 B) 18th August 1957
 C) 15th August 1957 D) 30th January 1948
42. Which of the following is true?
 A) Gandhiji believed that women is to complement man
 B) Gandhiji believed that man is to rule over women
 C) Gandhiji believed that women is to rule over man
 D) Gandhiji believed that women is to the subordinate to man
43. Which of the following statements are true of Gandhian Thought?
 A) Truth is a property of statements
 B) Truth is God
 C) Truth is an Ontological category
 D) Truth is an ethical category
44. The Bhoodan Movement was started in the year
 A) 1951 B) 1955 C) 1957 D) 1960
45. Jalianwala Bagh Massacre took place in which city?
 A) Lahore B) Meerut C) Amritsar D) Poona
46. Name the Country where Gandhiji took the vow of Brahmacharya
 A) England B) India C) South Africa D) U S A
47. As per the suggestion of Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected the president of the Congress at its Lahore Session where 'Poorna Swaraj' was laid down as the objective of the congress. Identify the year of this session
 A) 1931 B) 1930 C) 1929 D) 1928
48. Which of the following is associated with Civil Disobedience Movement?
 A) Dandi B) Pune
 C) Lahore D) Jalianwala Bagh
49. In which year was 'Quit India Movement' launched?
 A) 1931 B) 1939
 C) 1942 D) 1945
50. In England Gandhiji was a regular subscriber of a journal named
 A) The Vegetarian B) Indian Opinion
 C) Harijan D) Young India

51. Education of English in India was initiated by
A) Lord Wavell B) Lord Macaulay
C) Lord William Bentinck D) Lord Curzon
52. The Tolstoy Farm was used as a home for passive resisters and their indigent families. Who provided the land?
A) H S L Polak B) Hermann Kallenback
C) Albert Wsest D) William Godfrey
53. What are the three basic values of NaiThalim?
A) Hand, Heart and Head
B) Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
C) History, Language and Craft
D) Music, Drawing and Arithmetic
54. For which age group free and compulsory education is offered in the original draft of Wardha Scheme of education
A) 6 to 14 B) 6 to 13
C) 7 to 14 D) 10 to 14
55. The term and concept of appropriate technology was made familiar by
A) E F Schumacher B) Narayan Desai
C) Vinobha Bhave D) Jayaprakash Narayan
56. Chipko movement is concerned with
A) Conservation of water resources
B) Forest conservation
C) Project Tiger
D) Depletion of top-soil
57. Utilitarian principle stands for
A) Welfare of all B) Welfare for few
C) Welfare of man D) Welfare to maximum number
58. Gandhiji, an idealist, advocates ----- as the ultimate destiny of mankind
A) Positivism B) Anarchism
C) Liberalism D) Scepticism
59. Who first hailed Gandhiji as 'Mahatma' when he returned to the country after his successful struggle in South Africa?
A) Martin Luther King B) Narendra Das
C) Rabindranath Tagore D) C R Das
60. Mira Behn was a follower of
A) Vinoba Bhave B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Jayaprakash Narayan D) Kasturba Gandhi

61. Which is considered as the positive aspect of satyagraha?
 A) Fasting
 B) Constructive Programme
 C) Prayer
 D) Civil disobedience
62. Which one of the following views does Gandhiji hold?
 A) Truth is the means and God is the end
 B) Ahimsa is the means and Freedom is the end
 C) Virtue is the means and ahimsa is the end
 D) Ahimsa is the means and Truth is the end
63. The common factor of all religion is
 A) Non-Violence
 B) Bravery
 C) Fasting
 D) Fear
64. The twin principles of Gandhi's Ram Rajya were
 A) Rights and Duties
 B) Right means and Right end
 C) Khadi and Ahimsa
 D) Non-stealing and non-possession
65. Who was the first individual satyagrahi?
 A) Gandhiji
 B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 C) Vinoba Bhave
 D) Leo Tolstoy
66. Who was popularly known as 'Lok Nayak'?
 A) Gandhiji
 B) Vallabhai Patel
 C) Jayaprakash Narayan
 D) Kaka Kalelkar
67. The word 'Satya' is derived from the word ----- which means being
 A) Sattva
 B) Sat
 C) Asteya
 D) Rta
68. Name of the first book written by Mahatma Gandhi
 A) Satyagraha in South Africa
 B) My Experiments with Truth
 C) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule
 D) Key to Health
69. Swadeshi gives emphasis for consumption of
 A) Domestic goods
 B) Imported goods
 C) Borrowed goods
 D) Cheap goods
70. Name the satyagraha that Gandhiji directed, to open for Harijans the road leading to a temple
 A) Guruvayoor Satyagraha
 B) Vaikom Satyagraha
 C) Champaran Satyagraha
 D) Rajkot Satyagraha
71. In Gandhiji's opinion ----- is a soulless machinery
 A) State
 B) Individual
 C) Village
 D) Politicians

