

# A

16109

120 MINUTES

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1. Who wrote *Civilisation: Its Causes and Cures*?  
A) Edward Carpenter                      B) Leo Tolstoy  
C) Rabindranath Tagore                    D) John Ruskin
2. Gandhi stayed in South Africa for  
A) 20 years                                      B) 21 years  
C) 22 years                                      D) 19 years
3. When did the Boer War take place?  
A) 1890                      B) 1897                      C) 1899                      D) 1900
4. When did Gandhi establish Tolstoy Farm?  
A) 1901                      B) 1909                      C) 1911                      D) 1910
5. When did Gandhi return to India from South Africa?  
A) 9 January 1915                      B) 15 January 1915  
C) 1 February 1915                      D) 30 January 1915
6. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
A) Gandhi belonged to the Modh bania caste of traders  
B) Karamchand Gandhi belonged to the pranami sect  
C) In Gujarati, Gandhi means grocer  
D) Gandhi family belonged to the Vaishnavite tradition
7. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
A) Gandhi married Kasturba at the age of 13  
B) Gandhi's father died in 1885  
C) Gandhi went to England to study law in 1887  
D) Gandhi returned to India after his study in 1891.
8. Which book inspired Gandhi to set up the Phoenix settlement in Durban?  
A) *The Kingdom of God is Within You*  
B) *The New Testament*  
C) *Song Celestial*  
D) *Unto This Last*
9. "I look upon ----- with the greatest fear, because, although while apparently doing good by minimizing exploitation, it does the greatest harm to mankind by destroying individuality which lies at the root of all progress"  
A) Violence                                      B) Untruth  
C) Politics                                        D) Increase of the power of the state

10. Gandhi said “They say ‘means are after all means’. I would say ‘means are after all -----”
- A) Everything  
B) Something  
C) Absolute  
D) Most significant
11. Whom did Gandhi consult in times of doubt for guidance?
- A) Pranjivan Mehta  
B) Vinoba Bhave  
C) Raychandbhai  
D) Mahadev Desai
12. Anekantavada is associated with
- A) Jainism  
B) Buddhism  
C) Hinduism  
D) Sufism
13. Which of the following is the order of birth of Gandhi’s sons?
- A) Devdas, Ramdas, Manilal, Harilal  
B) Ramdas, Harilal, Devdas, Manilal  
C) Manilal, Harilal, Ramdas, Devdas  
D) Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas
14. Which sacred text did Gandhi describe as his ‘eternal mother’?
- A) The Bible  
B) The Upanishads  
C) The Gita  
D) Yogasutra
15. Gandhi named his first political organization in 1894 as Natal Indian Congress in honour of
- A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale  
B) W C Bannerjee  
C) Dadabhai Naoroji  
D) R C Dutt
16. Gandhi’s autobiography was originally written in Gujarati. Who translated it into English?
- A) Maganlal Gandhi  
B) Sushila Nayar  
C) Mahadev Desai  
D) Pyarelal
17. Which of the following is not a vow taken by Gandhi before he left for England?
- A) Not to eat meat  
B) Not to drink Alcohol  
C) Not to eye other women  
D) Not to lie
18. Who inspired Gandhi with Ram Ram in his childhood?
- A) Putlibhai  
B) Kasturba  
C) Rambha Dai  
D) Lakshi Das
19. Which of the following statements comes close to Gandhi’s concept of human nature?
- A) Human nature is inherently good  
B) Human nature is occasionally good  
C) Human nature includes both good and evil  
D) Although human nature is bad it can be improved

