PAPER IX

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Kautilya was also known as

# Chanakya

1. Saraswati
2. Swami Vivekananda
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Kautilya’s Arthasastra consists of
5. 10 Books

# 15 Books

1. 20 Books
2. 22 Books
3. The main architect of ancient Indian polity was

# Kautilya

1. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Rammohan Roy
4. What constitutes the most reliable and original source of Indian political thought?
5. Mahabharata

# Vedic literature

1. Arthasastra
2. Dharmasastra
3. Which of the following is not a source of Indian political thought?
4. Smritis
5. Vedas

# Koran

1. Coins and copper inscriptions
2. In Arthasastra, Kautilya divided the State into
3. 5 elements

# 7 elements

1. 10 elements
2. 12 elements
3. In Arthasastra, the king -
4. is thelaw-maker

# protects the law

1. passes the law
2. none of the above
3. Which of the following is not Kautilya’s element of state?
4. Amatya
5. Janapada

# Danda

1. Kosha
2. Kautilya suggests that the Council of Ministers should consist of
3. 2 or 3 ministers

# 3 or 4 ministers

1. 4 or 5 ministers
2. 7 or 8 ministers
3. Kautilya prescribes for members acquainted with sacred law

# 3

1. 4
2. 6
3. 7
4. In Arthasastra, which of the following is not included in the major types of punishment?
5. Fine
6. Mutilation of limbs
7. Imprisonment

# Forced labour

1. In the field of foreign policy, Kautilya suggested that there should be policy of the state

# six-fold

1. seven-fold
2. eight-fold
3. ten-fold
4. In Vedic literature, there are
5. 3 vedas

# 4 vedas

1. 5 vedas
2. 7 vedas
3. In Arthasastra, secret war was carried out from
4. Treasury
5. Janapada

# Durga

1. None of the above
2. In Arthasastra, Kautilya mentioned about
3. 7 types of spies
4. 8 types of spies

# 9 types of spies

1. 10 types of spies
2. Arthasastra was written in
3. Hindi
4. English

# Sanskrit

1. Greek
2. Kautilya was the-------------of Chandragupta Maurya
3. Law minister

# Prime Minister

1. Finance Minister
2. Revenue Minister
3. “In the happiness of his subjects lies the King’s happiness, in their welfare lays his welfare. He shall not consider as good as only that which pleases him but treat as beneficial to him whatever pleases his subjects”. Whose statement is this ?
4. Gandhi
5. Ambedkar

# Kautilya

1. Vivekananda
2. Who says “A king who administers justice in accordance with Dharma, Evidence, Customs and Written Laws will be able to conquer the whole world” ?

# Kautilya

1. Dayananda
2. Nehru
3. Gandhi
4. According to Kautilya, If there is conflict among the various laws, which one of the following law is supreme?
5. Custom
6. Evidence

# Dharma

1. Roryal Edits
2. Kautilya belongs to the caste of

# Brahmin

1. Kshatriya
2. Vaisya
3. Sudra
4. Kautilya catogarizes legal matters into
5. Natural and State

# Civil and Criminal

1. State and Constitutional
2. National and International
3. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?
4. Swami Vivekananda
5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Who is known as the Father of Modern India
3. Swami Vivekananda
4. Rabindranath Tagore
5. Kautilya

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Brahmo Samaj opposed-
2. Sati system
3. Caste system
4. Child marriage

# All of the above

1. Which of the following social reformer propagated the concept of universal religion?
2. M N Roy

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Swami Vivekananda
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Who wrote the book’ A Gift to monotheists’?
4. Swami Vivekananda

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Which of the follwing reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th century?

