

1. Gandhi described the essence of Bhagavat Gita as:
A) Philosophy of non-attachment
B) Philosophy of Truth
C) Philosophy of human existence
D) Philosophy of non-violence
2. Who coined the name Tolstoy Farm?
A) Hermann Kallenbach B) M.K.Gandhi
C) C.F. Andrews D) Kasturba Gandhi
3. Gandhi mentioned ShrimadRajchandra as ----- in his “ An Autobiographyor The Story My Experiments with Truth”
A) Shamlal Bhatt B) Puthali bai
C) Raychand bhai D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
4. Working to establish peace between disagreeing parties through mediation, negotiation, arbitration and reconciliation process is known as:
A) Peace making B) Peace building
C) Conflict management D) Peace education
5. Gandhi wanted villages to be self-contained with respect to:
A) Use of machinery B) Marketing
C) Production D) Raw materials
6. It provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. It gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption. These words are about:
A) Swaraj B) Gandhian socialism
C) Trusteeship D) Sarvodaya
7. ----- turning a conflict into something hopeful and restoring relationships through negotiation and mediation.
A) Conflict management B) Conflict transformation
C) Conflict resolution D) None of the above
8. ----- means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.
A) Self-sufficiency in food grains
B) Food security
C) Public distribution system of food
D) Food management
9. Which of the following is not an Ashram vow?
A) Untouchability B) Fearlessness
C) Sarva dharma samabhavana D) Sharing

10. The two plays which captured Gandhi's heart at his childhood:
 A) Shravana Pitrubhakthi and Harichandra
 B) Ramayana and Mahabharat
 C) Mahabharat and Harichandra
 D) Sakundalam and Ramayana
11. Gandhi's first experiment of satyagraha in India was at:
 A) Champaran B) Bardoli C) Kheda D) Vaikom
12. Name of the Trust formed under the leadership of Gandhi for the welfare and education of women and children in the rural areas of the country.
 A) Navjivan Trust B) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust
 C) LokSeva Sangh D) Mahila Sevak Sangh
13. What is the process of devolving powers from higher level authorities to lowest level of institutions in society for governance?
 A) Distribution B) Dispersion
 C) Decentralization D) Cooperation
14. J.C. Kumarappa believed that both capitalism and communism are based on consideration of material values and a myth which does not exist. What is the myth?
 A) Social equality B) Economic man
 C) Spiritual man D) Utopia
15. Author of the book 'Whythe Village Movement':
 A) Bharatan Kumarappa B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 C) J.C.Kumarappa D) Vinoba Bhave
16. Gandhi took his first journey to England from Bombay in
 A) 1880 B) 1898 C) 1888 D) 1890
17. To whom did Gandhi compare a satyagrahi when he said 'a satyagrahi has to follow methods of unbiased observation, experimentation, hypothesis of tentative formulations, of glimpses of truth, verifications and reactions, to revise formulations in the light of fresh evidences that necessitated revision or abandonment of old formulations and beliefs?
 A) Scientist B) Humanist C) Sociologist D) Social worker
18. Gandhi believed that in the field of higher education, English as medium of education caused intellectual and ----- injury to the nation.
 A) Physical B) Social C) Material D) Moral
19. Who dismissed 'Hind Swaraj' as completely unreal and declared that neither he nor congress had ever considered the picture presented in it?
 A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
20. The monthly journal published from Kochi in Malayalam on Gandhi's ideas:
 A) Gandhi Marg B) Poornodaya
 C) Sathyadeepam D) Janmaboomi

21. A religious term which means unflinching determination and lifelong commitment to an observation of a ritual or ceremony
 A) Vrata B) Renunciation C) Celibacy D) Astheya
22. The African American Baptist minister and leader of Civil rights Movement since 1955 who was assassinated on 4th April 1968?
 A) Nelson Madela B) John F.Kennedy
 C) Oliver Thampo D) Martin Luther King Jr.
23. Gandhi's grandfather Uthamchand, Diwan of Porbandar under RanaKhimaji was popularly known as:
 A) Ota Baba B) Kaba Gandhi
 C) Tulasidas Gandhi D) Prabhudas Gandhi
24. ----- is not a cult of hatred, it is a doctrine of selfless service that has its root in the purest Ahimsa or love.
 A) Scientific socialism B) Humanism
 C) Swadesism D) Satyagraha
25. According to Gandhi, what is the first and foremost indispensable step towards the discharge of swadesi dharma to society?
 A) Boycott of foreign goods B) Use of Khadi
 C) Use of Handloom D) None of these
26. According to Gandhi, what is the fittest and most acceptable sacrificial body labour?
 A) Spinning B) Agriculture labour
 C) Handicraft D) Sanitation work
27. As a system 'it' is inconsistent with nonviolent society. What does 'it' refer to?
 A) Decentralization B) Capitalism
 C) Socialism D) Centralization
28. To Gandhi, service of mankind is not possible unless it is rooted in -----.
 A) Love or Ahimsa B) Sympathy
 C) Spirituality D) Truth
29. Which one of the following gives the message of simplicity, service of mankind, living so as not to hurt others creating an in dissolute bond between the rich and poor, capital and labour, the prince and peasant?
 A) Spinning wheel B) Simple living
 C) Use of Khadi D) Bread labour
30. Ruskin published 'Unto this Last' for the first time in:
 A) 1832 B) 1855 C) 1815 D) 1860
31. One who follows observance of -----will bring about a progressive reduction of his wants.
 A) Non-stealing B) Non-possession
 C) Non-violence D) Brahmacharya