20. During his entire life, Gandhi wrote three book-length works. They were;
- A) *Hind Swaraj, Satyagraha in South Africa, An Autobiography or The story of my experiments with truth*
  - B) *Hind Swaraj, Satyagraha in South Africa, The untouchables*
  - C) *Hind Swaraj, Small is beautiful, An Autobiography or The story of my experiments with truth*
  - D) *Hind Swaraj, Economy of Permanence, An Autobiography or The story of my experiments with truth*
21. Which of the following principles is not drawn by Gandhi from a reading of Ruskin's *Unto This Last*?
- A) That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
  - B) That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's, inasmuch as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.
  - C) That a life of labour, ie., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman, is the life worth living.
  - D) To be truthful is the highest goal of human life
22. Ruskin's principles inspired Gandhi to develop the concept of
- A) Satyagraha
  - B) Asteya
  - C) Bread Labour
  - D) Nishkamakarma
23. Real swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to ----- authority when it is abused. In other words, swaraj is to be obtained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority
- A) consent to
  - B) assist
  - C) work with
  - D) resist
24. Gandhi said, in an enlightened anarchy everyone is -----
- A) his own ruler
  - B) his own servant
  - C) his own master
  - D) his own slave
25. According to Gandhi ----- in the real sense of the term, consists not in the multiplication, but in the deliberate and voluntary restriction of wants.
- A) Life
  - B) Sarvodaya
  - C) Civilization
  - D) Aparigraha
26. "In the ideal state, therefore, there is no political power because there is no State. But the ideal is never fully realized in life. Hence the classical statement of ----- that that government is best which governs the least"
- A) Vivekananda
  - B) Thoreau
  - C) Ruskin
  - D) Tolstoy
27. Which of the following vows given below is not necessary for Ashram life?
- A) Truth
  - B) Non-possession
  - C) Non-stealing
  - D) Not telling lies

28. Which of the following sentences of Gandhi relating to education is incorrect?
- Education is the art of drawing out full manhood of the children under training
  - Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning
  - Education seeks to equip the child or adult with skills necessary for a successful life in modern society
  - Religious education must be the sole concern of religious associations.
29. When was the Wardha conference held?
- 1935
  - 1936
  - 1937
  - 1938
30. Which resolution was not adopted at the Wardha Conference?
- Free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale
  - The medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue.
  - The process of education should centre around some form of manual and productive work
  - Children all over India should be taught basic English
31. Which organization was created to promote basic education?
- Hindustani Talimi Sangh
  - Indian Association for Basic Education
  - Hindustani Basic Education Forum
  - Nai Talim Sangh
32. Who among the following was the chief organizer of the Jamia Nagar Conference on basic education in 1941?
- Abul Kalam Azad
  - Badruddin Tyabji
  - Zakir Hussain
  - Sayed Ahmed Khan
33. According to Gandhiji higher education should be
- In English
  - In English and Hindustani
  - In English and Local Language
  - In Local Language only
34. Which of the following is incorrect as far as Gandhi is concerned?
- Purity of personal life is the one indispensable condition for building a sound education.
  - The end of all education should surely be service
  - Literary training by itself adds not an inch to one's moral height
  - Government schools are the best means of education
35. Who wrote *The Economy of Permanence*?
- J C Kumarappa
  - Bharathan Kumarappa
  - Thorstein Veblen
  - E F Schumacher

36. Who wrote the biography *Mahatma Gandhi: The Man who Became one with the Universal being* (1924)?  
 A) C F Andrews B) Romain Rolland  
 C) B R Nanda D) Herman Kallenbach
37. Who formed the Communities of the Ark?  
 A) E F Schumacher B) Martin Luther King Jr  
 C) Lanza Del Vasto D) Henry Polak
38. Who is the author of the book *Small is beautiful: A study of Economics as if people mattered?*  
 A) Schumpeter B) M K Gandhi  
 C) J M Keynes D) E F Schumacher
39. Consumption preferences for domestic goods against preferences for foreign goods means  
 A) Bread labour B) Trusteeship  
 C) Swadeshi D) Work
40. According to Gandhi, “the leveling down of few rich in whose hands is concentrated the bulk of the nation’s wealth on the one hand and leveling up of semi- starved naked millions on the other” is possible through  
 A) Nonviolence B) Trusteeship  
 C) Bread Labour D) Economic equality
41. ----- is the Gandhian ideal of welfare  
 A) Maximum welfare B) Sarvodaya  
 C) Social welfare D) Welfare
42. Gandhian doctrine of ----- strongly emphasise on self – reliance and self – sufficiency.  
 A) Bread labour B) Trusteeship  
 C) Swadeshi D) Non Violence
43. Gandhian economics is opposed to  
 A) Ethics B) Ethical neutrality  
 C) Value – in – use D) Moral values
44. ----- is the time spent by one person in obtaining goods that can be later exchanged for the desired necessities themselves.  
 A) Swaraj B) Bread labour  
 C) Trusteeship D) Work
45. The idea of ‘intermediate technology’ first articulated by E F Schumacher is also known as  
 A) Medium technology B) Industrial technology  
 C) Agricultural technology D) Appropriate technology

