

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

(Private Registration)

B.A POLITICAL SCIENCE.

C.B.C.S - Third Semester.

CORE COURSE:

POLITICAL THOUGHT: INDIAN TRADITIONS.

Question Bank & Answer Key

Choose the correct Answer from the bracket.

1. Kautilya or Chanakya was the Prime Minister of

A. Skandagupta B. Kumaragupta C. Chandragupta Maurya D. Brihadradha

2. 'Arya Samaj', a social reform movement was founded by A) Swami

Dayanand Saraswati B) Sree Ramakrishna Paramahansa C) Rajaram Mohan Roy D) Swami Vivekananda.

3. Swami Vivekananda was the chief disciple of whom ?

A) Swami Dayanand B) Ramakrishna Paramahansa C) Rajaram Mohan Roy D) Lohia

4. Who is regarded as the father of Indian Renaissance?

A) Dayananda Saraswathy B) Tilak

C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Gandhiji

5. Who is the founder of Atmiyasabha?

A) Dayananda Saraswathy B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Tilak D) Gandhiji

6. In which year Swami Vivekananda Visited Chicago?

A) 1863 B) 1772 C) 1770 D) 1893

7. Who is regarded as the prophet of Indian Nationalism?

A) Tilak B) Aurobindo Ghosh C) Gandhiji D) Ram Mohan Roy

8. National youth day is celebrated in the memory of:

A) Tilak B) Nehru C) Swami Vivekananda D) Gandhiji

9. 'My Master' was written by

A) Tilak B) Swami Vivekananda C) Tagore D) Subash Chandrabose

10. Who is the author of 'The Life Divine'?

A) Aurobindo Ghosh B) M.N Roy C) Nehru D) Ambedkar

11. Name the congress leader who presided over the Banaras Congress session in 1905.

A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale B) Gandhiji C) Subhash Chandra Bose D) Nehru

12. When is International Day of Non-violence celebrated ?

A) 14th August B) 16th May C) 8th October D) 2nd October.

13. 'Servants of India Society' was established by

A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale B) Gandhiji C) B.R. Ambedkar D) Nehru

14. 'Servants of India Society' was established in

A) 1906 B) 1905 C) 1915 D) 1916

15. Ramakrishna Mission was founded by

A) Gandhiji B) Dhyananda Saraswathy C) Swami Vivekananda D) Rajaram Mohan Roy

16) Who supported Swadeshi movement ?

A) Tilak B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C) Subhash Chandra Bose D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale

17. The real name of Swami Vivekananda was

A) Dayananda B) Narendranath Dutta C) Sankaran D) Raveendran

18. Ramakrishna Mission was established in

A) 1897 B) 1900 C) 1901 D) 1898

19. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life.?
- A) GopalakrishnaGokhale B) NehruC) Ambedkar D) Vivekananda
20. The International day of Non-violence is observed on 2nd October, the Birthday of ----
- A) Vivekananda B) GokhaleC) Jawaharlal Lal Nehru D) M .K. Gandhi
21. Who give the name 'Gurudev' to Tagore?
- A) GandhijiB) TilakC) Vivekanda D) Nehru
22. Who is the political Guru of Gandhiji?
- A) Tagore B) VivekanandaC) Gokhale D) Nehru
23. What is the name of the news paper which is started by Jawaharlal Nehru
- A) The Hindu B) National HeraldC) Indian Express D) Times of India
24. Which decision of Gandhiji was opposed by Ambedkar?
- A) Partitioning India B) calling the lower castes 'Harijans'C) Quit India Movement
D)Satyagraha movement.
25. Name the magazine published by Ambedkar?
- A) Young India B) SwarajC) News India D) MookNayak
26. Tilak regarded that Swaraj was not only a right but a
- A) Justice B) DharmaC) power D) Status
27. Sree Narayana Guru was born in :
- A) SivagiriB)AruvipuramC) Chempazanthi D) Kollam
28. SNDP Yogam was formed in the year
- A) 1903 B) 1896C) 1908 D) 1914
29. The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by
- A) Tilak B) Gokhale C) Gandhiji D) Nehru
30. Who is the Champion of secularism?
- A) Jinnah B) NehruC) Savarkar D) Tilak