# Brahmo Samaj

1. Arya Samaj
2. Ram Krishna Mission
3. None of these
4. Which of the following statement with regard to Raja Ram Mohan Roy is/are correct?
5. He advocated the promotion of English Language
6. He strongly advocated the abolition of Sati system
7. He advocated the widow remarriage
8. Only I
9. Only II
10. I and II only

# All of these

1. Which of the following statement with regard to Raja Ram Mohan Roy is/are correct?
2. He advocated the promotion of English Language
3. He strongly advocated the abolition of Sati system
4. He advocated the widow remarriage
5. Only I
6. Only II
7. I and II only

# All of these

1. Who is called pioneer of Indian Renaissance in 19th A. D.?
2. Swami Vivekananda
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Which amongst the following is/are correct about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
2. He was a defender of the basic and universal principles of all religions.
3. He believed in monotheism of the Vedas and unitarianism of Christianity.
4. He founded Brahmo Sabha in 1828 and Atmiya Sabha in 1814.
5. He wrote a book “gift to monotheists” (1809).
6. Only I and III are correct
7. I, II, III are correct

# All are correct

1. Only IV is incorrect
2. Who was the first to advocate western education in Indian education system?
3. Swami Vivekananda

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Which of the following statement is not correct about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in a well-to-do family in Bengal, probably in 1772.

# He died in India in 1833.

1. He was given the title of Raja by the Mughal Emperor.
2. He started the newspaper named “Sambad Kaumudi”
3. Whichof the following are features of Roy's Brahmo Samaj?
4. Opposition to idol-worship
5. Practice of collective prayer
6. Ideals of brahmacharya

# 1 and 2

1. 1 and 3
2. 2 and 3
3. All
4. Who was the first to advocate western education in Indian education system?
5. Swami Vivekananda

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Who started Arya Samaj ?
4. Swami Vivekananda
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
6. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

# Swami Dayanand Saraswati

1. Back to the Vedas was a slogan of
2. Gopal Khrishna Gokhale
3. Swami Vivekananda

# Dayanand Saraswati

1. Kautilya
2. Who is the author of the book “Satyarth Prakash”?

# a. Dayanand Saraswati

b.Raja Ram Mohan Roy

c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

d. Jawaharlal Nehru

1. Which of the following statements is **not true** regarding Arya Samaj?
2. Believes in one God
3. Opposes idol worship
4. Advocates widow remarriage

# Advocates polytheism

1. Who said, “ The Vedas are the source of all knowledge”?
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Swami Vivekananda
4. Gopal Khrishna Gokhale

# Dayanand Saraswati

1. Find the incorrect statement:
2. Dayanand Saraswati was originally named Mulshankar.
3. He set up Arya Samaj in 1875 at Bombay.
4. He received education from a blind teacher named Swami Virajananda.

# He protested against the slogan “Go back to Vedas”.

1. Shuddhi Movement was started by

# Arya Samaj

1. Ramkrishna Mission
2. Brahma Samaj
3. All of the above
4. The original name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was:

# Mul Shankar

1. Abhi Shankar
2. Gauri Shanka
3. Daya Shankar
4. Who was the first person to use the term ‘Swaraj’?
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

# Dayanand Saraswati

1. M N Roy
2. Who established Ramakrishna Mission?
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
5. Jawaharlal Nehru

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Who raised the Slogan "Back to Gita" ?

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. J P Narayan
4. Who wrote the book "Man the maker of his own Destiny"?
5. Mahatma Gandhi
6. Jawaharlal Nehru
7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Who is known as the Patriotic Saint of India?

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. M N Roy
4. Who was invited to the ‘Parliament of Religions’ in 1893?
5. Raja Rain Mohan Roy
6. Dayanand Saraswati

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. What was the primary effect of the Western conquest and Western culture on the new social awakening in India?
3. It made them realize the superiority of Western thought

# It exposed the weakness and decay In Indian society

1. It made them realize the superiority of Western Technology
2. It brought the Indian society in contact with Christian ideas
3. Swami Vivekananda’s Vedanta is based on

# Vedas

1. Upanishads
2. Gitas
3. Mahabharata
4. Swami Vivekananda’s nationalism is based on
5. Education

# Religion

1. Caste System
2. None of the above
3. Who among the following had vigorously advocated for religious education in the Indian Universities?
4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. M N Roy
3. In collaboration with David Hare and Alexander Dutt, who of the following established Hindu College at Calcutta?