32. To Gandhi, “It ‘militates against the higher ethical standards, just as true ethics to be worth name must at the same time be also good economics. It on the other hand, stands for social justice, promotes the good of all equally including the weakest, and is indispensable for decent life” What does ‘it’ stand for?
- A) Simple living B) True Economics
 C) Trusteeship D) Decentralization
33. According to Pyarelal, the means of comfort have increased enormously as a result of mechanical progress. It is questionable whether the same can be said of the ----- of the millions.
- A) Quality of life B) Standard of comfort
 C) Standard of Life D) Happiness index
34. The village in which Gandhi started a regular scavenging programme when he settled down at Wardha:
- A) Chinnalapatti B) Segaon
 C) Pochampally D) Shindi
35. Mohandas Gandhi was the secretary of the vegetarian club started by him in -----.
- A) West Kensington B) Glasgow
 C) Bayswater D) Edinbrugh
36. Who defined democracy as “the art and science of mobilizing the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all?”
- A) Abraham Linkon B) VinobaxBhave
 C) Montesquieu D) M.K.Gandhi
37. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class carriage at the:
- A) Pietermaritzburg Station B) Pretoria station
 C) Cape town station D) Kempton Park station
38. ‘It’ does not recognize any right of private ownership of property except so far as it may be permitted by society for its own welfare. What does ‘it’ refer to?
- A) Bhoodan B) Gramadan
 C) Trusteeship D) Gandhian socialism
39. Gandhi entered the national political arena to join issues with the mightiest empire in the world with:
- A) Non-cooperation movement B) Quit India Movement
 C) Champaran Satyagraha D) Salt Satyagraha
40. “I want political power for my community. That is indispensable for our survival. The basis of the agreement therefore should be I should get what is due to me. I wish to tell the Hindus that I should be assured of my compensation-----”. Whose words are these?
- A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) Subashchandra Bose
 C) B.R .Ambedkar D) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

41. Match the following:
- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|------------------------------|
| a. | Gandhi of Grain | 1. | Jayaprakash Narayan |
| b. | Lokyan | 2. | Ecology is permanent economy |
| c. | Chipko's Slogan | 3. | Rajini Kothari |
| d. | LokNayak | 4. | Vandana Shiva |
- A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
 C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
42. The Appiko movement in Karnataka was started by:
- A) Sunderlal Bahuguna B) Vandana Shiva
 C) Panduranga Hegde D) Medha Patkar
43. The production system that sustains the health of soils, eco-systems and people that relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects is known as
- A) Modern scientific farming B) Deep ecology
 C) Organic agriculture D) Traditional farming
44. "It is a set of values, attitudes, modes of behavior and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups and nations" This explanation refers to:
- A) Peace making B) Culture of peace
 C) Peace building D) Conflict resolution
45. Truth and Reconciliation Commission, South Africa (TRC), court like body established by the new South African government in 1995 to help heal the country and bring about a reconciliation of its people by uncovering the truth about ----- that had occurred during the period of apartheid.
- A) Human rights violations B) Racial discrimination
 C) Violence in Public place D) Atrocities against black women
46. The principle of deterrence founded on the notion that a nuclear attack by one superpower would be met with an overwhelming nuclear counterattack so that both the attacker and the defender would be annihilated is ----.
- A) Nuclear disaster
 B) Mutual destruction
 C) Mutual assured destruction
 D) None of the above
47. The person who died on 15 November 1982 after refusing food and medicine for a few days by accepting "Samadhi Maran" / "Santhara" as described in Jainism.
- A) Ramana Mahirshi B) Vinoba Bhave
 C) Meera Behn D) Kaka Kalekar
48. The first president of All India Anti Untouchability League which later came to be known as Harijan Seva Sangh:
- A) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 C) G.D. Birla D) M.K.Gandhi

