

1. In which language did Gandhi write his Autobiography?
A) Gujarati
B) English
C) Hindi
D) Urdu
2. Which of the following plays left a deep impression on Gandhiji?
A) Harishchandra
B) Shravana Pitribhkti Nataka
C) Shakuntala
D) Both (A) and (B)
3. The maid servant of Gandhi's family who advised Gandhiji to chant the name 'Rama' ?
A) Putlibai
B) Meera Ben
C) Rama Bhai
D) Ramba
4. Gandhi went to South Africa for the first time in:
A) 1888
B) 1873
C) 1893
D) 1883
5. Who suggested the Gandhian family to send Gandhiji to England to study Law?
A) Rajaram
B) Mavji Dave
C) Maganlal Gandhi
D) Karamchand Gandhi
6. Who among the following was closely associated with Theosophical Society?
A) Swami Vivekananda
B) Mrs. Annie Besant
C) Sri Aurobindo
D) Rabindra Nath Tagore
7. Name the book which Gandhiji considered as the dictionary?
A) Ramayana
B) Bible
C) Quran
D) Bhagavat Gita
8. Identify the youngest child of Putlibhai?
A) Mohandas
B) Laxmidas Gandhi
C) Uttam Chand Gandhi
D) Maganlal Gandhi
9. Where did Gandhi's marriage with Kasthurba take place?
A) Rajkot
B) Porbandar
C) Ahmedabad
D) Baroda
10. About how old was Gandhi when he reached London to become a barrister?
A) 17 years
B) 19 years
C) 20 years
D) 21 years
11. Name the booklet published by Gandhiji to seek public opinion in India about the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa?
A) Indian Opinion
B) Harijan
C) Young India
D) Green Pamphlet

12. Name the Ashram that Gandhiji established to accommodate the satyagrahies in South Africa?
 A) Phoenix Settlement B) Sabarmati
 C) Tolstoy Farm D) Shantivan
13. The first court visited by Gandhi while he was in South Africa
 A) Natal Court B) Durban Court
 C) Transvaal Court D) Orange Free Court
14. Name the war in which Gandhiji helped the British by forming an Indian Ambulance Corps?
 A) World war I B) Boer War
 C) World War II D) Cold War
15. In which port at South Africa Gandhi was received by Abdulla Sheth?
 A) Natal B) Johannesburg
 C) The Transvaal D) Durban
16. Name the first book written by Gandhi?
 A) Talks on Gita B) Swaraj Sasthra
 C) Hind Swaraj D) My Experiments with Truth
17. Who among the following greatly influenced Gandhi for shaping his concept of Bread Labour?
 A) Schumacher B) Henry Thoreau
 C) Leo Tolstoy D) John Ruskin
18. The book which influenced Gandhi to become a vegetarian by choice
 A) *Unto this Last* B) *Bible*
 C) *Bhagavat Gita* D) *Plea for Vegetarianism*
19. How many children did Gandhiji have ?
 A) Six B) Three
 C) Four D) Two
20. What is the name of the Organization founded by Gandhiji in order to advance the cause of Indians in South Africa?
 A) Indian Ambulance Corps B) Natal Indian Congress
 C) The Natal Mercury D) The Natal Advertisers
21. Which South African Unit has most of the Indian emigrants?
 A) The Transvaal B) Natal
 C) The Cape Colony D) Orange Free State
22. The walls of Gandhi's office at Johannesburg were adorned with four pictures of
 A) Lord Christ, Ranade, Mrs. Annie Besant, W.W Hunter
 B) Karamchand Gandhi, Lord Krishna, Dadabai Naoroji, Mrs. Annie Besant
 C) Lord Krishna, Putlibai, Ranade, W.W Hunter
 D) Lord Krishna, W.W Hunter, Ranade, Mrs. Annie Besant

23. Who provided the land for The Tolstoy Farm, free of rent or charge?
 A) Abdulla Hajee Adam B) Parsee Rustomjee
 C) Hermann Kallenbach D) H.S.L Polak
24. With two break in between, Gandhiji's stay in South Africa is for about?
 A) 15 Years B) 20 years
 C) 17 years D) 21 years
25. What is the Gujarati equivalent of true civilization?
 A) Freedom B) Independence
 C) Slavery D) Good Conduct
26. Kasturba Gandhi died in detention at
 A) Yerwada Jail B) Wardha Jail
 C) Aga Khan Palace D) Tihar Jail
27. Gandhiji was shot dead on January 30, 1948 at Birla House, New Delhi. Which was that fateful day of the week?
 A) Monday B) Tuesday
 C) Saturday D) Friday
28. Who worked as Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi?
 A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) J.B Kripalini
 C) Vinoba Bhave D) Mahadev Desai.
29. What according to Gandhi was the blot on Hinduism?
 A) Untouchability B) Alcoholism
 C) Fasting D) Stealing
30. Which is the Gandhian dictum?
 A) End justifies the means
 B) As the means so the end
 C) Means had no bearing on end
 D) Means and End are not convertible terms
31. According to Gandhi which one of the following statement is not correct?
 A) Truth and Non-violence are two sides of the same coin
 B) Non-violence is the means and Truth is the end
 C) Non-violence is superior to Truth
 D) One must observe the law of Truth in thoughts, words and deeds
32. Gandhiji believed in
 A) Caste system B) Suppression of Women
 C) Abolition of caste system D) Untouchability
33. Man, according to Gandhi is
 A) Cruel
 B) Cannot be reformed by non-violent methods
 C) Inherently good
 D) Can be reformed by physical force

34. Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha is meant for
 A) The brave B) The weak
 C) The coward D) The poor
35. The meaning of Asteya is
 A) Non-stealing B) Non-possession
 C) Non-attachment D) Non-violence
36. Which of the following did Gandhiji describe as his two lungs?
 A) Work and Worship B) Ahimsa and Truth
 C) Khadi and Village Industries D) Means and Ends
37. Which of the following expressions Gandhiji ultimately found more accurate?
 A) God is Truth B) Truth is God
 C) God is Love D) God is Justice
38. The concept of Trusteeship was taken by Gandhiji from
 A) Bhagavad-Gita B) Ispanishad
 C) Ramayana D) Kathopanishad
39. The word 'Yajna' in the Gita teaches the doctrine of
 A) Swadeshi B) Bread- labour
 C) Trusteeship D) Self-sufficiency
40. Identify the figure associated with Chipko Movement?
 A) Sundarlal Bahguna B) Vinoba Bave
 C) M K Gandhi D) Medha Patkar
41. The Development which is in harmony with nature and which has concern about nature is called?
 A) Sustainable development B) Material Development
 C) Rural Development D) Social Development
42. Which is considered as the sun of village solar system?
 A) Khadi B) Soap-making
 C) Oil-pressing D) Paper making
43. Which is the feature of Village cottage industries?
 A) Capital intensive technology B) Labor intensive technology
 C) Nano technology D) High technology
44. According to Gandhi the qualification for a satyagrahi is
 A) Living faith in God
 B) Belief in Truth and Non-violence
 C) Habitual Khadi wearer and spinner
 D) All the three

45. By Bread Labour Gandhi meant
 A) Earning by intellectual Labour
 B) Professional labour
 C) Earning by Physical Labour
 D) Technical labour
46. Swadeshi is a Universal Law based on the twin principles of
 A) Love and humanity B) Hatred and Selfishness
 C) Violence and cunningness D) Violence and hatred
47. The book *Economy of Permanence* was written by
 A) M.K Gandhi B) J.C Kumarappa
 C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Vinoba Bave
48. Identify the correct match
 A) Simple living - Voluntary reduction of wants
 B) Bread Labour - Of one's own country
 C) Trusteeship - Importance of body Labour
 D) Appropriate technology - Scientific technology
49. According to Gandhi Swadeshi includes
 A) Centralised Economy B) Mixed Economy
 C) Decentralised Economy D) Liberalised Economy
50. According to Gandhi, production should be
 A) Need based B) Greed based
 C) Technology based D) Centralised
51. Unification of the domestic economy with the world economy is called
 A) Industrialisation B) Liberalisation
 C) Globalization D) Privatization
52. Swaraj means the government of
 A) A Particular Country
 B) A Particular Religion
 C) The people without discrimination of race, caste, religion, class etc.
 D) Dictatorship
53. Gandhiji is in favour of
 A) Oligarchy
 B) Bureaucracy
 C) Decentralised democratic state
 D) Patriarchy
54. Identify the man who contemptuously referred Gandhi as 'Half-naked Fakir'
 A) Lord Willingdon B) Lord Wavell
 C) Winston Churchill D) C.F.Andrews

55. Life in the Sarvodaya order of society is in the form of
 A) A Pyramid
 B) An oceanic circle
 C) A triangle
 D) A rectangle
56. A person who tries to overcome evil by good, anger by love, untruth by truth, himsa by ahimsa is called
 A) Gandhian
 B) Satyagrahi
 C) Philosopher
 D) Scientist
57. For Gandhi the essence of Religion is
 A) Morality
 B) Prayer
 C) Vows
 D) Brahmacharya
58. True democracy according to Gandhi can be achieved through
 A) Grass-root Democracy
 B) Theory of Trusteeship
 C) Poorna Swaraj
 D) Village and Cottage Industries
59. Gandhiji laid more emphasis on
 A) Establishing more industries
 B) Establishing more factories
 C) Raising the wealth of the people
 D) Raising the moral status of the people
60. 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
61. Gandhiji's concept of Ramrajya means
 A) Rule of Kingdom
 B) A State of Lord Rama
 C) A centralized State
 D) Sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority
62. According to Gandhi, Poorna Swaraj means
 A) Rule of law
 B) Complete Independence
 C) Freedom
 D) Privatisation
63. Gandhi was in favour of
 A) Rights first, Duties after
 B) Rights and Duties never go hand in hand
 C) True source of rights lie in the performance of duties
 D) Rights only