46. Which of the following statements is incorrect from a Gandhian perspective?
- A) Mass production contributes to decentralization
  - B) Production by masses contribute to decentralization
  - C) Mass production is ecologically unsustainable
  - D) Production by masses is compatible with the laws of ecology
47. ----- was the solution prescribed by Gandhi for addressing the enforced idleness for nearly six months in the year of an overwhelming majority of India's population.
- A) Industry
  - B) Khadi
  - C) Agriculture
  - D) Cattle rearing
48. Hind Swaraj was described as 'work of a fool' by -----
- A) A. Gokhale
  - B) B G Tilak
  - C) M A Jinnah
  - D) R. Tagore
49. Gandhi
- A) Wished to make state stronger than societies
  - B) Wished to make society stronger than state
  - C) Wished to make society and state equal
  - D) None of the above
50. Which of the following philosophies believed in the glorification of the state at the expense of the individual?
- A) Marxism
  - B) Democracy
  - C) Fascism
  - D) Syndicalism
51. Which of the following statements is incorrect as far as Gandhi is concerned?
- A) Gandhi did not give much thought to the organization of urban local government
  - B) Gandhi saw panchayats as crucial to the building of non- violence
  - C) Gandhi's ideal village had a population of approximately 10,000
  - D) Gandhi's panchayats would teach the villagers to avoid disputes
52. Which of the following statements does not agree with Gandhi's thoughts on Panchayat Raj?
- A) The Panchayat should be elected annually at a public meeting called for that purpose
  - B) The Panchayat should have both criminal and civil jurisdiction with respect to dispute resolution
  - C) No Panchayats should have any authority to impose fines
  - D) A Panchayat that fails to perform its duties can be disbanded by voters after a period six months
53. According to Gandhi
- A) Economic progress and real progress are one and the same
  - B) Economic progress alone will eventually lead to real progress
  - C) Economic progress is antagonistic to real progress
  - D) None of the above

54. Which of the following was considered by Gandhi as the chief symbol of modern civilization?
- Roads
  - Steam engine
  - The medical profession
  - Machinery
55. Which of the following differences between Gandhi and Nehru is incorrect?
- Nehru believed in industrialization
  - Nehru looked at villages as backward looking while Gandhi looked at them in positive terms
  - Gandhi, unlike Nehru, believed in the use of moral means in politics
  - None of the above
56. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- Gandhi believed in autarky
  - There will be no trade in inessentials
  - There will be trade if it flows from falsification of wants
  - Trade should not be based on comparative advantage
57. Which of the following statements by Gandhi relating to the use of gold ornaments is untrue?
- Gandhi opposed wearing gold by both men and women
  - Poor Harijans and widows hardly had the means and the right to wear gold ornaments
  - Gandhi used the term 'artistic device' to denote gold ornaments
  - Gandhi was in favour of banning the use of gold by law
58. "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's -----, but not for every man's greed"
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) desire | B) want   |
| C) need   | D) demand |
59. Which of the following women activists was not influenced by Gandhi?
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) Petra Kelly | B) Medha Patkar  |
| C) Ela Bhatt   | D) Arundhati Roy |
60. Who founded the Sarva Seva Sangh in 1923?
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A) Vinoba Bhave   | B) Jayaprakash Narayan |
| C) Sarojini Naidu | D) Jannalal Bajaj      |
61. Bhoodan movement relates to -----
- Voluntary giving up of a certain portion of land to the landless
  - Forceful possession of the land by landless
  - Free distribution of government land to the poor
  - Gifting of land to the government