49. The policy option, to renounce weapons without seeking equivalent concessions from one's actual or political rivals is known as:
 A) Unilateral disarmament B) Bilateral disarmament
 C) Nuclear Disarmament D) Peace making
50. Who defined cultural violence as those aspects of culture, the symbolic sphere of our existence exemplified by our religion and ideology, language and art, empirical science and formal science-that can be used to justify or legitimate direct or structural violence?
 A) John Paul Lederach B) Lanza Del Vasto
 C) Lawrence S.Wittner D) Johan Galtung
51. Segaon near Wardha was renamed as:
 A) Gandhigram B) Sarvodayagram
 C) Harijan Ashram D) Sevagram
52. Who coined the term 'Buddhist economics' in his book?
 A) Amartya Sen B) J.C.Kumarappa
 C) E.F.Schumacher D) B.R.Ambedkar
53. A group of well trained volunteers, sometimes receiving subsistence pay whose mission is to provide constructive, creative avenues for violence prevention and control:
 A) Constructive workers B) Sarvodya sevaks
 C) Santhi-sena D) Satyagrahis
54. Most common form of Alternative dispute resolution:
 A) Reconciliation B) Peace making
 C) Peace building D) Mediation and Arbitration
55. Avoidable denial of what is needed to satisfy fundamental needs is:
 A) Cultural violence B) Structural violence
 C) Spiritual violence D) Physical violence
56. ----- is the virtue of the brave.
 A) Forgiveness B) Retaliation C) Revenge D) Sympathy
57. According to Gandhi obedience to the law of ----- will bring about a silent revolution in the structure of society.
 A) Non-Violence B) Cultural action
 C) Intellectual labour D) Bread Labour
58. "The price we pay for human labour should be calculated not on the basis of market price that will be fetched by any commodity to be produced but on what it will cost to maintain the producer"
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) J.C. Kumarappa
 C) Adam Smith D) Karl Marx
59. Gandhi considered ----- as most important than literacy and academic learning as only a means to this greater end.
 A) Skill development B) Character building
 C) Leadership development D) Spiritual development

60. Who among the following is otherwise known as Deenabandhu?
 A) C.F. Andrews B) H.S.L..Polak C) Louis Fischer D) Kallenbach
61. Gandhi believed that ----- is the right designation of God.
 A) Sacrifice B) Truth
 C) Self-suffering D) Love
62. What did Gandhi refer to when he said, they are different roads that converge to the same point?
 A) Truth and non-violence B) Violence and non-violence
 C) Religions D) Satyagraha and non-cooperation
63. Which of the following is regarded as an engine whose motive power is soul?
 A) Village worker B) Man
 C) Religion D) Woman
64. Identify the one that gives us spiritual insight which is as far from fanaticism as the North Pole from the South.
 A) Tolerance B) Secularism
 C) Sacrifice D) Non-violence
65. Gandhi believed that removal of ----- means love for and service of the whole world.
 A) Poverty B) Hatred
 C) Racial discrimination D) Untouchability
66. Attainment of mastery over one's mind and passions is key to observance of:
 A) Faith in God B) Morality C) Ahimsa D) Brahmacharya
67. A non-violent occupation is fundamentally free from violence and involves no -----.
 A) Surplus value B) Profit C) Exploitation D) Moral value
68. Who observed that the principle of dharma rouses us to recognition of spiritual realities not by abstention from the world but by bringing to its life, its business and its pleasures, the controlling point of spiritual faith?
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) Vinoba Bhave
 C) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan D) Jawaharlal Nehru
69. The yoga which preaches that one has to do his duty without a desire for its reward:
 A) Raja yoga B) Karmayoga C) Bhakthiyoga D) Jnana yoga
70. Thoreau expressed his protest against slavery in America by:
 A) Passive resistance B) Disobedience
 C) Hartal D) Non-payment of taxes
71. Who impressed Gandhi's mind the importance of bread-labour?
 A) Tolstoy B) Christ
 C) Ruskin D) Rabindranath Tagore