64. Swaraj means
 A) Self rule
 B) Self sufficiency
 C) Self-reliance
 D) Self-consciousness
65. Ultimate aim of fasting is
 A) Self-purification
 B) To worship God
 C) Dieting
 D) Control Palate
66. According to Gandhi, prayer must be supported by
 A) Fasting
 B) Civil-disobedience
 C) Charity
 D) Non-cooperation
67. Every member of the All India Spinners Association was under an obligation to
 A) Propagate Charkha
 B) Wear Khadar
 C) Spin thousand yards of yarn per month
 D) All the above
68. In which of the following books Gandhiji used the question- answer format?
 A) *Key to Health*
 B) *Satyagraha in South Africa*
 C) *Hind Swaraj*
 D) *Ethical Religion*
69. How many letters does 'From Yervada Mandir' booklet contain?
 A) 12
 B) 14
 C) 16
 D) 18
70. By the agitation of Natal Indian Congress the tax imposed on to the Indians in South Africa was reduced from
 A) £25 to £3
 B) £30 to £15
 C) £25 to £15
 D) £25 to £10
71. Identify the place where Gandhiji served his last jail sentence
 A) Ahmedabad
 B) Bombay
 C) Wardha
 D) Pune
72. Appropriate Technology offers maximum satisfaction to
 A) Human desires
 B) Human greed
 C) Human needs
 D) Human luxuries
73. Gandhi defined the State as
 A) A soul-less machinery
 B) A machinery with a soul
 C) A village panchayat
 D) None of the above
74. The main reason why Gandhiji replaced communism was because
 A) It is materialistic
 B) End justifies the means
 C) It denies freedom to individual for the growth of his personality
 D) All of these

75. Choose the correct statement
- Gandhiji was against production by the masses
 - Gandhiji was deadly against the craze for machinery
 - Gandhiji was for mechanization
 - Gandhiji was against indigenous mode of production
76. Who among the following was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi
- Lokamanya Thilak
 - Subash Chandra Bose
 - Gopala Krishna Gokhale
 - Lalalajpat Rai
77. Gandhi regarded constructive work to be
- Increase in economic possessions
 - Construction of new buildings
 - The fulfillment of swaraj
 - Promotion of child labour
78. Gandhi's Constructive Programme does not include
- Khadi
 - Economic equality
 - Communal unity
 - Population explosion
79. Gandhi started his first Satyagraha in India at
- Champaran
 - Ahmedabad
 - Bardoli
 - Dandi
80. The aim of Sarvodaya is
- Upliftment of women
 - Total development of all
 - Oneness of all
 - Welfare of all
81. The 'Jeevandan' concept was advocated by
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Vinoba Bhave
 - Jayaprakash Narayan
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
82. The form of political organization advocated by the Sarvodaya movement is
- Parliamentary Democracy
 - Partyless Democracy
 - Dictatorship of the Proletariat
 - Monarchy
83. To solve the problem of unemployment, Gandhiji advocated
- Comprehensive programme of technical education
 - Rehabilitation of village and cottage industries
 - Rapid industrialization
 - Large Scale use of Science and Technology
84. Gandhiji advocated the use of Khadi and Spinning because
- It is a symbol of political and economic freedom
 - It represents decentralized production and distribution of goods
 - It is a movement for self-reliance and self-support of the Nation
 - All of these

