

1. Ruskin was humanistic critique of classical economics based on  
A) Western liberalism                      B) Utilitarian philosophy  
C) Dialectical Materialism              D) Victorianism
2. Reading the book----- brought about instantaneous and practical transformation in Gandhi's life.  
A) *The Kingdom of God is Within You*  
B) *Unto This Last*  
C) *Bhagavad Gita*  
D) *The Bible*
3. Articulator of utilitarian idea, 'the greatest happiness of greatest numbers' is  
A) Leo Tolstoy                              B) Adam Smith  
C) John Ruskin                              D) Jeremy Bentham
4. Gandhi took ahimsa and service as path to  
A) Self-esteem                              B) Self-realization  
C) Freedom                                  D) Self-respect
5. To Gandhi *Gita* was description of  
A) Battle for power                      B) Struggle between good and evil  
C) Story of Krishna                      D) Moral values
6. Five cardinal vows can be found in famous *Yoga Sutras* of  
A) Patanjali                                  B) Mahavira  
C) Adi Sankara                              D) Veda Vyasa
7. One of the following is not an ashram vow  
A) Khadi                                      B) Brahmacharya  
C) Truth                                      D) Non-possession
8. Gandhi learned the concepts of truth and *aparigraha* from  
A) *Bhagavad Gita*                          B) *Ramayana*  
C) *Mahabharat*                              D) *The Bible*
9. Gandhi observed ----- ashram vows  
A) Eleven                                      B) Six  
C) Ten    D) Five
10. Karamchand Gandhi was also known as  
A) Manganlal Gandhi                      B) Kaba Gandhi  
C) Tulasidas Gandhi                      D) None of these

11. Sudamapuri was other name for  
 A) Rajkot B) Vankaner  
 C) Ahmedabad D) Porbandar
12. In childhood, one of the two plays which captured Gandhi's heart was '*Shravana Pitrubhakti*'. Name the second one.  
 A) *Harichandra* B) *Ramayana*  
 C) *Mahabharat* D) *Sakunthalam*
13. One of these does not belong to PanchaMahavrata  
 A) Aparigraha B) Brahmacharya  
 C) Bread Labour D) Ahimsa
14. How many ashrams did Gandhi establish in his life time?  
 A) One B) Four C) Three D) Two
15. Gandhi wasted one year of his High school because  
 A) He got married B) He fell ill  
 C) Change of School D) His father fell ill
16. Henry David Thoreau refused to pay  
 A) The poll tax B) The slave tax  
 C) The land tax D) The professional tax
17. To Gandhi, Brahmacharya means -----  
 A) Control of sex senses B) Control of all the organs of senses  
 C) A religious ritual D) Practice of yoga
18. Cowardice is wholly inconsistent with-----  
 A) Truth B) Aparigraha  
 C) Nonviolence D) Violence
19. English translation of *Bhagavad Gita* Gandhi read while in England was by  
 A) RabindranathTagore B) A.G.Frank  
 C) Howard Williams D) Arnold Edwin
20. The book '*Light of Asia*' is on the life and teachings of  
 A) M.K. Gandhi B) Swami Vivekananda  
 C) Buddha D) RabindranathTagore
21. Thoreau's idea of ----- attracted Gandhi  
 A) Passive resistance B) Retaliation  
 C) Civil disobedience D) Satyagraha