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
4. Narendranath was the real name of which of the following reformers?
5. Dayanand Saraswati
6. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

# Swami Vivekananda

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. [The Brahmo Samaj is based on the principle of](https://www.studyadda.com/question-bank/ssc/history/arts-and-cultural-movements/socio-religious-and-cultural-reforms/3324)

# Monotheism

1. Polytheism
2. Atheism
3. None of the above
4. Who was the pioneer of Reform Movements in India?

# Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Swami Vivekananda
3. Kautilya
4. Ramkrishna Movement also known
5. Vedic Movement

# Vedanta Movement

1. Suffi Movement
2. Bhakti Movement
3. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life?

a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale b ) Nehru

1. Ambedkar

# Vivekanada

1. Who is the Champion of secularism?
2. Kautilya

# Nehru

1. MN Roy
2. Thilak
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was…
4. was a social reformer who tried to eradicate sati, purdah and child marriage
5. advocated women’s education
6. was the founder of Brahmo Samaj

# all of the above

1. What was Ambedkars’ full name?

# Bhimji Rao Ambedkar

1. Baba Ram Ambedkar
2. Bhimji Ramji Ambedkar
3. Bipin Ram Ambedkar
4. What was Moonkanayaka?
5. Ambedkars’ autobiography

# Ambedkars’ news paper

1. Ambedkars’ pen name
2. Ambedkars’ book
3. Name the portfolio handled by Dr. Ambedkar in an independent Indian government.

# Law minister

1. Home minister
2. Education minister
3. Agriculture minister
4. Who is the champion of the doctrine of Social revolution through human revolution.
5. MN Roy

# J.P. Narayan

1. Nehru
2. Gandhi
3. Who condemned Gandhism as reactionary social philosophy?
4. Nehru
5. Gokhale

# M.N Roy

1. Ambedkar
2. Who of the following was the founder of All Indian Socialist Party

# J.P. Naryan

1. Ambedkar
2. Tilak
3. Nehru
4. ‘Why Socialism’ is written by
5. Nehru
6. Gokhale
7. Gandhiji

# J.P. Narayan

1. When did Dr Ambedkar receive Bharat Ratna? a) 1968

b) 1958

# c) 1990

d) 1992

1. “ We are Indians firstly and lastly” Who said this?
2. Nehru
3. MN Roy

# Ambedkar

1. Gandhi
2. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
3. Chanakya

# J.P Naryan

1. Raja Rammohan Roy
2. Nehru
3. Who of the following propounded Radical Humanism ?

# MN Roy

1. Gandhiji
2. Ambedkar
3. Nehru
4. What was Dr. Ambedkar’s position in the constituent assembly of India ?
5. Chairman
6. Speaker

# Chairman of the Drafting Comt.

1. Secretary of the constituent assembly
2. Which of the following text was burnt by Ambedkar and his followers.
3. Rigveda
4. Mahabharata

# Manusmriti

1. Gita
2. ” The Struggle of the Indian masses for freedom will not reach its objective Unless Working class is the vanguard of that struggle”. Who said this?
3. Tilak
4. Nehru

# J.P Naryan

1. Gandhi
2. Which of the following is not the three technics stressed by J.P Naryan for a revolution.
3. Organisation

# Non-violent

1. Propaganda
2. Non- cooperation
3. What was Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha?
4. A publication by Ambedkar

# A society founded for the welfare of the outcastes by Ambedkar

1. School for outcastes children started by Ambedkar.
2. A political party
3. Which decision of Gandhiji was opposed by Ambedkar
4. Partitioning India

# calling the lower castes Harijans

1. Satyagraha
2. Quit India Movement
3. “ The greatest obstacle in the way of a speedy and decisive advance of Socialism in India is Nehru”.

