

1. Who among the following were leaders of Shanti Sena?
  1. Vinoba Bhave
  2. Jayaprakash Narayan
  3. Madam Bhikaji Cama

A) 1 & 2 only    B) 2 & 3 only    C) 1 & 3 only    D) 1, 2 & 3
2. Non- Cooperation movement was withdrawn by Gandhi due to:
  - A) Nagpur Incident
  - B) Chauri Chaura incident
  - C) Lahore incident
  - D) Round table conference
3. The slogan given by Gandhi to quit India movement:
  - A) Dilli Chalho
  - B) Swaraj
  - C) Do or die
  - D) Swadeshi
4. Truth and reconciliation commission of South Africa was led by:
  - A) Nelson Mandela
  - B) Desmond Tutu
  - C) Tabo Mbeki
  - D) Jacob Zuma
5. International court of justice is situated at:
  - A) Berlin
  - B) Vienna
  - C) Paris
  - D) Hague
6. A biodiversity hot spot in India:
  - A) Sundarbans
  - B) Western Ghats
  - C) Auravallis
  - D) Narmada Valley
7. The historic health summit under United Nations Environment Programme was held at:
  - A) Stockholm
  - B) Tbilisi
  - C) Rio de Janiero
  - D) Nairobi
8. The decade marked as the decade of action for sustainable development goals by United Nations:
  - A) 2000-10
  - B) 2010-20
  - C) 2020-30
  - D) 2030-40
9. Who among the following is **not** a leader of Chipko Movement?
  - A) Sundarlal Bahuguna
  - B) Chandi Prasad Bhatt
  - C) Gaura Devi
  - D) Arundhati Roy
10. Baliyapal Movement is related with:
  - A) Missile testing range
  - B) Nuclear reactor
  - C) Urban Waste
  - D) Port Construction

11. Who among the following was a leader of Bishnoi Movement?  
 A) Baba Amte                                      B) Medha Patkar  
 C) Amritha Devi                                    D) C. P Bhutt
12. Ralegaon Siddhi, a sustainable model of a village republic, is located at:  
 A) Gujarat    B) Maharashtra  
 C) Madhya Pradesh                                D) Rajasthan
13. The play 'La Mashale' is related with the life of:  
 A) Rachel Carson                                  B) Irom Sharmila  
 C) Harivallabh Parikh                            D) Anna Hazare
14. Greenpeace organisation has its headquarters at:  
 A) Hague    B) Paris    C) Janeva    D) Amsterdam
15. Who among the following was a green politician as well as eco-feminist?  
 A) Herbert Humphrey                              B) John F Kennedy  
 C) Petra Kelly                                        D) Hary Sullivan
16. The name given by Gandhi to Lanza Del Vasto:  
 A) Shantikiran    B) Shantidas    C) Shantvas    D) Shantiman
17. Author of 'Cesar Chavez: A Hero for Everyone':  
 A) Gary Soto                                        B) Rabeca Langston  
 C) Monca Brown                                    D) David Adler
18. Which of the following is a book written by Aung San Suukyi?  
 A) I have a Dream                                B) Freedom from Fear  
 C) Fighting for Hope                             D) Thinking Green
19. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as:  
 1. Bacha Khan                                    2. Badshah Khan                                3. Sarhadi Gandhi  
 A) 1 only    B) 3 only    C) 1 & 2 only                                      D) 1, 2 and 3
20. The wave Arab Spring began at:  
 A) Egypt    B) Tunisia                                        C) Yeman    D) Behrin
21. Which of the following statement is **not** correct about religious belief of Gandhi's family?  
 A) Gandhi's family practiced a Vaishnavist Tradition of Hinduism  
 B) Gandhi's religious practice was Inflected through the moral tenets of Jainism  
 C) An unthinking adoration to atheist practices  
 D) Characterised by vegetarianism