22. Whose verses did teach Gandhi the principle of winning over even an enemy with love?  
 A) Shamal Bhatt B) Ramba  
 C) Tulsi Das D) Putalibai
23. Who inspired Gandhi to observe brahmacharya?  
 A) Ramba B) Raychandbhai  
 C) John Ruskin D) H.D.Thoreau
24. One of the following personalities was excommunicated by the Church in 1901 to reduce his influence in society.  
 A) C.F.Andrews B) Leo Tolstoy  
 C) H.D.Thoreau D) John Ruskin
25. To Gandhi possessing anything excess of one's requirements is violation of the vow.  
 A) Aparigraha B) Ahimsa  
 C) Asteya D) Celibacy
26. Gandhi believed in doing duty without expecting its fruits. This means that he was a  
 A) Spiritual man B) Religious man  
 C) Ethical Man D) Karmayogi
27. The transcendentalist who influenced Gandhi  
 A) H.D. Thoreau B) LeoTolstoy  
 C) George Bernard Shaw D) GopalakrishnaGokhale
28. Name the book that stimulated in Gandhi the desire to read books on Hinduism  
 A) *Key to Theosophy*  
 B) *Bhagavad Gita*  
 C) *How I Became a Theosophist*  
 D) *Unto This Last*
29. Sanathana Dharma means  
 A) Age of enlightenment B) Eternal religion  
 C) Re-incarnation D) Ethics for all religions
30. ----- in its essence is the direct experience in one's own consciousness and one's whole being of the oneness of the existence without any feeling of separateness with anything in the Universe  
 A) Advaita B) Spirituality  
 C) Self-realization D) Celibacy
31. Gandhi elevated absolute truth to the highest value by equating it to  
 A) Love B) Non possession  
 C) God D) Ahimsa

32. Gandhi believed in the purity of----- as much as in the purity of End.  
 A) Self B) Heart  
 C) Motivation D) Means
33. Sathyagraha means ----- to Gandhi  
 A) Soul-force B) Ahimsa  
 C) Passive resistance D) Love
34. “The soul of religions is one, but it is encased in a multitude of forms”. Who said this?  
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) Swami Vivekananda  
 C) SreeNarayana Guru D) RabindranathTagore
35. “It was ----- which really awakened me(Gandhi) to therighteousness and value of passive resistance.”  
 A) *Koran* B) *Ramayana*  
 C) *New Testament* D) *Upanishad*
36. To whom did Gandhi say ‘Be a good Christian and You will be a Hindu’  
 A) Miraben B) C.F.Andrews  
 C) Sr. Nivedita D) Annie Besant
37. Gandhi said, ‘My active non-violence began from -----’  
 A) Maritzberg Railway station B) Durban Town  
 C) Pretoria Railway station D) Phoenix settlement
38. Author of the book ‘A Plea for Vegetarianism’.  
 A) Mrs.Besant B) Henry Salt  
 C) Madame Blavatsky D) Sir Edwin Arnold
39. The vision of Sarvodaya is based on the spiritual perception of the -----  
 A) Oneness of existence B) Human nature is basically good  
 C) All men are equal D) None of these
40. Gandhi identified----- as the essence of religion  
 A) Faith B) Self-sacrifice  
 C) Morality D) Non-violence
41. Classical economists cater economic man while Gandhi is concerned with  
 A) Ethical man B) Social man  
 C) Spiritual man D) Religious man
42. “ An economics that inculcates -----, and enables the strong to amass wealth at the expense of the weak is a false and dismal science”. Observed Gandhi  
 A) Motivation for profit B) Materialism  
 C) Mammon worship D) Maximization of benefits

43. One of the following is not a proponent of Bread Labour
- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| A) Leo Tolstoy | B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale |
| C) John Ruskin | D) VinobaBhave            |
44. Gandhi was not against Machinery that
- |   |
|---|
| A) Saves Labour                                 |
| B) Facilitates mass production                  |
| C) Facilitates reduction of labourer's drudgery |
| D) Reduces cost of production                   |
45. Gandhi emphasises on making -----, the central core of economic theory and practice.
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Charka               | B) Ethical means        |
| C) Production by masses | D) Alternate technology |
46. ----- is that spirit within us which restrict us to the use of our immediate surroundings to the exclusion of the more remote
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) Swadeshi  | B) Sarvodaya |
| C) Swadharma | D) Self-rule |
47. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) Sustainable development | B) Alternative development |
| C) De-development          | D) Post development        |
48. True economics is the economics of -----
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Pleasure | B) Wealth  |
| C) Justice  | D) Welfare |
49. Non –violent economy is also
- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| A) Non- exploitative | B) Agrarian  |
| C) Industrial        | D) Socialist |
50. One of the two books that exposed Gandhi to the economic condition in British India was by DadabaiNavroji. Name the author of thesecond book.
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) Amarthyasen | B) Pyarelal   |
| C) R.C.DuttD)  | J.C.Kumarappa |
51. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt though eat thy bread". These are words from;
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) <i>Koran</i>        | B) <i>The Bible</i>      |
| C) <i>BhagavadGita</i> | D) <i>Unto This Last</i> |
52. With respect to production, Gandhi wanted villages to
- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| A) Be Self-contained | B) Produce for marketing in other places |
| C) Use machinery     | D) Import raw materials                  |