72. The form of energy that meets our today's demand of energy without putting them in danger of getting expired or depleted and can be used over and over again.
A) Electricity B) Sustainable energy
C) Atomic energy D) Non-renewable energy
73. Match the following:
a. Third Power 1. J.C.Kumarappa
b. Swaraj for the people 2. J.Krishnamurthi
c. Beyond Violence 3. VinobaBhave
d. Economy of Permanence 4. Jayaprakash Narayan
A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 B) a-4, b-1 c-3, d-2
C) a-2,b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
74. Arrange in chronological order
1. Death of John Ruskin
2. Founded Natal Indian Congress
3. Gokhale's visit to South Africa
4. Founded Phoenix settlement
A) 1, 2, 3, 4 B) 1, 3, 4, 2 C) 4, 2, 1, 3 D) 2, 1, 4, 3
75. Jayaprakash Narayan's Total revolution has four aspects namely struggle, construction, propaganda and -----.
A) Mobilization B) Organization C) Social action D) None of these
76. The German Green politician, peace activist, eco-feminist activist, prominent advocate of nonviolence and women's rights, prolific writer, leader of the worldwide fight against nuclear missiles.
A) Antonella Wilby B) Malaika Vaz
C) Petra Karin Kelly D) Greta Thunberg
77. Author of the book "The One-straw Revolution":
A) Masanobu Fukuoka B) Vandana Shiva
C) Sunderlal Bahuguna D) Alyssa Adler
78. Who proposed a system of Intermediate technology based on smaller working units, communal ownership and regional workplaces utilizing local labour and resources when he challenged the doctrine of economic, technological and scientific specialization?
A) E.F.Schumacker B) J.M.Keynes
C) AmartyaSen D) Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee
79. Arrange the incidents in chronological order
1. Nelson Mandela became the first black President of South Africa
2. Appiko Movement
3. Martin Luther King Jr received Nobel Peace Prize
4. Chipko Movement
A) 1, 2, 3, 4 B) 2, 4, 1, 3 C) 3, 4, 2, 1 D) 4, 1, 2, 3

80. Whom did Gandhi characterise 'Hindu of Hindus' who was saturated with best in Hinduism?
A) Vivekananda B) Buddha
C) Mahavira D) Ramana Maharshi
81. It has been said that Gandhi embraced Christ, but he rejected -----.
A) Christian missionaries B) Christianity
C) Islam D) Buddhism
82. According to Gandhi, the point of brotherhood is manifested in no other religion as clearly as in:
A) Hinduism B) Buddhism C) Islam D) Christianity
83. Gandhi's "An Autobiography or The Story of my Experiments with Truth" is a record of his individual ----- from an ordinary man to an apostle of Truth.
A) Transformation B) Change
C) Journey D) Spiritual growth
84. Non-violence in its dynamic condition means:
A) Inflicting pain to others B) Self-purification
C) Self-realization D) Conscious self-suffering
85. Author of the book "Civilization: its cause and cure":
A) Leo Tolstoy B) Edward Carpenter
C) John Ruskin D) H.D. Thoreau
86. Gandhi believed that 'it' can't be attained by either violence or industrialization. What does 'it' stand for?
A) Political freedom B) Economic development
C) Real Swaraj D) Swadesi
87. Author of the book "An atheist with Gandhi":
A) Ram Manohar Lohia B) Jayaprakash Narayan
C) C.F. Andrews D) Goparaju Ramachandra Rao
88. What did Gandhi think as the pursuit of Truth and as the path that leads to God?
A) True bhakthi B) Idol worship
C) Faith in God D) Nishkama Karma
89. True happiness is impossible without true health. How can true health be attained?
A) Naturopathy B) Rigid control of the palate
C) Vegetarianism D) Fasting
90. According to Gandhi politics bereft of religion is a death-trap because they kill the ----.
A) Social consciousness B) Spirituality
C) Soul D) Harijan

91. In Gandhian philosophy, what helps in the integration of personality and consequent realisation of internal peace?
 A) God-realization
 B) Practice of Ashram Vows
 C) Consistency in means and ends
 D) Consistency in theory and practice
92. Jain monk, who convinced Putali Bai to send Gandhi to England to study Law
 A) Raichandabai
 B) Mavji Joshi
 C) Becharji Swami
 D) Tryambakrai
93. Gandhi considered the Ramayana by ----- is one of the greatest works because its spirit is that of purity, compassion and devotion of God.
 A) Valmiki
 B) Kabir
 C) Tulasidas
 D) Vyasa
94. "Our education must be revolutionized. The brain must be educated through hands, and the brain should awaken the soul". Whose words are these?
 A) M.K.Gandhi
 B) VinobaBhave
 C) Rajendra Prasad
 D) Bharatan Kumarappa
95. Author of the book 'Gandhi's Political Ethics':
 A) Johan Galtung and Arne Naess
 B) H.G.Wells
 C) Vandana Shiva
 D) Johan Galtung
96. 'Religious society of Friends' is otherwise known as:
 A) Amish
 B) Quakers
 C) Mennonites
 D) Jehovah's witness
97. ----- is intimately connected not only to conflict theory but equally to development theory.
 A) Theory of satyagraha
 B) Peace theory
 C) Theory of trusteeship
 D) Gramadan
98. Fostering feeling of empathy is a potential strategy for:
 A) Peace making
 B) Negotiation
 C) Conflict management
 D) Conflict resolution
99. Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati was otherwise called:
 A) Sevagram
 B) Harijan Ashram
 C) Gandhigram
 D) Gandhi Niketan Ashram
100. Name of the organization formed after the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 which aims at disarmament, preventing war through collective security, setting disputes between countries through negotiation, diplomacy and improvement in global welfare.
 A) The League of Nations
 B) United Nations Organization
 C) International organization for Peace, Care and Relief
 D) Truth and reconciliation commission

