

PHILOSOPHY(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PL010401- PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI

1. Who is the author of the book ---‘Unto This Last’
A), Ganghiji, B), Russel,C). Ruskin,D). Tolstoy
2. Gandhiji borrowed the idea of civil disobedience from which thinker?---
A, Ruskin,B.Thoreau,.C.both A&b, D none of these
3. Gandhiji was a --- A.neo vedantist,B.practical vedantist, C.both A&B,
D. skeptic
4. Gandhiji's life and action were continuously a part of ----- with
truth. A. violence, B. fasting, C. picketing, D. experiment
5. Who said about Gandhi; “In almost nineteen years of education and
wedlock, he had shown no outward signs of any distinctive ideas,
outstanding virtues or special talents”
A, Comte, B.H.J.Laski, C.Ashe Geoffrey, D. Russel
6. Where did Gandhiji applied his method of nonviolence for the first
time?--- A.South Africa,B. Britain, C. India, D. America
7. In which year , Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa for ever?---
A. 1914, B.1916 C. 1915. D. 1917.
8. Gandhiji's intention was to create a society based on----A. satyagraha, B.
revolution ,C. non-violence, D.war
9. According to Gandhiji nonviolence is the weapon of the ----- A. stronger,
b. weaker, c. cowards d. the brave
10. According to Gandhiji , nonviolence is a-----weapon---- a. legal, B.
political, C. moral, D. all the above
11. Who said this “I am not a visionary; I claim to be a practical
idealist”----- A.Tagore, B. Gandhiji, C. RamanaMaharshi, D.Ruskin.
12. Who laid the foundation of religious ideas in Gandhi’s childhood—
A. His Mother,B. His Father,C.Friends, D.his Teachers.
13. Gandhiji says the recitation of ----- was an infallible remedy for
me in crisis----- A. Gita, B. Ramanama, C. Gitanjali, D.
Mahabharata
14. Who said this; “I am wedded to India because I owe my all to her”---
A.Gandhiji, B.Tilak, C. Gokale, D. M.N.Roy

15. Which among the following religion influenced Gandhiji because of its extreme view of non violence----- A. Buddhism, B. Jainism, C. Taoism, D. None of these
16. "It is an infallible guide of conduct; and became the dictionary of daily reference". This statement of Gandhi is pertaining to ----- A. Gita, B. Ramayana, C. Triratna, D. Upanisad
17. Who was the political guru of Gandhi?-----A. Gokhale, B. Tilak, C. Patel, D. Navaraji
18. The concept of 'Dridranarayana' influenced Gandhiji from the teaching of ----- A. Tagore, B. Tilak, C. Vivekananda, D. Rajaram Mohan Roy
19. Who is the author of the book 'The Kingdom of God is within You'----- A. Tolstoy, B. Thoreau C. Ruskin, D. None of these
20. Who was the first biographer of Gandhiji-----A. Joseph Duke, B. Fisher, C. Kumarappa, D. none of these
21. Which was the book Gandhiji translated into Gujarati--- A. Unto this Last, B. Undo this Last C. Undo the Lust, D. Unto the List
22. What does it mean by Sarvodaya?----- A. The welfare of all, B. The upliftment of all, C. Both A&B D. The growth of economy
23. Who called Gandhiji as the disciple of Tolstoy?-----A. Joseph Duke, B. Nehru, C. Tilak, D. Patel
24. "The book was impossible to lay aside once I had begun it, it gripped me. I could not get sleep that night" This statement is pertaining to--- A. Civil Disobedience, B. Gita, C. Unto this Last, D. SathyarthaPrakash.
25. "The good of the individual is contained in the good of all" This statement is pertaining to --- A. fasting, B. satyagraha, C. picketing, D. sarvodaya
26. The concept of 'civil disobedience' took by Gandhi from the works of --- A. Plato, B. Thoreau, C. Rousseau, D. Tolstoy
27. The glory of nonviolence inspired Gandhiji from which book--- A. Carlyle's French Revolution

B. Story of Civilisations. C. Glorious revolutions, D. All of these

28. According to Gandhi, education is the process of ----- a. personality building, b.Character building

c. Knowledge building, d. all of these

29."One must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow" This statement is pertaining to which of the following-----

A. fasting, B.sathyagraha,C.breadlabour, D. ahimsa

30, The work on Heroes and French revolution influenced Gandhiji very much.Who was the author of this books----- A. Thomas Carlyle, B. Nehru, C. Capra, D.R.K.Narayanan

31.Who said this "I have nothing new to teach the world.Truth and nonviolence are as old as the hills". ----- A. Buddha,B. Asoka, C. Gandhi, D.Tolstoy

32.Who considered .B.G. Tilak as the ocean----A. Gandhi, B.Ruskin, C. R.C.Dutt, D.M.N.Roy

33.Who treated Gokhale as the Ganges-----A. Nehru,B.Gandhi,C.K.N.Munshi, D. Lord Irvin