62. How did Vinoba Bhave differ from Jaya Prakash Narayan?
- Vinoba was a Gandhian but JP was not
  - Vinoba advocated bhoodan which was opposed by JP
  - Vinoba stood for saravodaya but JP favoured state initiated socialism
  - Unlike JP, Vinoba believed that satyagraha should be used only in very exceptional circumstances in independent India
63. Which of the following statements relating to JP is incorrect?
- JP stood for total revolution
  - He was for party less democracy
  - JP was not in favour of strong Gram Sabhas
  - JP started Chatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini
64. Which of the following group of activists is associated with the Chipko Movement?
- Sunderlal Bahuguna, Baba Amte, Aruna Roy
  - Sunderlal Bahuguna, Harivallabh Pareek, Medha Patkar
  - Sunderlal Bahuguna, Vandana Shiva, P V Rajagopal
  - Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Gaura Devi
65. Narmada Bachao Andolan was strongly supported by
- Vinoba Bhave
  - Baba Amte
  - Kiran Bedi
  - Vandana Shiva
66. Anna Hazare is associated with
- Ecology movement
  - Anti-corruption movement
  - Ex – servicemen movement
  - Public interest litigation movement
67. Who defined Sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
- Gunnar Myrdal
  - E F Schumacher
  - Brundtland
  - Mehbub ul Huq
68. Which book of Gandhi provides clues about environmental protection?
- Hind Swaraj*
  - Satyagraha in South Africa*
  - An Autobiography*
  - None of the above
69. Which of the following statements expresses Gandhi's attitude towards women best?
- Women are equal to men in all respects although physically they are conditioned to perform different roles
  - Women have equality in the family, but are bound to play a secondary role in politics
  - Women are not expected to be bread earners
  - Women are entitled to education, but not higher education



70. In which year was the first nationwide noncooperation launched in India?  
A) 1915                      B) 1920                      C) 1925                      D) 1930
71. Which of the following statements does not correctly differentiate between Satyagraha and passive resistance?  
A) Satyagraha is a weapon of the strong  
B) Satyagraha admits of no violence under any circumstance whatsoever  
C) Satyagraha ever insists upon truth.  
D) Passive resistance can be resorted to only by the physically strong while Satyagraha is used generally by the physically weak
72. According to Gandhi, "The Satyagrahi's object is to convert, not to -----, the wrong-doer"  
A) kill                      B) defeat                      C) outwit                      D) coerce
73. Which of the following is not one of the rules for satyagrahis laid out by Gandhi?  
A) Living faith in God  
B) Belief in truth and non-violence  
C) Wearing khadi and engage in spinning  
D) Willingness to disobey jail rules when arrested
74. Which of the following statements relating to Vaikom Satyagraha is not correct?  
A) *Vaikom Satyagraha* was the first systematically organized agitation in Kerala against orthodoxy to secure the rights of the depressed classes.  
B) No mass agitation in Kerala acquired so much all-India attention and significance in the twentieth century as the *Vaikom Satyagraha*  
C) Gandhi did not want non-Hindus to engage in Vaikom Satyagraha  
D) Gandhi succeeded in changing the mind of the orthodox Brahmins in the very first attempt itself in Vaikom
75. Gandhi Founded Satyagraha Sabha to protest against the  
A) Government of India Act 1919  
B) Rowlatt Act  
C) Jallianwala bagh Massacre  
D) Salt law
76. Which movement was launched along with Khilafat movement?  
A) Non-cooperation movement  
B) Civil disobedience movement  
C) Home rule movement  
D) Swadeshi movement
77. How did Gandhi contribute to the Boer War?  
A) He betrayed the British  
B) He refused to cooperate with the British  
C) He recruited soldiers for the British  
D) He organized a medical corps for the British