85. The basic unit of Panchayatraj system is
 A) Grama Panchayat B) District Panchayat
 C) Zila Parishad D) Municipal corporation
86. The process of taking stock of various resources and documenting them for ready use for planners is generally termed as
 A) Micro level planning B) Resource Mapping
 C) Participatory Development D) Social Work
87. The fundamental goal of education according to Mahatma Gandhi is
 A) Self-sufficiency
 B) Self- esteem
 C) All-round Development of Personality
 D) Self-reliance
88. Gandhi's Basic Education Scheme was formulated in
 A) 1935 B) 1937 C) 1939 D) 1947
89. Gandhiji's preference for national language was for
 A) Hindustani B) English C) Hindi D) Urdu
90. Satyagraha is a
 A) Political Weapon B) Moral Weapon
 C) Physical Force D) Static
91. Who possesses the capacity for self-suffering in the largest measure?
 A) Man B) Women
 C) Students D) Brahmachari
92. Gandhi's concept of Basic education is termed as
 A) Education of the masses B) Nai Talim
 C) Universal education D) Montessori
93. Sabarmati Ashram is located at
 A) Maharashtra B) Tamil Nadu
 C) Gujarat D) Uttar Pradesh
94. For Gandhi 'women' is considered as
 A) Object of reform B) Self –conscious subjects
 C) Weaker section D) Selfish
95. Which of the alternatives gives the correct chronological sequence of the events
 A) Dandi March, Champaran Satyagraha, Quit India Movement, Khilafat Movement
 B) Champaran Satyagraha, Khilafat Movement, Dandi March, Quit India Movement
 C) Khilafat Movement, Dandi March, Quit India Movement, Champaran Satyagraha
 D) Quit Inda movement, Dandi March, Champaran Satyagraha, Khilafat Movement

96. Which of the following movement is associated with the 1905 Bengal Partition
A) Swaraj B) Swadeshi
C) Civil disobedience D) Non-cooperation
97. In 1916, the Home Rule Movement was launched in India under the leadership of
A) M.K Gandhi B) Mrs. Annie Besant
C) Madan Mohan Malavya D) Surendra Nath Banerjee
98. The Quit India movement was organized in
A) 1932 B) 1942 C) 1952 D) 1922
99. Chauri-Chaura is the place
A) Where Gandhiji led a Satyagraha in support of the Indigo planters
B) Where violence erupted during the Non- co-operation Movement
C) Where Tilak led a Satyagraha movement
D) From where the Dandi March began
100. Dandi Yatra was undertaken by Gandhiji
A) To break the Salt Law
B) To resolve dispute among Gujrati Mill Workers
C) To press the demand for Poorna Swaraj
D) To start Satyagraha
101. In 1917 Gandhi offered
A) Vaikom Satyagraha B) Salt Satyagraha
C) 21 days Fast D) Champaran Satyagraha
102. English Education in India was initiated by
A) Lord Wavell B) Lord Macaulay
C) Lord William Bentinck D) Lord Curzon
103. For Gandhi, education is the training of
A) Reading, writing and arithmetic
B) Head, Heart and Hand
C) Intellectual training only
D) Art and Craft
104. The Bhoodhan movement was started in the year
A) 1951 B) 1955 C) 1957 D) 1970
105. The first Gramdan Village was
A) Sabarmathy B) Pondicherry
C) Pochampally D) Malappuram
106. Total Revolution was started by
A) Vinobha Bhave B) Jayaprakash Narayan
C) Karl Marx D) M.K Gandhi

107. How many times Gandhiji visited Kerala
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
108. Positive Peace means
 A) Lack of human rights
 B) Society of justice, equality and liberty
 C) Absence of war
 D) Absence of communal violence
109. Which one of the following is called a moral equivalent of war
 A) Terrorist activities B) Nuclear War
 C) Satyagraha D) Class Struggle
110. Pacifism stands for
 A) Refusal to participate in war
 B) Promotion of war
 C) The philosophy of non-violent resistance
 D) Promotion of ill-will
111. The most aggressive form of violence according to Gandhi is
 A) Chemical Explosion B) Terrorism
 C) Exploitation D) War
112. Which one of the following is a peace organization?
 A) SAARC B) NATO
 C) UNO D) NASA
113. Which among the following threatens the world peace today?
 A) Nationalism B) Globalization
 C) Religious Terrorism D) Liberalism
114. Who opined that “One of the causes of violence is the gap between the actual realization and the potential of the individual?”
 A) Henry Thoreau B) Mahatma Gandhi
 C) John Galtung D) Martin Luther King
115. Peace according to Gandhi is
 A) Peace of the ruling class
 B) A holistic term ensuring justice, equality and freedom
 C) Absence of War
 D) Absence of class struggle
116. The first Earth Summit was held on
 A) 1992 B) 2002 C) 1993 D) 2003
117. One of the methods of conflict resolution is
 A) War B) Revolution
 C) Dialogue and Mediation D) Disarmament

118. Name the University Founded by Gandhiji?
A) Gandhigram Deemed University
B) Mahatma Gandhi University
C) Gujarat Vidyapith
D) Viswa Bharati
119. For Gandhiji, real happiness is the combination of
A) Material, political and economic growth
B) Moral, material and spiritual growth
C) Moral, social and intellectual growth
D) Intellectual, moral and material growth
120. Giving villages as gift is known as
A) Gramdan
B) Sramadan
C) Jivandan
D) Sampatidan