101. Whom did Gandhi refer as an incarnation of ahimsa, infinite love, which means 'infinite suffering'?
- A) Gopalakrisna Gokhale B) Rama
C) Kasturba D) Woman
102. Control of all organs of senses is:
- A) Non-possession B) Limiting wants
C) Brahmacharya D) Right life
103. What according to Gandhi is essential to reach real peace in the world and wage real war against war?
- A) Education of children B) Peace making
C) Non-violence D) Disarmament
104. True art must be an expression of the soul and it must help the soul to realize its
- A) Self B) True value C) Inner self D) Creativity
105. The Gandhian weapon that can be used in any sphere of life and to get rid of any grievance which purifies one who uses it and one whose against it is used:
- A) Passive resistance B) Satyagraha
C) Love D) Non-cooperation
106. Find out the odd one from the following:
- A) Love-force B) Satyagraha C) Physical force D) Soul-force
107. One of the two pamphlets Gandhi prepared for Natal Indian Congress was 'The Indian Franchise-an appeal'. Which is the second one?
- A) An appeal to every Briton in South Africa
B) Indian Home Rule
C) Indian opinion
D) The wheel of fortune
108. Visit to which temple in Banaras made Gandhi most irritated, repelled and in fact made downright angry by dirt and money-grubbing around it?
- A) Kanaka Durga B) Vishnava Devi
C) Annapurna Devi D) KashiViswanath
109. According to Gandhi, our civilization, our culture and our swaraj depend on:
- A) Spirituality B) Restricting our wants
C) Democratic values D) Patriotism
110. One of the Nobel Peace Prize winners in 1993 for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime and for laying the foundations of new democratic South Africa was Nelson Mandela. Who was the second one?
- A) Frederik Williem de Klerk B) Vinnie Mandela
C) Martin Luther King Jr. D) Raymond Mhlaba
111. ----- was first Indian to receive Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1958.
- A) VinobaBhave B) Jayaprakash Narayan
C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Ram ManoharLohia

112. The leading English art critic in Victorian era who influenced Gandhi:
 A) D.H. Thoreau B) John Ruskin
 C) Joan Bondurant D) Leo Tolstoy
113. Author of the book 'Thoughts on Education':
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) J.P.Naik
 C) Rabindranath Tagore D) VinobaBhave
114. Politically ----- is self-government and not good government and it means continuous effort to be independent of government control whether it is a foreign government or national.
 A) Sarvodaya B) Ramarajya C) Swaraj D) None of these
115. Gandhi deified his beloved and revered mother when she asked him not to touch -----.
 A) Ukabhai B) ParchureShastri
 C) Arianayakam D) Rambha
116. Who was the Indian thinker to ridicule Gandhi's interpretation that the severe earthquake in Bihar was the result of the sinful practice of untouchability and inhuman cruelty by the people of Bihar by accusing him of spreading and strengthening superstition?
 A) Subashchandra Bose B) Rabindranath Tagore
 C) Motilal Nehru D) Sarojini Naidu
117. 'Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth'. Who made this comment about Gandhi?
 A) Martin Luther King Jr. B) Johan Galtung
 C) Bertrand Russell D) Albert Einstein
118. 'PerpetualPeace:A PhilosophicalSketch'is written by the German philosopher:
 A) G.W.F Hegal B) Karl Marx
 C) Immanuel Kant D) J. J. Rousseau
119. InternationalDay of Peace is observed on ----- every year.
 A) 21st September B) 30th January
 C) 2nd October D) 26th January
120. Gandhi said about his mother "The outstanding impression my mother has left on my memory is that of----- "
 A) Compassion B) Saintliness C) Modesty D) Courage
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