78. Who of the following leaders accompanied Gandhi to Champaran in 1917?  
 A) Sardar Patel, Motilal Nehru, Badruddin Tyabji  
 B) Rajendra Prasad, J B Kripalani, Mahadev Desai  
 C) Zakir Hussain, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru  
 D) None of the above
79. In Ahmedabad Mill strike Gandhi resorted to ----- to pressurize the mill owners  
 A) Boycott  
 B) Non-cooperation  
 C) Fast unto Death  
 D) Nonviolent occupation of mills
80. Which of the following statements is incorrect?  
 A) Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930  
 B) It began with the Dandi March.  
 C) Lakhs of people including a large number of women participated actively in the civil disobedience movement  
 D) People continued to pay their taxes during civil disobedience.
81. Peace is  
 A) Absence of personal violence only  
 B) Absence of personal violence and cultural violence  
 C) Absence of personal, structural and cultural violence  
 D) Absence of personal, structural and psychological violence
82. Positive peace implies the presence of  
 A) Justice  
 B) Mercy  
 C) Truth  
 D) Forgiveness
83. Which of the following is not a characteristic of peace studies?  
 A) It is purely empirical  
 B) It looks at all levels of interaction  
 C) It is value-based and action- oriented  
 D) It is broadly interdisciplinary
84. Which of the following statements relating to the origin of peace studies is untrue?  
 A) The Scandinavian countries were the first to initiate peace studies centres in Europe  
 B) The historical peace churches took the lead to start peace studies in the US  
 C) The journal of peace research was started in the eighties  
 D) The first US program in Peace Studies was started in 1948 at Indiana's Manchester College.
85. Who is known as the father of peace studies?  
 A) Kenneth Boulding  
 B) Adam Curle  
 C) Chadwick Alger  
 D) Johan Galtung

86. Patriarchy is a case of  
 A) Structural violence                      B) Cultural violence  
 C) Psychological violence                D) Personal violence
87. For Gandhi peace is possible only in an  
 A) Agrarian society based on affluence  
 B) Industrial society based on frugality  
 C) A rural society based on fulfillment of basic needs  
 D) An industrial society of high mass consumption
88. Gandhian Satyagraha can be seen as a means of  
 A) Conflict management                    B) Conflict transformation  
 C) Conflict resolution                      D) None of the above
89. Which of the following universities has a full Masters programme in peace studies?  
 A) Jawaharlal Nehru University  
 B) Jammu University  
 C) Bangalore University  
 D) Jamia Millia University
90. Which of the following statements relating to Shanti Sena is incorrect?  
 A) Shanti Sena is a term coined to denote voluntary peace keepers in situations of communal conflict  
 B) Vinoba and Jayaprakash Narayan were its key enunciators after Gandhi's departure  
 C) The Madurai Kamaraj University has institutionalised Shanti Sena as part of its curriculum  
 D) Shanti Sena has a presence as part of the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka
91. Which of the following statements does not agree with Gandhi's scheme of education?  
 A) The children should live at home, they should not be separated from their parents  
 B) Children should not be sent to a residential school  
 C) Children should not have any privileges.  
 D) Children should be provided religious instruction
92. What is Military industrial complex?  
 A) The establishment of industries near military camps  
 B) The compulsory post of military personnel in industries  
 C) Unholy nexus between military generals and industry for mutual gain  
 D) The creation of military industries in key locations to promote employment opportunities
93. Who was the chairperson of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa?  
 A) Nelson Mandela                            B) Bishop Desmond Tutu  
 C) Tabo Mbeki                                 D) Winnie Mandela

94. Who wrote the book *The Politics of Non-Violent Action*?  
 A) Johan Galtung                      B) Richard Gregg  
 C) Jean Bondurant                      D) Gene Sharp
95. Who wrote *Gandhian Non – Violent struggle and untouchables in South India: The 1924 – 25 Vykam Satyagraha and mechanism of change*?  
 A) Robin Jeffery                      B) Mary King  
 C) Judith Brown                      D) Mary Kom
96. Who wrote *A Plea for Vegetarianism*?  
 A) John Ruskin                      B) John Dewey  
 C) Henry Salt                      D) C F Andrews
97. Drain theory is associated with  
 A) R C Dutt                      B) Jeremy Bentham  
 C) Dadabhai Navroji                      D) Ranade
98. Which of the following statements does not fit in with Gandhi's views on machinery?  
 A) All machinery that displaces labour is bad  
 B) Machinery that reduces the burden of heavy labour is good  
 C) Capital intensive machinery is good  
 D) Machinery in itself is not bad but its profit motive is bad
99. Swaraj means  
 A) Rule over one's own self so as to minimize the role of external rule  
 B) Political independence only  
 C) Electing a government consisting of Indians  
 D) Personal determination to attain one's goals
100. Gandhi described the British Parliament as  
 A) Ivory tower                      B) A market  
 C) A sterile woman                      D) A white elephant
101. A Sarvodaya leader who was against nuclear weapon testing in India  
 A) JP                      B) Vinobe Bhave  
 C) Lal Bahadur Sastri                      D) R R Diwakar
102. What is the other side of the coin of Satyagraha?  
 A) Swaraj  
 B) Constructive programme  
 C) Sarvodaya  
 D) Passive resistance
103. Who is known as Deenabandhu?  
 A) C F Andrews                      B) Herman Kallenbagh  
 C) Henry Polak                      D) Verrier Elwin