31. Who regarded the villages as the center of Indian economic organisation?
A) Gandhiji B) Vivekananda C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Tilak
32. Gandhism is not merely a political creed, it is
A) A programme of action B) A message C) theory D) Working class movement
33. 'January 30' is commemorated as ----- in India
A) Martyr's day B) Freedom Day C) Republic day D) Slaves day
34. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
A) Nehru B) Tilak C) Sree Narayana Guru D) Mahathma Gandhi
35. Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy?
A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale B) M.N. Roy C) Nehru D) Lohia
36. B.R Ambedkar founded the All India Untouchables League in:
A) 1929 B) 1930 C) 1932 D) 1933
37. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
A) Jayaprakash Narayanan B) M.N Roy C) Gandhiji D) Thilak
38. Radical Democratic party was organised by
A) Lohia B) M.N. Roy C) Jayaprakash Narayanan D) Thilak
39. Who is the champion of the doctrine of 'social revolution through human Revolution'?
A) M.N. Roy B) Lohia C) Jayaprakash Narayanan D) Nehru
40. The famous work of Jyothi Rao Phule
A) Life Divine B) Arthashastra C) Gulamgiri D) My experiments with Truth
41. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by
A) Lohia B) M.N. Roy C) Nehru D) Ambedkar
42. Who considered Jinnah as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?
A) Gandhiji B) Tilak C) Gokhale D) Vivekananda

43. Pandita Ramabai Saraswati was an Indian social reformer who worked for the emancipation of

A) Slaves B) Children C) Disabled D) Women

44. Who is known as the spiritual father of Pakistan

A) Muhammed Ali Jinnah B) Muhammed Iqbal C) Syed Ahmed D) Abdul Ghaffer Khan

45. The important philosophic work of Muhammed Iqbal

A) The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam B) Life Divine C) Savitri D) The spirit of Laws

46. Who started the self respect movement and Dravidian Movement

A) Anna Durai B) E.V. Ramasamy C) C. Rajagopalchari D) C. Kuppusami

47. 'Glimpses of world History' was written by

A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Tilak D) Ambedkar

48. Who is the author of *Discovery of India*?

A) Gandhiji B) Vivekananda C) Nehru D) Gokhale

49. The fundamental principles of Panchsheel were laid down in the year;

A) 1961 B) 1955 C) 1954 D) 1950

50. B.R. Ambedkar was born in

A) 1891 B) 1893 C) 1898 D) 1901

51. Who is regarded as one of the earliest scholars of comparative religion?

A) Gandhiji B) Ambedkar C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Tilak

52. Who is known as the father of Dravidian Movement

A) C. Rajagopalchari B) E.V. Ramasamy C) Anna Durai D) C. Kuppusami

53. Freedom of press was advocated by

A) Dayananda Saraswathy B) Mussolini C) Hitler D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

54. Name the political thinker who appreciated British rule in India

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Tilak C) Subhash Chandra Bose D) Gandhiji
55. Identify the Philosopher who advocated the doctrine of Humanism and Universalism
- A) Syed Khan B) Jinnah C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Tilak
56. Name the political thinker who expounded liberal humanitarian nationalism.
- A) Tilak B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Dr. Ambedkar D) M.N. Roy
57. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in
- A) 1930 B) 1931 C) 1932 D) 1833
58. Who recommended that religious toleration was crucial for the growth of democracy?
- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Tilak C) Vivekananda D) Bose
59. Name the Philosopher who believed that religion constituted the center of the whole of music of national life of India.
- A) Vivekananda B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) M.N. Roy
60. The pioneer of Communism in India
- A) Nehru B) Tilak C) M.N. Roy D) Gandhiji
61. Identify the Philosopher who was living at a crucial time when liberalism was at the crossroad.
- A) M.N. Roy B) Nehru C) Kautilya D) Gokhale
62. Who made scathing attack on the oppressiveness and harshness of bureaucracy?
- A) Tilak B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Syed Khan D) Gokhale
63. Name the thinker who confessed that the gospel of equality was gift of the modern philosophy of enlightenment.
- A) Tilak B) Gokhale C) M.N. Roy D) Lohia
64. Who described Gokhale as the “diamond of India, the Jewel of Maharashtra”?
- A) Bose B) Nehru C) Lohia D) Tilak
65. Whose role in the Indian National Congress was that of an agitator?
- A) Tilak B) Gokhale C) Ranade D) Nehru