53. Gandhi's socialism is based on  
 A) Spiritual progress of society B) Communitarianism  
 C) *Unto This Last* D) Scientific socialism
54. "Civilization, in real sense of the term, consists not in the multiplication but in the deliberate and voluntary reduction of wants". These lines are from  
 A) *HindSwaraj* B) *The Kingdom of God is Within You*  
 C) *Unto this Last* D) *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience*
55. Swadeshi is not a cult of hatred. It is a doctrine of selfless service, that has its roots in the purest ahimsa, ie., -----  
 A) Truth B) Love C) Service D) Sacrifice
56. A philosophical and political approach to environmentalism that believes in the fragility, equilibrium, and innate value of the biophysical world is:  
 A) Eco feminism B) Environmentalism  
 C) Spiritual ecology D) Deep ecology
57. One of the characteristics of the Appropriate Technology is that it  
 A) Channelizes physical energy  
 B) Leads to mass production  
 C) Incompatible with man's need for creativity  
 D) Reduces disutility of labour
58. Name the Western economist who wrote an essay titled '*Buddhist Economics*'?  
 A) J.M.Keynes B) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher  
 C) Gunnar Myrdal D) J.K.Galbraith
59. The book '*Why the Village Movement*' was written by  
 A) J.C.Kumarappa B) E.F.Schumacher  
 C) VinobaBhave D) Jayaprakash Narayan
60. Compulsory obedience to the law of bread labour breeds  
 A) Happiness, Health and contentment  
 B) Poverty, disease and discontent  
 C) Growth, employment and satisfaction  
 D) Consumerism, employment and happiness
61. According to Gandhi, true source of rights is -----  
 A) Duty B) By birth C) Power D) Wealth
62. The character of society that Gandhi envisaged  
 A) Oceanic circle with individual at the centre  
 B) Pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom  
 C) Hierarchical  
 D) None of these

63. To Gandhi, Ramarajya is-----  
 A) Kingdom of God B) Rama's own country  
 C) Welfare state D) Democratic socialist state
64. ----- disciplined and enlightened is the finest thing in the world  
 A) Democracy B) Sarvodaya  
 C) Autocracy D) Mobocracy
65. ----- over self is the truest Swaraj  
 A) State B) Government  
 C) Freedom D) Trust
66. A state of peaceful rebellion, a refusal to obey every single state- made law is  
 A) Civilian defence B) Direct action  
 C) Civil disobedience D) Strike
67. VinobaBhave wrote 'SwarajyaShastra', a small treatise on  
 A) Science of Satyagraha B) Science of Soul  
 C) Science of self-government D) Science of mother country
68. Gandhi's village swaraj is a  
 A) Total Republic  
 B) Dependent on Neighbours  
 C) Involve large scale production  
 D) Separated from other villages
69. ----- implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free, goods, and services across national frontiers.  
 A) Globalization B) Industrialisation  
 C) Urbanization D) Westernization
70. During the course of the first wave of Globalization, which book did Gandhi write that addressed the problems of Globalization?  
 A) *Satyagraha in South Africa* B) *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*  
 C) *Unequal Development* D) *Under Development and Dependency*
71. Gandhi believed that true democracy can only be an outcome of  
 A) Non-violence B) People's participation  
 C) Public opinion D) Right education
72. According to Gandhi, in true democracy of India the unit is  
 A) Individual B) Family C) Village D) State
73. A system of government marked by centralization of authority under a dictator, stringent socioeconomic controls, suppression of the opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of belligerent nationalism and racism.  
 A) Fascism B) Communism  
 C) Dictatorship of Proletariat D) Fundamentalism