104. Gandhi was influenced by the epithet 'one step enough for me' which is attributed to:  
 A) John Ruskin                      B) Tolstoy  
 C) Cardinal Newman              D) Thoreau
105. The Sarvodaya social order principle is based on the principle of -----  
 A) Live and let live                B) Toleration  
 C) Respect                            D) Oneness of all life
106. Which of the following statements represents Gandhi's views on varna system  
 A) Varna is synonymous with caste  
 B) Varna is a healthy division based on birth while caste is a perversion of it  
 C) All varnas are not equal  
 D) A person born in a varna cannot engage in occupations belonging to another varna
107. The dalits criticized the Gandhian approach to Harijan uplift on grounds of ----  
 A) Casteism  
 B) Lack of sincerity  
 C) Absence of dalits subjectivity  
 D) Paternalism
108. During which movement did Gandhi develop interest in the welfare of tribals for the first time?  
 A) Kerala Satyagraha              B) Non-cooperation movement  
 C) Bardoli Satyagraha            D) Civil disobedience campaign
109. From where did Tamil leader Periyar familiarize himself with technique of Gandhian resistance  
 A) Guruvayoor                      B) Madras  
 C) Ahmedabad                      D) Vaikom
110. Which African nationalist congress leader adopted principled form of non-violent protest through his defiance campaign?  
 A) Kwame Nkrumah                B) Chief Luthuli  
 C) Oliver Tambo                    D) Samora Machel
111. Which of the following is not included in the seven social sins endorsed by Gandhi?  
 A) Eating without working  
 B) Politics without principles  
 C) Wealth without work  
 D) Knowledge without character
112. Who criticized Gandhi on the ground that he was a representative of Indian bourgeoisie?  
 A) Indian Marxists                B) Socialists  
 C) Feminists                         D) Maoists

113. Cesar Chavez was
- A) Trade union leader who applied Gandhian non – violent techniques
  - B) The president of Bolivia who was influenced by Gandhi
  - C) An anti-nuclear activist based in the US
  - D) A peace activist and artist of Mexican descent
114. In which city of South Africa was Gandhi asked to leave the court for wearing a turban
- A) Johannesburg
  - B) Pietermaritzburg
  - C) Charles town
  - D) Durban
115. Which of the following is not one of the eleven vows recommended by Gandhi for a satyagrahi?
- A) Control of palate
  - B) Fearlessness
  - C) Non – stealing
  - D) Poverty
116. Which psychologist analyzed Gandhi’s repressed attitude towards sex and bodily desire
- A) Erik Ericson
  - B) Sigmund Freud
  - C) Karl Jung
  - D) Sudhir Khakkar
117. Who persuaded Gandhi to eat goat meat and become truly masculine enough to confront the Englishman?
- A) Makanji
  - B) Lakshmidas
  - C) Sheikh Mehtab
  - D) Dada Abdulla
118. Kheda satyagraha was organized by
- A) Mahadev Desai
  - B) Pranjivan Mehta
  - C) Sardar Patel
  - D) Badruddin Tyabji
119. During which period did Gandhi consciously withdraw actively from political life to focus on constructive work and ashram life?
- A) Early 1930s
  - B) Mid to late 1930s
  - C) Early 1940s
  - D) None of the above
120. According to Gandhi
- A) Ancient Indian civilization is superior to British because it is human centric rather than money centric
  - B) Indian civilization is inferior to western civilization due to superstitious beliefs
  - C) There is no superiority or inferiority between civilizations
  - D) Both Indian and western civilization tend to promote violence