66. Who introduced extremist national sentiments in the Congress?
A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Gokhale D) Tilak
67. Who was regarded as the Bismark of Indian Nationalism?
A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel D) Ambedkar
68. Who was a believer in the Advaita Philosophy?
A) Ambedkar B) Vivekanda C) Gandhiji D) Nehru
69. Name the leader who insisted on immediate Swaraj or self-rule.
A) Tilak B) Nehru C) Gandhiji D) Gokhale
70. Name the thinker who defined Swaraj as people's rule instead of that of bureaucracy.
A) Gandhiji B) Tilak C) Nehru D) M.N.Roy
71. Name the Philosopher who advised his followers not to say anything that would hurt the feeling of others.
A) Nehru B) Tilak C) Sree Narayana Guru D) Savarkar
72. Who is the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj
A) Pandita Ramabai B) Savarkar C) Jyothirao Phule D) E V Ramasamy
73. Name the thinker who considered temples to be center for purity and development.
A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C) Sree Narayan Guru D) Nehru
74. Identify the Philosopher who held the view that religion was not a mere set of rituals and ceremonies, but a way of life.
A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C) E.M.S. D) Sree Narayana Guru
75. Message of Sree Narayana Guru became the cardinal principal of modernism.
A) Socialism B) Secularism C) Democracy D) Pluralism
76. The method of Sree Narayana Guru for the emancipation of untouchables was
A) Sanskritization B) Westernization C) Coercion D) Revolution
77. Who believed that Non-violence is the heart of all religions?

A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Tilak D) Bose

78. Name the philosopher who wrote that “party politics has given rise to power politics”

A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) M.N.Roy D) Tilak

79. Who was regarded as an exponent of Religious toleration?

A) Nehru B) Savarkar C) M.N.Roy D) Lohia

80. Who is known as the Humanistic critique of Marxism?

A) Subhash Chandra Bose B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) E.M.S

81. “Reason, Romanticism and Revolution” is a major work of

A) Tilak B) Gandhiji C) Bose D) M.N.Roy

82. *Wheel of History* is written by

A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C) Gandhiji D) Nehru

83. Who expounded the doctrine of Decentralised Socialism?

A) M.N.Roy B) E.M.S C) Lohia D) Nehru

84. Name the scholar who believed that “Corruption is eating into the vitals of our political life”

A) Nehru B) Jayaprakash Narayanan C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji

85. Ambedkar was born in

A) Gujarat B) Bihar C) Maharashtra D) West Bengal

86. “Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India” was the title of the PhD Thesis awarded to

A) Dr.K.N.Raj B) Jinnah C) Nehru D) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

87. Name the Philosopher who believed that the state represents violence in a concentrated and organized form.

A) Nehru B) Lohia C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji

88. Who considered Social Democracy as a way of life?

A) Lohia B) Ambedkar C) Gandhiji D) Nehru

89. All India Anti-Untouchability League was established by

- A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Ambedkar D) Lohia
90. HarijanSevakSangam was formed by
- A) Nehru B) Ambedkar C) GandhijiD)M.N.Roy
91. Who is known as the social prophet of untouchables?
- A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Lohia D) Ambedkar
92. ‘The high caste Hindu Woman ‘ was written by
- A) PanditaRamabai B) EV Ramasamy C) Gokhale D) Tilak
93. Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution?
- A) B R Ambedkar B) Nehru C) DrRajendra Prasad D) M N Roy
94. Sree Narayana Guru’s doctrines became the catalyst of
- A) Fundamentalism B) Liberalism C) Social Reform D) Terrorism
95. In _____ JyothiraoPhule formed satyashodaksamaj
- A) 1883 B) 1873 C) 1889 D) 1900
96. Name the Philosopher who recommended federal type of Government under Swaraj.
- A) Nehru B) Tilak C) Lohia D) M.N.Roy
97. Who believed that man’s ultimate goal in life was self realization
- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) Gokhale
98. Identify the Philosopher who visualized that self realization is “seeing God face to face”
- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji
99. Who wrote that Truth and Non-violence are as old as Hills?
- A) Gandhiji B) Sree Narayana Guru C) LohiaD)Nehru
100. Who was highly critical of both western civilization and western democracies?
- A) M.N.Roy B) Gandhiji C) Vivekananda D) Lohia
101. Who believed that Swaraj was nor merely political liberation but human emancipation as well?
- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) M.N.Roy