72. The massacre of Jallianwalabag was preceded by
 A) Partition of Bengal B) Passage of Rowlatt Act
 C) Chauri – Chaura incident D) Gandhi – Irwin Pact
73. In Gandhian System grass root level democracy is also known as
 A) Participatory Democracy B) Swaraj
 C) Parliamentary Democracy D) Gram Panchayat
74. According to Gandhiji the employer should be
 A) Strictly controlled by the State
 B) The trustee of the interest of his employees
 C) Forced to share equally his profit with the employees
 D) Allowed to exploit his employees
75. Who started the Home Rule Movement?
 A) Mrs. Annie Beasant B) Mahatma Gandhi
 C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
76. One of the last gift of Mahatma Gandhi as part of his effort to offer alternative strategies to the problem of violence was to develop what he called
 A) Satyagraha B) Seva Sena
 C) Santi Sena D) Nai Thalim
77. Martin Luther King was a
 A) Social reformer B) Secretary-General of the UNO
 C) Black U S Leader D) German Scientist
78. Hunter Commission was appointed by the British to probe into the
 A) Bardoli Satyagraha B) Khilafat agitation
 C) Jalianvalabagh tragedy D) Chauri-Chaura incident
79. Name the University which played a key role in promoting the concept and practice of Peace Brigade
 A) Mahatma Gandhi University B) Madurai Kamaraj University
 C) Jain Viswabharati University D) Gandhigram Rural University
80. The first international day of peace was observed at U N Headquarters in New York on
 A) September 20, 1982 B) September 21, 1981
 C) September 22, 1982 D) September 21, 1982
81. Damage that occurs to individuals or groups due to differential access to social resources and which is due to the normal operation of the social system is known as
 A) Negotiation B) Arbitration
 C) Structural Violence D) Cultural Violence

82. Gandhiji's concept of peace focused on
 A) Human being B) Nation C) Nature D) Village
83. The International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO) was founded by
 A) Galtung B) Fisher C) Tandulkar D) Bhattia
84. Gandhiji says, the science of natural therapeutics is based on the use of five elements which constitute the human body. What are the elements?
 A) Earth, water, ether, air and sunlight
 B) Earth, water, clay, air and sunlight
 C) Food, shelter, clothing, water and air
 D) Food, shelter, clothing, water and fire
85. The cause of Bardoli Satyagraha was
 A) Moral lapse of some of the Ashram inmates of Sabarmati
 B) Hindu- Muslim riots in Delhi
 C) Peasants demand for the revision and suspension of land revenue assessment, arbitrarily enhanced by the government by 22%
 D) Indian's demand for the withdrawal of the Anarchical Crimes Act 1919
86. In Ahmedabad labour strike, which are the techniques employed to settle down the dispute?
 A) Negotiation and Protest meetings
 B) Arbitration and Satyagraha – Pledge
 C) Prayer for self-purification and fasting for three days
 D) All of the above
87. Gandhiji compared 'Constructive Programme' to the Solar System and said that one item takes the place of the sun. What is it?
 A) Adhivasis B) Khadi
 C) Kisans D) Students
88. The method employed to secure land for the Bhoodan Movement was
 A) Lobbying
 B) Social boycott
 C) Forcible occupation of surplus land
 D) Persuasion and conversion of heart
89. To eliminate economic inequality and concentration of wealth, sarvodaya advocates
 A) Non – possession B) State run co-operation
 C) Trusteeship D) Social ownership of wealth
90. The political guru of Gandhiji was
 A) Lokmanya Tilak B) Lala Lajpat Rai
 C) Gopalakrishna Gokhale D) Rabindranath Tagore