74. Gandhi in his book 'Hindswaraj' has said that Parliament is ----- of the nation.  
 A) the supreme body                      B) the legislative body  
 C) a costly toy    D) the executive body
75. Ahangamage Tudor Ariyaratne is a ----- from Sri Lanka  
 A) Sarvodaya leader                      B) Buddhist economist  
 C) Social worker                      D) Former Prime Minister
76. Intellectuals, George Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells and Beatrice Webb were supporters of  
 A) Guild Socialism                      B) Syndicalism  
 C) Scientific socialism                      D) Fabian Socialism
77. ----- has been especially promoted by Syndicalist in the labour movement.  
 A) Tolerance                      B) Direct action  
 C) Compassion                      D) Democracy
78. In Gandhian concept of Panchayat Raj, ----- will do what violence can never do  
 A) Public opinion                      B) People's participation  
 C) Village council                      D) Village movement
79. According to Gandhi, it is a symbol of nation's prosperity and therefore freedom. What does 'it' in the sentence stand for?  
 A) Village Industries                      B) Charka  
 C) Bread Labour    D) Khadi
80. According to Gandhi, it is impossible for one to be ----- without being a Nationalist  
 A) Internationalist                      B) Patriotic  
 C) Humanitarian                      D) Democratic
81. 'There is an ineffaceable blot that Hinduism today carries with it'. What is it?  
 A) Untouchability                      B) Pluralism  
 C) Idol worship                      D) Faith in Karma
82. Gandhi took ----- treatment for Malaria.  
 A) Ayurvedic                      B) Homeopathic  
 C) Naturopathic                      D) Allopathic
83. According to Gandhi, ----- ruins one physically, morally, intellectually and economically  
 A) Consumerism                      B) Materialism  
 C) Western civilization                      D) Alcohol



84. "It is best promoted by co-operating to reach the common goal by sharing of one another's sorrows and by mutual toleration." These are the words of Gandhi. What does 'it' in this statement refer to?  
 A) Hindu-Muslim Unity                      B) Equality of women  
 C) Removal of untouchability              D) Equality among Hindus
85. Gandhi said, "-----is a natural thing in life, and to consider it derogatory in any sense is wholly wrong"  
 A) Upanayanam                      B) Marriage  
 C) Renunciation                      D) Joint family
86. The true purpose of marriage should be  
 A) Purely procreation  
 B) An intimate friendship and companionship.  
 C) The protection of private property  
 D) Maintaining the social order
87. To Gandhi, "Of all evils for which man has made himself responsible, none is so degrading, so shocking or so brutal as his abuse of-----"  
 A) Children                      B) Harijans  
 C) Better half of humanity              D) Parents
88. Any young man who makes dowry a condition of marriage discredits his education and his country and dishonours -----  
 A) Womanhood                      B) His own mother  
 C) His own self                      D) His own wife
89. Brahmana who marries a Shudra girl, or vice versa, commits no offence against the law of -----  
 A) Caste system                      B) Hinduism  
 C) Varnas                      D) State
90. To Gandhi, when a woman is assaulted, she may not stop to think in terms of-----  
 A) Himsa or ahimsa                      B) Right and wrong  
 C) Public opinion                      D) Law and order
91. Gandhi called British education in India  
 A) An unmitigated evil                      B) An essential thing  
 C) A Blessing                      D) A civilizational process
92. Gandhi believed that the foundation that Macaulay laid for education has  
 A) Enslaved us                      B) Liberated us  
 C) Made us self- sufficient              D) Brought best in us