102. Name the scholar who wrote that self-rule is a unique feature of Swaraj?
A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Lohia D) M.N.Roy
103. Whose doctrine of Swaraj was rooted in Indian metaphysics and spirituality.
A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C) Gandhiji D) Nehru
104. Ram Manohar Lohia was born in
A) West Bengal B) Bihar C) Punjab D) Uttar Pradesh
105. Name the Philosopher who believed that capitalism and communalism are almost fully elaborate systems.
A) Lohia B) Nehru C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji
106. Identify the Political thinker who was in favour of abolishing the post of collector.
A) Nehru B) M.N.Roy C) B.R.Ambedkar D) Lohia
107. Who was in favour of incorporation of Gandhian ideas in socialist thought?
A) Nehru B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) Gandhiji
108. Jayaprakash Narayanan was born in
A) West Bengal B) Bihar C) Assam D) Tripura
109. Jayaprakash Narayanan's doctrine of Total revolution is a combination of
A) Seven Revolutions B) Six Revolutions C) Eight Revolutions D) Four Revolutions
110. The doctrine of JP's Total Revolution was popular in
A) 1970 B) 1971 C) 1974 D) 1973
111. Jayaprakash Narayanan was the greatest mass leader in Indian History after
A) Tilak B) Gandhiji C) Gokhale D) M.N.Roy
112. With Gandhiji's blessings, Nehru became the President of the Indian National Congress at
A) Bombay B) Calcutta C) Madras D) Lahore
113. Name the Philosopher who believed that the state is a soulless machine
A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Lohia D) Ambedkar

114. Who expounded the thesis that the religious basis of politics does not help social progress?
A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) M.N.Roy
115. Who wrote that state is necessary due to the anti-social tendencies of certain individuals and groups?
A) Nehru B) Ambedkar C) Lohia D) Gandhiji
116. Who considered the State as an organization of violence and force?
A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Lohia D) M.N.Roy
117. Who believed that decentralization of power was a key concept in his theory of democracy?
A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Ambedkar
118. The doctrine of spiritual socialism is closely associated with.
A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) Ambedkar
119. Gandhian socialism puts enormous emphasis on
A) Society B) State C) Community D) Individuals
120. Who made Indian freedom struggle into a mass movement?
A) Anne Besant B) Gandhiji C) Tilak D) Nehru
121. Name the thinker who was highly critical of declaration of emergency.
A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Jayaprakash Narayanan D) M.N.Roy
122. Identify the thinker who strongly believed that caste system completely ruined the Indian Society
A) Tilak B) Gokhale C) Ambedkar D) Nehru
123. Who was highly critical of Gandhian notion of caste system?
A) Ambedkar B) Lohia C) Nehru D) M.N.Roy
124. '*Young India*' was associated with writings of
A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Tilak C) Gandhiji D) M.N.Roy
125. SamataSainik Dal formed by

A) Ambedkar B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Lohia

126. Name the scholar who made it clear that Hindus and untouchables must be regarded as distinct and independent community.

A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Ambedkar

127. Poona pact was signed between Congress and

A) Jinnah B) Ambedkar C) Bose D) Tilak

128. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was

A) a great metaphysician B) a great poet C) a great systematic thinker D) All of the above.

129. Name the scholar who rebelled against oppressions and repressions by the upper castes.

A) Gokhale B) Lohia C) Vivekananda D) Gandhiji

130. Who was a believer in moderation with regard to social change?

A) Vivekananda B) Tilak C) Ambedkar D) M.N.roy

131. Who considered social customs are the results of the arrangements of society for self preservation?

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Gandhiji C) Vivekananda D) Lohia

132. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that "it is mockery to offer religion to a starving man"

A) Gandhiji B) Tilak C) Ambedkar D) Vivekananda

133. Name the Philosopher who declared that "I am a Socialist not because I think it is a perfect system, but half a loaf is better than no bread"

A) Gandhiji B) Vivekananda C) Lohia D) Nehru

134. Whose theory of Social change was based on the Indian conception of history?

A) Vivekananda B) Nehru C) Gokhale D) M.N.Roy

135. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that religious toleration is crucial for the growth of democracy

A) M.N.Roy B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Vivekananda D) Lohia

136. Identify the Philosopher who tried to inculcate the ideal in the minds of his followers through self-purification and education

A) Vivekananda B) Sree Narayana Guru C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Ambedkar

137. Name the Philosopher who taught that Advaita philosophy becomes meaningless unless it teaches men to treat their fellowmen equals.

A) Sree Narayana Guru B) Vivekananda C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Ambedkar

138. Who appreciated and stressed the importance of education and organization for the emancipation of untouchables?

A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Sree Narayana Guru D) M.N.Roy

139. Name the scholar who believed that Economic freedom of the individual is the third dimension of Swaraj.

A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Lohia D) Jayaprakash Narayan

140. Who remarked that 'a nation that runs its affairs smoothly and effectively without much state interference is truly democratic'?