91. The word 'Yajna' in the Bhagavat Gita teaches the doctrine of
 A) Swadesi B) Bread Labour
 C) Trusteeship D) Self-Sufficiency
92. Unification of the domestic economy with the world economy is known as
 A) Liberalization B) Globalization
 C) Privatization D) Marketization
93. Gandhiji adopted a principle of 'bread labour'. What was it?
 A) Every man must labour with his body for his food and clothing
 B) Labour working in the agricultural sector
 C) Labour engaged in social services
 D) Labour working in the educational institutions
94. A process of tapping local human potential and skill for their own upliftment with the help of professional experts is known as
 A) Participatory Development B) Human Development
 C) Cultural Development D) Economic Development
95. When was the non-co- operation movement withdrawn?
 A) February 5, 1922 B) April 13, 1919
 C) March 5, 1931 D) February 3, 1928
96. The first executive tier of the Panchayat Raj System is
 A) Village B) Grama Panchayat
 C) Zila Parisad D) Panchayat Samithi
97. Who has written the book 'Small is Beautiful'?
 A) E F Schumacher B) J C Kumarappa
 C) M K Gandhi D) John Ruskin
98. Who introduced the concept of 'Total Revolution'?
 A) Karl Marx B) Mahatma Gandhi
 C) Vinoba Bhave D) Jayaprakash Narayan
99. The Gandhian Scheme of education is generally known as
 A) Adult education B) Basic education
 C) Distance education D) Vocational education
100. By accepting the Biblical doctrine "earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow" Gandhiji developed the concept of
 A) Trusteeship B) Sarvodaya
 C) Satyagraha D) Bread Labour
101. Appropriate Technology is
 A) A technology imported B) A low cost imported technology
 C) A local low cost technology D) A transferred technology

102. Gandhiji considered one book as his mother. Name the book
 A) Bhagavat Gita B) Bible
 C) Sarvodaya D) The Kingdom of God is Within You
103. Non-Violence is the weapon of the ----- according to Gandhiji
 A) Rich B) Poor
 C) Weak D) Strong
104. The Bhoodan Movement was started by
 A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Acharya Narendra Dev
 C) Acharya Vinoba Bhave D) Ram Manohar Lohia
105. Identify the Englishman who contemptuously referred Gandhiji as a 'half-naked faqir'
 A) Lord Willington B) Winston Churchill
 C) Lord Wavell D) Lloyd George
106. Which of the following is not Gandhiji's view about women?
 A) They are more self-sacrificing than men
 B) They have greater courage than men
 C) They are the weaker sex
 D) They are the incarnation of ahimsa
107. Name the Act which authorized the British Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction
 A) Asiatic Regulation Act B) Rowlett Act
 C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact D) Natal Legislative Act
108. The twenty one days fast of 1943 by Gandhiji was undertaken in
 A) Yeravda Jail B) Agha Khan Palace
 C) Ahmed Nagar Fort D) Ahmedabad Prison
109. When did Gandhiji take the vow of Brahmacharya or celibacy?
 A) 1904 B) 1906
 C) 1908 D) 1910
110. Who paid this memorable tribute to Gandhiji?
 "Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this, ever in flesh and blood, walked upon the earth".
 A) Aldous Huxley B) C V Raman
 C) Abul Kalam Azad D) Albert Einstein
111. Gandhiji considered untouchability as
 A) A sin
 B) A socio-economic problem
 C) An economic-political phenomenon
 D) A religious problem

112. Gandhiji wanted to bring about complete prohibition through
A) Coercion B) Persuasion
C) Constitutional method D) State action
113. While emphasising the necessity of family planning Gandhiji
A) Laid more emphasis on self-control
B) Advocated artificial methods of controlling the population
C) Favoured compulsory sterilization
D) Advocated legal penalties for violating the norms of small families
114. How many items were listed down by Gandhiji in 1945 for the ‘Constructive Programme’?
A) 13 B) 16
C) 18 D) 23
115. What was the ultimate goal of Gandhiji’s Salt Satyagraha?
A) Repeal of Salt laws
B) Curtailment of the Government’s power
C) Economic relief to the common people
D) ‘Poorna Swaraj’ for India
116. For Gandhi the ----- was the symbol of a technology that was simple, comprehensible even to the illiterate villagers and environment- friendly
A) Charkha B) Tractor
C) Ploughing machine D) Flour mills
117. Gandhiji’s religion is called
A) Hinduism B) Christianity
C) Ethical Religion D) Buddhism
118. Object of fasting is
A) Self-purification B) Pleasing God
C) Dieting D) Non-cooperation
119. There can be no ----- in the present state of iniquitous inequalities in which only a few roll in riches, while the masses do not get even enough to eat
A) Panchayat Raj B) Ram Raj
C) Police Raj D) Prohibition
120. According to Gandhi, our Civilization, Culture and Swaraj depends upon
A) Multiplying our wants B) Self indulgence
C) Restricting our wants D) None of the above
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