

# MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

## BA PROGRAMME IN POLITICS

### MODEL QUESTION

#### Sixth Semester Choice Based

### GANDHIAN IDEAS AND APPLICABLE TECHNIQUES

- 1) Terms such as ‘Purna Swaraj’, ‘Ramarajya’, ‘Savodaya’ were used by M K Gandhi to indicate
  - (a) Citizenship.
  - (b) a blissful state in the past
  - (c) Political obligation.
  - (d) An ideal political order
- 2) “Means are after all everything. As the means, so the end; there is no wall of separation between means and end”. The above statement is characteristics of
  - (a) M K Gandhi
  - (b) B R Ambedkar
  - (c) Mao Zedong
  - (d) Karl Marx
- 3) According to M K Gandhi, the five eternal guides of human conduct are
  - (a) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Bramacharya.
  - (b) Ahimsa, Satya, Vinaya, Daya and Tapas.
  - (c) Ahimsa, Karuna, Shila, Bhakti and Karma
  - (d) Satya, Dharma, Artha, Kama and TapaS.
- 4) Given below are statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

**Assertion (A):** According to Gandhiji, *ahimsa* means the largest love, the great charity

**Reason (R):** Satya is the end, ahimsa ahimsa is the means.

  - (a) Both A and R is individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R is individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true, but R is false.
  - (d) A is false, but R is true.
- 5) Gandhiji reasoned that the primary responsibility for the removal of the evil of untouchability in India rests on
  - (a) Caste Hindus.
  - (b) Indian nation.
  - (c) Untouchables themselves.
  - (d) Indian National leadership.
- 6) For Gandhi, *swaraj* means
  - (a) Self-rule
  - (b) Rule of law
  - (c) Rule by morally good persons.
  - (d) Pursuit of good of all

- 7) Which of the following does not match?
- (a) Ruskin : The Kingdom of God is Within You
  - (b) Thoreau : Civil Disobedience
  - (c) Dhawan : The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Bose : Studies in Gandhism
- 8) **Assertion (A)** : “Politics bereft of religion are death trap.”
- Reason (R)** : Such Politics kills the soul
- (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct expiation of A.
  - (c) A is true, but R is false.
  - (d) A is false, but R is true.
- 9) *Gandhiji* replaced which word for untouchables?
- (a) Bhagats
  - (b) Harijans
  - (c) Ramjans
  - (d) None of the above
- 10) Non-violence, according to *Gandhiji* meant
- (a) Not-harming other with words and deeds.
  - (b) Offering maximum conveniences to others.
  - (c) Love for each and all.
  - (d) All the above
- 11) Which of the following are not the requisites of non-violence?
- (a) Fasting
  - (b) Fearlessness
  - (c) Selfishness
  - (d) Non-possession
- 12) The Gandhian economics had numerous features. Which of the following is not the feature?
- (a) Self-reliance
  - (b) Equitable distribution
  - (c) Mass production
  - (d) Decentralised planning
- 13) Which of the following was not what *Gandhiji* had launched?
- (a) Dandi March
  - (b) Non-cooperation Movement
  - (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
  - (d) Quit India Movement
- 14) The word ‘Sarvodaya’ ment
- (a) Upliftment of the poor.
  - (b) Upliftment of the poorest of the poor.
  - (c) Upliftment of each with and all with each.
  - (d) Upliftment of all the people
- 15) *Gandhiji* was
- (a) A religious man
  - (b) A political but at heart a religious man
  - (c) A religious man but at heart a politician

- (d) At times religious and at time, a politician
- 16) One can sum up Gandhiji as
- (a) A Marxist without Marxism.
  - (b) A socialist without socialism
  - (c) An individualist without individualism
  - (d) An individualist among the socialists and a socialist among Marxists.
- 17) The term 'satyagraha' was coined by Gandhiji in
- (a) South Africa
  - (b) America
  - (c) Britain
  - (d) India
- 18) According to Gandhi, Man is more familiar with the physical force and spiritual force. He called the spiritual force as
- (a) Mental force
  - (b) Truth –force
  - (c) Discipline force
  - (d) Psychological force
- 19) The aim of Satyagraha is the destruction of
- (a) Evil
  - (b) The evildoer
  - (c) the foreigner
  - (d) humiliate the oppressor
- 20) Exclude one which is not belongs to Techniques of Satyagraha
- (a) Non-Co-operation
  - (b) Civil Resistance
  - (c) Harthal
  - (d) Fasting
- 21) The name of Gandhiji's ideal society is known as
- (a) Trusteeship
  - (b) Hijarat
  - (c) communism
  - (d) Ramarajya
- 22) An anarchic vision of society is
- (a) Non-violent
  - (b) Self managed
  - (c) Non-hierarchical
  - (d) Above all
- 23) The principle of swaraj ultimately leads to
- (a) a grassroots
  - (b) bottam-up
  - (c) 'oceanic' circle
  - (d) Above all
- 24) Gandhiji in his book 'Hind Swaraj' written in 1909 criticized
- (a) Colonialism
  - (b) British Imperialism
  - (c) The modern civilization
  - (d) None of the above

25) Eliminate from the following which is not part of the forms of satyagraha

- (a) Non-cooperation
- (b) Civil disobedience
- (c) Ramarajya
- (d) Fasting

**Answer Key**

<b>Question Number</b>	<b><i>Right Answer</i></b>
<i>1</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>11</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>13</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>15</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>16</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>17</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>18</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>20</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>21</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>22</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>23</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>24</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>25</i>	<i>C</i>