A) Lohia B) Nehru C) Tilak D) Gandhiji

141. Name the Philosopher who wrote that all material property was a social trust.

A) Lohia B) Nehru C) Gandhiji D) Ambedkar

142. Identify the leader who strongly insisted that partition was the final solution to Hindu-Muslim differences.

A) Jinnah B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Savarkar

143. Which political leader was regarded as the product of contradictions and confusions of Indian nationalism?

A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Tilak D) Jinnah

144. 'Guilty men of India's Partition' is a work by:

A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) Nehru

145. Who is known as the most unconventional and original theoretician among socialist thinkers in India?

A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Tilak D) Gokhale

146. The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , Lal represents

A) BalaGangadarTilak(B)Bibin Chandra Pal (C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(D)

LalaLajpat Rai

147. The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , Bal represents

A) BalaGangadarTilak(B)Bibin Chandra Pal (C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (D)

LalaLajpat Rai

148. The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , Pal represents

A) BalaGangadarTilak(B)Bibin Chandra Pal (C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (D) Lala

Lajpat Rai

149. Who is popularly known as ' Lokmanya'

A) BalaGangadarTilak(B)Bibin Chandra Pal (C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(D)

LalaLajpat Rai

150. Who said , 'Swaraj is my birth right' ?

A) BalaGangadarTilak(B)Bibin Chandra Pal (C) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(D)

LalaLajpat Rai

151. Who called Gandhi '*Mahatma*'

A) Vinobabhave B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Tagore

152. Who is called as the 'father of Indian unrest'

A) BalaGangadarTilakB)Bibin Chandra Pal C) Gopala Krishna GokhaleD) LalaLajpat Rai

153. Where did M.K.Gandhi experiment "Sathyagraha" in India first?

(A) ChamparanB) Jallianvalabagh C) Bombay D) Porbandher

154. The first mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

(A) Non-co-operative movement B) Civil disobedient movement C) Quit- India movement D) Khilafat movement.

155. The second mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

(A) Non-co-operative movement B) Civil disobedient movement C) Quit- India movement D) Khilafat movement.

156. The last mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

(A) Non-cooperative movement B) Civil disobedient movement C) Quit- India movement D) Khilafat movement.

157. Who scolded Gandhi as 'a half-naked fakir'?

A) Winston Churchill. B) Clement Attlee. C) Mount Batten D) Margret Thatcher

158. Brahma Samaj was founded by:

A) Dayanandha Saraswathy B) Swami Vivekananda C) Tilak D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

159. Who was the contemporary of Hegel:

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Swami Vivekananda C) Tilak D) Gandhiji

160. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in

A) 1883 B) 1772 C) 1750 D) 1790

161. Which one of the following nationalist leaders has been described as being radical in politics but conservative on social issues?

a) BalaGangadarTilak (b)Madan Mohan Malaviya (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) LalaLajpat Rai

162. 'Gitanjali ' was the famous work of

A. Tagore b. Nehru c.Tilakd.Gandhi

163.Swami Vivekanda was born in which place

A) Delhi B) Calcutta C) MadrassD) Mumbai

164.'Anheliation of Caste' is written by

A) GopalakrishnaGokhale B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

165 . The book ' India and the World ' is written by

V.D Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Jawaharlal Nehru

166. Who proposed the idea of Party lessDemocracy?

A)Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) AurobindoGhoshD) Jaya prakash Narayanan.

167. who called Dalits as Harijans?

A) GopalakrishnaGokhale B) Tagore C) Tilak D) Gandhiji

168'.Discovery of India' is written by

A) GopalakrishnaGokhale B) AmbedkarC) Tilak D) Nehru

169. Who told Nationalism is a Menace

A) GopalakrishnaGokhale B) TagoreC) Tilak D) Nehru

170. ' Why Iam a Hindu.' is written by

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Swami VivekanandaC) SasiTharoor D) Gandhiji

171. The idea of Radical Democracy was proposed by

A)Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo GhoshD) M.NRoy

172. Who is known as Indian Machiavelli

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Swami Vivekananda C) Chanakya D) Gandhiji

173. 'Arthashastra' is authored by

A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Swami Vivekananda C) Chanakya D) Gandhiji