22. Gandhi Completed his matriculation from:  
 A) University of Bombay      B) Samaldas College  
 C) University of London      D) Calcutta University
23. Gandhi's Father was a Diwan of:  
 A) Bidar                              B) Rajkot  
 C) Baroda                             D) Ahamed Nagar
24. Gandhi's life in London was characterised by passion towards -----.  
 A) Imperialist politics            B) English theatre  
 C) Sports                              D) Vegetarianism
25. Influence on Gandhi to take vow of celibacy in South Africa:  
 A) Raichandbhai                    B) Tolstoy  
 C) Ruskin                              D) Pranjivan Mehta
26. Conflict flows from and returns to relationships, making relationships the centre of conflict transformation. This is a conflict transformation idea of :  
 A) John Paul Lederach            B) Johan Galtung  
 C) David W. Augsburger        D) Raimo Vayrynen
27. Gandhi's approach as lawyer early in South Africa was:  
 A) Take the advantage of legal arguments in court  
 B) Promote compromise and reconciliation  
 C) Prolonged litigation  
 D) Free Legal service
28. Indian indentured labourers in South Africa were called:  
 A) Coloured      B) Sepoys      C) Coolie      D) Passenger
29. Dominant trading group in South Africa from India:  
 A) Sindhworkies                    B) Tamilians  
 C) Gujarati Muslims                D) Telingans
30. Main source of resentment towards Indian traders on the part of white settlers was:  
 A) Communal feeling              B) Racial superiority  
 C) Competition in trade        D). Fear of political supremacy
31. Gandhi's employer in South Africa was:  
 A) A muslim memon merchant from Porbandar  
 B) A Borah merchant from Surat  
 C) An east European Jew  
 D) An Arab merchant

32. Gandhi's support to British in Boer war was mainly due to:  
 A) An expectation of a generous treatment to Indians from British  
 B) His indifference towards Dutch settlers  
 C) Get support from African natives  
 D) Reduce Indian traders competition against dutch
33. The first editorial in Indian Opinion was titled as:  
 A) Motherland B) Ourselves  
 C) Race or creed D) The lion and the lamb
34. The proprietor of Indian Opinion was:  
 A) Manzukhlal Nazar B) Madanjit Vyavahari  
 C) John Dube D) Chhaganlal
35. Identify the Englishmen who actively involved in the publication of Indian Opinion:  
 1. Albert H West 2. Herbert Kitchin 3. Henry S L Polak  
 A) 1 only B) 1 & 2 only C) 2 & 3 only D) 1, 2 & 3
36. "A mode of simultaneous reading as if the event were taking place in India and South Africa at the same time and as if the reader could inhabit both spaces".  
 Who made this comment on Indian opinion ?  
 A) Anderson B) Polak C) Hofmeyr D) Shula Marks
37. Main reason for the formation of Natal Indian Congress:  
 A) Increase wage of Indian labourers  
 B) Ease of Indians to trade in South Africa  
 C) Intentions to disenfranchise Indians  
 D) To support African natives
38. The book written by John Ruskin:  
 A) Unto this last B) Self reliance'  
 C) War and peace D) Life in the woods
39. Author of 'Civil Disobedience':  
 A) Ruskin B) Emerson C) Tolstoy D) Thoreau
40. Emerson was deeply influenced by:  
 A) Western idealism B) American pragmatism  
 C) Renaissance humanism D) Indian Philosophy
41. One major source from Bible in developing Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha:  
 A) Old testament B) Sermon on the Mount  
 C) Gospel of Mark D) Gospel of John

42. Gandhi's first Satyagraha in South Africa was against:
- A) Black bill
  - B) Ordinance requiring all Indians to register with finger prints
  - C) Marriage act
  - D) Ghetto act
43. "The values of tolerance, mutual respect and unity for which he (Gandhi) stood and acted had a profound influence on our own liberation movement, and on my own thinking". Whose words are these?
- A) Thabo Mbeki
  - B) Martin Luther King
  - C) Nelson Mandela
  - D) G M Naicker
44. The name Tolstoy Farm to Gandhi's Cooperative Commonwealth was suggested by:
- A) Henry S L Polak
  - B) Henry S Salt
  - C) Kallenbach
  - D) Adolf Just
45. Edward Carpenter was a prominent advocate of:
1. Vegetarianism
  2. Women's right
  3. Anti industrialisation
- A) 1 & 2 only
  - B) 2 & 3 only
  - C) 1 & 3 only
  - D) 1, 2 & 3
46. Gandhi's concept of human nature is essentially based on:
- A) Western idealism
  - B) Vedantha philosophy of Sankara
  - C) American pragmatism
  - D) Confusianism
47. To Gandhi, education must be:
- A) Self supporting
  - B) Craft based
  - C) Indigenous
  - D) All of these
48. Wardha Congress was held in the year:
- A) 1935
  - B) 1946
  - C) 1937
  - D) 1938
49. Which of the following is/ are implication of Gandhian education?
1. Vocational education
  2. Learning by doing
  3. Passive listening
- A) 1 only
  - B) 1 & 2 only
  - C) 2 & 3 only
  - D) 1 & 3 only
50. According to Gandhi, Free and compulsory education upto the age of:
- A) 11
  - B) 12
  - C) 13
  - D) 14
51. Which following statement is **not** correct?
- A) Literacy in itself is no education.
  - B) Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning.
  - C) Literacy should follow the education of the hand—the one gift that visibly distinguishes man from beast.
  - D) Real education has to pour in knowledge to the child