34.Who among the following thinkers not influenced Gandhiji? ---

A.Thoreau, B. Ruskin, C. Socrates D. None of the above

35. Political freedom signifies -----

(A) Satyagraha (B) Swaraj (C) Sarvodaya
(D) all

36. Self-rule means -----

(A) education (B) swaraj (C) satyagraha
(D) both a &c

37. "Belonging to one's own country" dealing with

(A) Swaraj (B) swadeshi (C) Sarvodaya
(D) no-cooperation

38. Satyagraha is also known as

(A) soul force (B) direct action (C) civil disobedience
(D) none

39. Love force represents

(A) Sarvodaya (B) satyagraha (C) Ahimsa
(D) swaraj

40. ----- is one of the kinds of satyagraha

(A) Negotiation (B) swadeshi (C) end and means
(D) trusteeship

41. Which among the following is as important concept of political views according to Gandhi

(A) Swadeshi (B) education (C) trusteeship
(D) none

42. Gandhi described ----- as a force against tyranny

(A) swaraj (B) Satyagraha (C) Truth
(D) God

43. “universal uplift” means -----

(A) Sarvodaya (B) Ahimsa (C) education
(D) Soul-force

44. “Unto This Last” was written by

(A) John Ruskin (B) Tolstoy (C)
Raychandbhai (D) Thoreau

45.” The kingdom of God is within you “was written by

(A) Thoreau (B) John Ruskin (C) Tolstoy
(D) Raychandbhai

46. Which among the following as self-purification in the kinds of satyagraha

(A) direct action (B) fasting (C) civil
disobedience (D) negotiation

47. ----- is conceived as God according to Gandhi

(A) justice (B) truth (C) peace
(D) love

48. God is conceived as ----- according to Gandhi

(A) peace (B) truth (C) love
(D) justice

49. Self-purification also known as
 (A) direct action (B) fasting (C) direct action
 (D) arbitration
50. Decentralized form of village government is
 (A) trusteeship (B) panchayat raj (C) satyagraha
 (D) Sarvodaya
51. Buddhist concept of sarvabhutahita signifies ----
 (A) swaraj (B) Sarvodaya (C) satyagraha
 (D) swadeshi
52. ----- is the important principle of satyagraha
 (A) Truth (B) non-violence (C) both A&B
 (D) peace
53. ----- is the form of Non-cooperation
 (A) Dharna (B) fasting (C) direct action
 (D) both A&C
54. The essential teaching of Gandhian Philosophy is ---
 (A) bread labour (B) classless society (C) Truth & nonviolence
 (D) both A&B
55. ----- is the important teaching in Gandhian Philosophy
 (A) classless society (B) civil disobedience (C) Truth & non violence
 (D) religion
56. Sarvodaya stands for -----
 (A) Ahimsa (B) upliftment of all (C) fasting
 (D) all
57. Khadi is the----- according to Gandhi
 (A) economic freedom (B) industrialization (C) economic progress
 (D) none
58. who was first used the term Bread-labour
 (A) Tolstoy (B) Ruskin (C) Thoreau
 (D) Gandhi
59. Gandhi recommended essential virtues from -----

(A) Buddhism (B) Jainism (C)
Quran (D) Sankhya

60. "Essential unity behind everything" signifies

(A) satyagraha (B) Sarvodaya (C)
Ahimsa (D) swaraj

61. According to Gandhi, Gita is a -----

(A) self-realization (B) universal mother (C) perfect reflection
(D) A&C

62. Which among the following reflects the ideology of Sarvodaya

(A) Isavasya (B) katha (C) kena
(D) Prashna

63. ----- is the end of non-violence

(A) truth (B) direct action (C) discipline
(D) sacrifice

64. ----- is the incarnation of Ahimsa

(A) woman (B) Siva (C) man
(D) both B&C

65. Theory of utilitarianism is compared with -----

(A) satyagraha (B) Sarvodaya (C)
swaraj (D) trusteeship

66. According to Gandhi ----- is the means

(A) Sarvodaya (B) Ahimsa (C)
swadeshi (D) direct action

67. Which one of the following is the cleansing process in kinds of satyagraha

(A) dharna (B) negotiation (C)
non-cooperation (D) strike

68. "By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit." Who has given this definition of education?

- (A). MK Gandhi (B). Tagore (C). J Krishnamurty (D)None of these
69. Truth and Non Violence are the key concepts in -----
- (A). Vivekanada (B). Osho (C). Ramana Maharshi (D)Gnadhiji
70. ----- represents contemporary Indian philosophy
- (A). Vivekananda (B). M K Gandhi (C). Tagore (D)All these
71. According to Gandhi, --- must be pure as ends.
- (A). Duty (B). Practice (C). Means (D). None of these
72. 'Harijan' is the work of -----
- (A). MK Gandhi (B). Tagore (C). J Krishnamurty (D)None of these
73. On whose philosophy is the current primary education in India based?
- (A) M.K Gandhi (B) Tagore (C) Vivekananda (D) None of these
74. ----- is a key concept in Gandhian philosophy
- (A). Satyagraha (B). Super mind (C). God (D)None of these
75. Gandhiji is a -----
- (A). Rationalist (B). Spiritualist (C). Individualistic (D)None of these
76. What is the ultimate objective of education according to Gandhi?
- (A) Promote nationalism (B) Self realisation (C) Physical development (D) None of these
77. In India, Basic Education was introduced by
- (A) Vivekananda (B) Tagore (C) M K Gandhi (D) None of these
78. . ----- is not a representative of Neo – Vedanta.
- (A). Sree Narayana Guru (B). Sankara (C). Vivekananda (D)All these
79. According to the education plan launched by Mahatma Gandhi, basic schooling was required from the ---- years of age
- (A) 2- 7 (B) 10-15 (C) 7-14 (D) None of these
80. Gandhiji – Ambedkar debate focused on -----
- (A). Moksha (B). Varna system (C). Constitution (D)Vedanta
81. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Basic Education is also known as