174. 'Manu Smriti' is written by

A) Manu B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Chanakya

175. Who is known as Modern Manu

A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

176. What is the other name of Chanakya

A) Manu B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Kautilya

177. Varnashrama system was proposed by

A) Manu B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Chanakya

178. 'Reason, Romanticism and Revolution' was written by

A) Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M. N. Roy

179. Ambedkar in his end of life assumed to.....religion

A) Islam B) Buddhism C) Jainism D) Christianity

180. Nehruvian idea of Socialism was influenced from

A) Radical B) Marxism C) Fabian D) Utopian

181. 'Gita Rahasya' is written by

A) Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M. N. Roy

182. 'Young India' was published under the leadership of

A) Gandhiji B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

183. The book 'Moved by love' was written by

A) Vinobhabhave B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M. N. Roy

184. 'Bhoodan' movement was started by

A) Vinobhabhave B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M. N. Roy

185. In which year Swami Vivekananda visited Kerala

A) 1895 B) 1899 C) 1894 D) 1892

186. 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India' is written by

A) Lala Lajpat Rai B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Dadabai Naoroji

187. "The European and Asiatic races" is the work of

A) Lala Lajpat Rai B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Dadabai Naoroji

188. 'Hind Swaraj' is written by

A) Lala Lajpat Rai B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Dadabai Naoroji

189. 'Glimpses of world History' was written by

A) Gandhiji B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

190. Who organized the secret society of 'Lotus and Dagger' for the uplift of motherland.

A) Vinobhabhave B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Aurobindo Ghosh

191. 'Who were Shudras' is written by

A) Vinobhabhave B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

192. 'India wins freedom' is written by

A) Abul Kalam Azad B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M. N. Roy

193. The book 'Village Swaraj' is written by

A) Gandhiji B) Ambedkar C) Tilak D) Nehru

194. Who founded communist party of Mexico

A) Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M.N. Roy

195. The work 'Ancient Wisdom' is authored by

A) "Annie Besant" B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M.N. Roy

196. 'Post Master' is written by

A) Annie Besant B) Gandhiji C) Tagore D) M.N. Roy

197. 'Gramthan' movement was started by

A) Vinobhabhave B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M.N. Roy

198. '*Poverty or Plenty*' is written by

A) Annie Besant B) Gandhiji C) Arundathi Roy D) M.N. Roy

199. 'The Secret of Veda' is written by

A) Savarkar B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) M.N. Roy

200. The Saptanga theory of State was proposed by

A) Manu B) Gandhiji C) Aurobindo Ghosh D) Kautilya

ANSWER KEY:

1	C	51	C	101	C	151	D
2	A	52	B	102	B	152	A
3	B	53	D	103	C	153	A
4	C	54	A	104	D	154	A
5	B	55	C	105	A	155	B
6	D	56	B	106	D	156	C
7	D	57	D	107	C	157	A
8	C	58	C	108	B	158	D
9	B	59	A	109	A	159	A
10	A	60	C	110	C	160	B
11	A	61	D	111	B	161	A
12	D	62	D	112	D	162	A
13	A	63	B	113	B	163	B
14	B	64	D	114	C	164	B
15	C	65	A	115	D	165	D
16	D	66	D	116	A	166	D
17	B	67	C	117	B	167	D
18	A	68	B	118	C	168	D
19	D	69	A	119	D	169	B
20	D	70	B	120	B	170	C
21	A	71	C	121	C	171	D
22	C	72	A	122	C	172	C
23	B	73	C	123	A	173	C
24	B	74	D	124	C	174	A
25	D	75	B	125	A	175	B
26	B	76	A	126	D	176	D
27	C	77	B	127	B	177	A
28	A	78	C	128	D	178	D
29	C	79	A	129	C	179	B
30	B	80	B	130	A	180	C
31	A	81	D	131	C	181	C
32	B	82	A	132	D	182	A
33	A	83	C	133	B	183	A
34	C	84	D	134	A	184	A
35	B	85	C	135	C	185	D
36	C	86	D	136	B	186	D
37	A	87	D	137	A	187	D
38	B	88	B	138	C	188	B

39	C	89	A	139	B	189	D
40	C	90	C	140	D	190	D
41	A	91	D	141	C	191	B
42	C	92	A	142	A	192	A
43	D	93	A	143	D	193	A
44	B	94	C	144	C	194	D
45	A	95	B	145	B	195	A
46	B	96	C	146	D	196	C
47	A	97	C	147	A	197	A
48	C	98	D	148	B	198	D
49	C	99	A	149	A	199	C
50	A	100	B	150	A	200	D