52. The biggest criticism that Gandhiji had about higher education of British India:  
 A) Unconnected with socio economic conditions of the country  
 B) Over emphasis on cramming and rote learning  
 C) Heavy curricular load  
 D) Less emphasis on professional education
53. According to Gandhi, “----- is woman's inborn virtue”.  
 A) Love B) Care  
 C) Non-Violence D) Dedication
54. “True peace is not merely the absence of tension: It is the presence of justice”.  
 These are the words of:  
 A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Martin Luther King Jr  
 C) Albert Einstein D) Johan Galtung
55. Peace that occurs in society, nations and the world:  
 A) Internal peace B) External peace  
 C) Positive peace D) Negative peace
56. Intrapersonal Peace is:  
 A) Peace within individual B) Peace between individual  
 C) Peace within group D) Peace between group
57. The term ‘Pax Romana’ means:  
 A) Roman conflict B) Roman violence  
 C) Roman value D) Roman peace
58. Which of the following is a **non western** approach to conflict resolution?  
 A) Mediation B) Negotiation C) Decoupling D) Arbitration
59. The first World Peace Conference met in:  
 A) Brussels B) Hague C) London D) Frankfurt
60. Which of the following is **not** a form of structural violence?  
 A) Gender discrimination B) Racial discrimination  
 C) Poverty D) War
61. Identify the correct sequence in the negotiation approach to conflict resolution:  
 A) Face to face discussion - storytelling- problem solving - agreement  
 B) Storytelling- Face to face discussion- problem solving - agreement  
 C) Face to face discussion - storytelling - agreement- problem solving  
 D) Face to face discussion - problem solving - storytelling- agreement
62. -----is a process where individuals with shared and opposed interests, work out a settlement in order to come to an agreement.  
 A) Mediation B) Negotiation C) Arbitration D) Adjudication

63. First Nobel prize for peace was awarded to:  
 A) Jean Henri Dunant                      B) Martin Lutherking Jr  
 C) Andrew Carnegie                      D) Jean De Bloch
64. The three aspects of conflict according to Johan Galtung are Attitude, -----.  
 A) Conflict and contradiction  
 B) Behaviour and contradiction  
 C) Consensus and contradiction  
 D) Contradiction and reconciliation
65. Cultural violence can be ended by:  
 A) Arbitration                      B) Changing attitudes  
 C) Removing injustice                      D) Systemic changes
66. Raichandbhai is popularly known as Shrimad -----.  
 A) Rajachandra                      B) Ravjibhai  
 C) Raibhai                      D) Rajabhai
67. Gandhi's satyagraha in Champaran is related with:  
 A) Labour issue                      B) Caste issue  
 C) Farmers issue                      D) Class issue
68. The first hunger strike of Gandhi:  
 A) Champaran Satyagraha                      B) Ahmedabad Mill Strike  
 C) Kheda Satyagraha                      D) Salt Satyagraha
69. Kheda Village is situated in:  
 A) Uthar Pradesh                      B) Bihar  
 C) Gujarat                      D) Odisha
70. The Salt Satyagraha is also known as:  
 1. Dandi March                      2. White flowing river  
 3. Dilli Chalio
- A) 1 & 2 only    B) 1 only                      C) 2 only                      D) 1, 2 & 3
71. Which among the following statement is right about Gandhi's view on Parliamentary Democracy?  
 A) Individual freedom is subordinate to state interest  
 B) State dictates its terms to people  
 C) Individual freedom is prioritised over state interest  
 D) Magnify the power of state over individuals