(A) Sarvodaya (B) Swadeshi (C) Nai Talim (D) None of these

82. Which objective did Gandhiji emphasise as the aim of education?

(A) Social aims (B) Cultural aims (C) A synthesis of individual and social aims
(D) None of these

83. When did Gandhi propose the principle of Basic Education?

(A) 1941 (B) 1942 (C) 1937 (D) None of these

84. Which one of the following thinkers said, 'the notion of education through handicrafts rises from the contemplation of truth and love permeating life's activities'.

(A) Vivekananda (B) Tagore (C) M K Gandhi (D) None of these

85. The course of Basic Education continued for – years

(A) 5 years (B) 4 years (C) 7 years (D) None of these

86. According to Gandhiji, Truth provides a common platform for -----

(A). Philosophers (B). Theist and Atheists (C). Scientists (D)None of these

87. The Wardha Scheme of Basic Education was developed by a committee headed by

(A) M.K Gandhi (B) Tagore (C) Dr. Zakir Hussain. (D) None of these

88. Mahatma Gandhi proposed his scheme of Basic Education in his news paper ---

(A) Young India (B) Harijan (C) The Indian Opinion. (D) None of these

89. Which one of the following thinkers does not give priority to modern science and technology in education?

(A) M.K Gandhi (B) Sri Aurobindo (C) Vivekananda (D) None of these

90. Who gave the title 'Mahatma' to Gandhi -

(A) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (B) Tagore (C) Dr. Zakir Hussain. (D) None of these

91. Which of the following types represents M.K. Gandhi's contribution to education?

(A) Integral education (B) Education for man making (C) Basic Education (D) None of these

92. ----- disagreed with Gandhiji on the question of social justice

(A). Tagore (B). Ambedkar (C). Vivekanada (D)None of these

93. According to Gandhi, the practice of --- is very helpful to dilute environmental issues

(A) Fasting (B) Trusteeship(C) Swadesi (D) None of these

94. What is a 'sin against men and God' according to Gandhi?

(A) Poverty (B) Illiteracy (C) Untouchability (D) None of these

95. According to Gandhi, politics without – is a thing to be avoided

(A) Swadesi(B) Morality(C) Social work (D) None of these

96. Gandhiji viewed Truth and Ahimsa in terms of ----- relation

(A). End - Means (B) Evolution – Involution (C). Asteya -Aparigraha (D) None of these

97. ----- is considered as the most favourite Upanisad of Gandhi.

(A) Mandukya (B) Chandokya (C) Isavasya. (D) None of these

98. Which one of the following books is the work of Gandhiji?

(A) Light of India (B) Life Divine(C) My Experiments with Truth (D) None of these

99. In which language did Gandhiji write his autobiography?

(A) Hindi (B) Bengali (C) Gujarati (D) None of these

100. The newspaper published by Gandhiji in South Africa

(A) Hindi Indian View (B) India Times (C) Indian Opinion (D) None of these

ANSWER KEY

1.(C).	2.(B).	3.(C).	4.(D).	5.(C).	6.(A).	7.(C).	8.(C).	9.(D).	10.(C).
11.(B).	12.(A).	13.(B).	14.(A).	15.(B).	16.(A).	17.(A).	18.(C).	19.(A).	20.(A).
21.(A).	22.(C).	23.(A).	24.(B).	25.(D).	26.(B).	27.(A).	28.(B).	29.(C).	30.(A).
31.(C).	32.(A).	33.(B).	34.(D).	35.(B).	36.(B).	37.(B).	38.(A).	39.(B).	40.(A).
41.(A).	42.(B).	43.(A).	44.(A).	45.(C).	46.(B).	47.(B).	48.(B).	49.(B).	50.(B).
51.(B).	52.(C).	53.(B).	54.(C).	55.(C).	56.(B).	57.(A).	58.(A).	59.(B).	60.(B).
61.(B).	62.(A).	63.(A).	64.(A).	65.(B).	66.(B).				67.(C).
68. (A)	69. (D)	70. (D)	71. (C)	72 (A).	73. (A)	74. (A).	75 (B)	76 (B)	77. (C).
78. (B)	79. (C).	80. (B)	81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (C)	84. (C)	85 (C)	86 (B)	87. (C).
88. (B)	89. (A).	90. (B)	91. (C)	92. (B)	93. (C)	94. (C)	95 (B)	96 (A)	97. (C).
98. (C)	99. (C)	100. C							