93. Warda Scheme of education is otherwise known as  
 A) New education B) Self-education  
 C) Literary education D) Indian education
94. Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by  
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 C) VinobaBhave D) SardarVallabhai Patel
95. To Gandhi education is one that leads to  
 A) The development of mind, soul and body  
 B) Mastering of Craft  
 C) Self-sufficiency of the individual  
 D) Enhancement of patriotism
96. Gandhi's experiment of-----in Tolstoy Farm was the most fearless of its type  
 A) Sex education B) Moral education  
 C) Religious education D) Co-education
97. Gandhi's New Education is  
 A) Nature centered B) Self supporting  
 C) Value neutral D) Residential
98. Gandhi's view "I hold that the true education of the intellect can only come through proper exercise and training of the----- "  
 A) Brain B) Bodily organs  
 C) Mind D) Soul
99. By spiritual training Gandhi meant  
 A) Education of heart B) Moral education  
 C) Religious education D) Value education
100. Gandhi founded 'Satyagraha Ashram' on  
 A) 25<sup>th</sup> May 1915 B) 25<sup>th</sup> May 1906  
 C) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1914 D) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1915
101. Who invited Gandhi to Champaran?  
 A) RamkumarShukla B) GopalakrishnaGohkale  
 C) SardarVallabhai Patel D) Jawaharlal Nehru
102. Name of the American President who signed into law Civil Rights Bill that banned racial barriers in housing,  
 A) Abraham Lincoln B) John F.Kennedy  
 C) Lyndon Johnson D) George Washington
103. Ali Brothers are associated with  
 A) Khilafat movement B) Muslim league  
 C) Satyagraha in South Africa D) Mopilarebellion

104. Kheda Satyagraha marks the beginning of the ----- of the peasants of Gujarat
- A) Swadeshi spirit  
 B) True political education  
 C) Awakening on health protection  
 D) Ethical development
105. One of the following 'dans' is not included in the five 'dans' promoted by Vinoba Bhave
- A) Bhoodan      B) Sampatti-dan  
 C) Buddhi -dan      D) Graha- dan
106. ----- is not absolutely necessary to win freedom through purely non-violent efforts, if the co-operation of the whole nation is secured in the constructive programme
- A) Satyagraha      B) Civilian defence  
 C) Civil disobedience      D) Fasting
107. Who wrote 'The One-Straw Revolution : An introduction to natural farming'?
- A) Jayaprakash Narayan      B) Arne Naess  
 C) Sunderlal Bahuguna      D) Masanobu Fukuoka
108. Gandhi's primary goal of going to South Africa was
- A) To make money  
 B) To fight against atrocities on Indian labourers  
 C) To assist a lawyer in a civil suit  
 D) To fight against apartheid
109. The national movement for protecting the diversity and integrity of living resources, especially native seeds and for promotion of organic farming and fair trade founded by Vandana Shiva is
- A) Ecofeminism      B) Navdanya  
 C) Chipko      D) Greens
110. ----- is an attempt to establish healthy contact with the villages by inducing those who are fired with the spirit of service to settle in them and find self expression in the service of the villagers.
- A) Re-Constructive work      B) The Khadi movement  
 C) The village movement      D) The Gramadan movement
111. Author of the book "*Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization*"
- A) Johan Galtung      B) Ramashray Roy  
 C) M.S. John      D) Rajni Kothari
112. Name of the person who received Nobel Prize for Peace in 1964
- A) E.F.Schumacher      B) Dr.Martin Luther King Jr.  
 C) Rabindranath Tagore      D) John F. Kennedy

113. The process of removing obstacles to lasting peace by reducing the opportunities for both physical and structural violence  
A) Peace making                      B) Peace keeping  
C) Peace Building                      D) Peace movement
114. The Year Book *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* is published by  
A) International Institute of Peace Studies, Geneva  
B) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute  
C) Institute for Peace and Justice Studies, New York  
D) Centre for Peace building and Development, New Delhi
115. International Year for the Culture of Peace was  
A) 2000                      B) 2001                      C) 2010                      D) 2012
116. Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons won  
A) Nobel Prize for Peace in 2013  
B) Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2013  
C) Nobel Prize for Peace in 2001  
D) Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2010
117. Absence of Physical violence is  
A) Outer Peace                      B) Negative peace  
C) Positive peace                      D) Inner peace
118. International Non-violence Day is  
A) October 2                      B) October 30  
C) January 30                      D) August 15
119. The term deep ecology was coined by  
A) Arne Naess                      B) Barbara Brandt  
C) SunderlalBahuguna                      D) Vandana Shiva
120. Petra Kelly was instrumental in founding  
A) German Green Party  
B) Workwell Network  
C) Women's Environment and development Organization  
D) Voluntary Simplicity Association

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