72. Which of the following statement is **not** correct regarding Gandhi's conception of state?
- A) State is symbolical of centralised or organised violence
  - B) State is a soulless machine
  - C) State's very existence depends upon violence
  - D) Democracy and equality is assured in a state
73. What according to Gandhi is the major disadvantage of centralised production?
- A) Accumulation of wealth in a few people
  - B) Per capita production will be decreased
  - C) Excess supply of goods
  - D) Less demand on consumer goods
74. By Ramarajya, Gandhi meant a form of government which involves:
- A) Empowerment of people at grassroots
  - B) Equality of opportunity
  - C) Decentralization of administration
  - D) All of these
75. The committee report to set the stage for the launching of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India was:
- A) Sampooranada Committee
  - B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
  - C) Eswar Bhai Patel Committee
  - D) Sree Prakash Committee
76. In Gandhian concept of Village Panchayath, there will be a:
- A) Domination of state
  - B) Diminution of state
  - C) Withering of state
  - D) Destruction of state
77. "My idea of ----- is that my country may become free, that if need be the whole of the country may die, so that the human race may live".
- A) Nationalism
  - B) Internationalism
  - C) Democracy
  - D) Decentralisation
78. To Gandhi, Patriotism is:
- A) Love towards nation
  - B) Humanity
  - C) Love towards village
  - D) Self respect
79. Natural economy according to Gandhi is:
- A) Low standard of life qualitatively
  - B) Complex standard of life quantitatively
  - C) High standard of life qualitatively
  - D) Complex standard of life qualitatively



80. An economy based on truth and non violence will **not** be:  
 A) Permanent B) Perennial C) Sustainable D) Ephemeral
81. Which among the following is **not** a principle of Trusteeship System?  
 A) Trusteeship as moral obligation  
 B) Man is ethical being than social  
 C) Reform in capitalism  
 D) Materialistic interpretation
82. Which among the following is **not** correct regarding Trusteeship?  
 A) It provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one  
 B) It does not recognize any right of private ownership of property  
 C) It excludes legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth  
 D) The character of production will be determined by social necessity
83. Gandhian concept of Swadeshi consists of:  
 A) Decentralisation of production  
 B) Revival of indigenous institutions  
 C) Uplifting deprived sections  
 D) All of these
84. Which is correct sequence in J C Kumarappa's increasing order of economy of permanence and non-violence?  
 A) Parasitic economy - Predatory economy - Economy of enterprises - Economy of Gregation - Economy of service  
 B) Predatory economy - Economy of enterprises - Parasitic economy - Economy of Gregation - Economy of service  
 C) Parasitic economy - Economy of enterprises - Predatory economy - Economy of Gregation - Economy of service  
 D) Economy of Gregation - Parasitic economy - Predatory economy - Economy of enterprises - Economy of service
85. Vinoba Bhave commenced Bhoodan Movement at:  
 A) Nagpur B) Gagoda C) Pochampally D) Poone
86. Author of 'Small is Beautiful' :  
 A) E F schumacher B) J C Kumarappa  
 C) Vinoba bhava D) Larie Baker
87. Gandhi's untouchability tour began at:  
 A) Villupuram B) Wardha C) Mysore D) Vykom

88. Who among the following is **not** a prominent colleague of Gandhi in Constructive Programme?  
 A) C. Rajagopalachari                      B) Jamnalal Bajaj  
 C) Safudheen Kichlu                         D) Vallabhai Patel
89. 'Way to communal harmony' of Gandhi was compiled and edited by:  
 A) Dr Rajendra Prasad                      B) Moulana Azad  
 C) U R Rao                                        D) Humayun Kabir
90. The book 'Impossible Indian' was written by:  
 A) Faisal Devji                                 B) J C Kumarappa  
 C) Dharampal                                  D) Ramachandra Guha
91. Education according to Gandhi is awakening of:  
 A) Mind    B) Soul  
 C) Consciousness                              D) Perception
92. Gandhian education aims at the formation of a ---- personality.  
 A) Social                      B) Physical                      C) Spiritual                      D) Psychological
93. Education is the all round drawing out of the best in the child and man in:  
 A) Body and spirit                                B) Heart, head and hand  
 C) Body and mind                                D) Body, mind and spirit
94. Gandhi idea of education based on life experiences is based on:  
 A) Idealism                      B) Pragmatism                      C) Realism                      D) Naturalism
95. The chairman of Wardha scheme of basic education:  
 A) Dr S Radhakrishnan                      B) Dr Sakkeer Hussain  
 C) Moulana Azad                                D) C Rajagopalachari
96. Gandhi proposed education in:  
 A) Mother tongue                                B) English  
 C) Sanskrit                                        D) Both English and mother tongue
97. Gandhi appreciated marxism due to its:  
 A) Materialistic nature  
 B) Addressing of the problems of working class  
 C) Economic determinism  
 D) Pessimistic view on history
98. Gandhi's view of history is:  
 A) Unilinear                      B) Static                                C) Spiral                                D) Regressive

99. Gandhi Believed in:
1. Innate goodness of human being
  2. Man over nature
  3. Not to suspect human being
- A) 1 & 2 only    B) 2 & 3 only    C) 1 & 3 only    D) 1, 2 & 3
100. “Good deeds would contribute to the well being of the entire human race, rather than benefit the individual” is a Gandhian Principle as envisaged by:
1. Advaita Philosophy
  2. Jainism
  3. Mahayana Buddhism
- A) 1 only    B) 2 only    C) 1 & 2 only    D) 1, 2 & 3
101. Gandhi thought that all men start as brutes, but become human and divine through -----.
- A) Prayer    B) God’s will    C) Evolution    D) Social life
102. “Human being is good, unless the contrary is proved” is principle put forward by Gandhi based on the influence of:
- A) Jurisprudence
  - B) Jainism
  - C) Viashnavism
  - D) Buddhism
103. ‘Non-resistance to violence’ was adopted by Gandhi from:
- A) Uno this Last
  - B) The Kingdom of God is Within You
  - C) War and Peace
  - D) Self reliance
104. Gandhi wanted the inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram to take and follow ---- vows.
- A) 10    B) 5    C) 11    D) 6
105. Gandhi rejected “the theory of permanent inelasticity of human nature” based on the Principle of :
- A) Anekantavada
  - B) Syadvada
  - C) Aniccha
  - D) Advaita
106. Gandhi was fond of Cardinal Newman’s poem, “Lead Kindly Light” as it:
- A) Portrays light and darkness
  - B) Tells principle of knowledge and ignorance
  - C) Presents that we do not want to see the distant scene, one step ahead is enough for us.
  - D) Depicts world as full of virtue
107. Which among the following is **not** included in ‘Panchamahavritas’
- A) Satya    B) Ahimsa    C) Asteya    D) Abhaya
108. Asprishyatanivarana is a ---- vow.
- A) Social    B) Individual    C) Religious    D) Material

109. According to Gandhi, “-----is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty. Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible terms. To observe morality is to attain mastery over our mind and our passions. So doing, we know ourselves”  
 A) Karma      B) Morality      C) Civilization      D) Culture
110. According to Gandhi, what caused the subjugation and colonisation of India by Western Nations?  
 A) Might of British conquerors  
 B) Modern weapons of Europeans  
 C) Superior civilisation of west  
 D) Indians moved away from their civilisation and moved towards Western civilisation
111. Which one among the following according to Gandhi is carriers to the length and breadth of India, of virus that caused epidemics like bubonic plague and caused untold misery to the Indian masses.  
 A) Roads      B) Railways      C) War      D) Famine
112. According to Gandhi, Indian civilisation prior European invasion was:  
 A) Many distinct nationalities  
 B) There were aloofness among Indians  
 C) A land divided into many  
 D) One undivided land so made by nature
113. What Gandhi sought to convey through ‘Khadi’  
 1. Critique of modernity  
 2. Symbol of Indian Tradition  
 3. Regeneration of village economy  
 A) 1 & 2 only      B) 2 & 3 only      C) 1 & 3 only      D) 1, 2 & 3
114. Three symbols of National Movement according to Gandhi are Khadi,-----.  
 A) Ramarajya and Satyagraha  
 B) Swadeshi and Non cooperation  
 C) Satyagraha and Swadeshi  
 D) Non cooperation and Satyagraha
115. The term ‘swaraj’ denotes:  
 A) Independence of nation from foreign rule  
 B) Freedom of Village  
 C) Self rule  
 D) All of these

116. In its fullest sense, Swaraj is much more than freedom from all restraints, it is self-rule, self-restraint and could be equated with:
- A) Political freedom                      B) Salvation  
C) Self esteem                              D) Autonomy
117. “-----will not drop from the cloud and it would be the fruit of patience, perseverance, ceaseless toil, courage and intelligent appreciation of the environment”
- A) Non violence                              B) Truth  
C) Satyagraha                                D) Swaraj
118. Essential pre- condition for ‘Swaraj’:
- A) Political liberty                              B) Economic liberty  
C) Both A and B                              D) Neither A nor B
119. 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) Both A and B
120. Which of the following was considered by Gandhiji as an essential pre-requisite for a good public worker?
- A) Character                                      B) Hard work  
C) General Acceptability                      D) Leadership Quality
-