Whose statement is this?

# J.P Narayan

1. Raja Rammohan Roy
2. M.N Roy
3. Gandhi
4. Which party did Ambedkar found during the pre independent era

# Samata Sainik Dal

1. Schedule Caste Federation
2. Bahujan Party
3. Janata Party
4. “Political tyranny is nothing compared to the social tyranny and a reformer, who defies society is a

more courageous man than apolitician who defies Government”. Who said this?

1. Raja Rammohan Roy

# Ambedkar

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Nehru
3. The abolition of private property state ownership of the means of production and planned economy do not by themselves end exploitation of labour nor lead to an equal distribution of weath”. Who said this?

# M.N Roy

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. J.P Narayan
3. Gandhi
4. Who was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1999?
5. Nehru
6. Ambedkar

# J.P. Narayan

1. Tilak
2. Who has proposed partyless Democracy for the first time in India?

a) Swami Vivekananda b)Gokhale

1. Nehru

# M.N Roy

1. Who among the following envisaged the conflict of the present age as between the all devouring collective ego- whether of the nation or of the class and the individual struggling for freedom.
2. Gandhi

# M.N Roy

1. Nehru
2. Ambedkar.
3. Who among the following regarded Buddhism as a moral and tolerant alternative to Marxism.?
4. Ram Mohan Roy
5. Vivekananda

# Ambedkar

1. M.N Roy
2. Who of the following criticized Marxian theory of surplus value?

# M.N Roy

1. J.P Narayan
2. Aurobindo
3. Gandhi
4. Who founded the Mexican Socialist Workers’ Party ?
5. J.P Narayan
6. Ambedkar

# M.N Roy

1. Lenin
2. Who said, “Human nature is an ensemble of social relation”?

a) Gandhiji b)Aurobindo

1. Nehru

# M.N Roy

1. Who among the following termed Art 356 as a safety valve?

a) Nehru **b)Ambedkar** c)Rajendra Prasad

d) Gandhi

1. Who among the following formed “The League of Radical Congressman”?

# M.N Roy

1. Gandhi
2. Nehru d)Tilak
3. J.P Narayan is mainly associated with
4. Liberalism
5. Utilitarianism
6. Communism

# Socialism

1. The basic idea of new revolutionary social philosophy must be that the individual is prior to society, and individual freedom must have priority over social organization”. Whose statement is this?
2. Nehru
3. Gandhi

# M.N Roy

1. Swami Vivekannanda
2. Dr Ambedkar converted to
3. Christianity

# Buddhism

1. Jainism
2. Sihkism
3. ‘Towards Struggle’ is written by

# J.P Narayan

1. Raja Rammohan Roy
2. Tilak
3. Ambedkar
4. J.P Narayan was born on 11 Oct of which year a)1923

b)1892 c)1912 **d) 1902**

1. ’ India in transition’ is written by
2. Gandhiji
3. Nehru
4. Raja Rammohan Roy

# M.N Roy

1. Lessons of the Lahore Congress is a pamphlet written by

# M.N Roy

1. Nehru
2. Tilak
3. Gandhi
4. The future of Indian Politics is written by
5. Swami Vivekananda

# M.N. Roy

1. Gokhale
2. Nehru
3. J.P Narayans’ Total Revolution consist of
4. 5 revolution
5. 3 revolution
6. 1 revolution

# 7 revolution

1. Who founded Congress Socialist Party in 1934?
2. M.N Roy
3. Nehru

# J.P Narayan

1. Tilak
2. Who said “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it?

# Bal Gangadhar Tilak

1. Swami Vivekananda
2. Gandhiji
3. Kautilya
4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in the year

# a. 1856

b. 1866

c. 1876

d. 1886

1. Tilak was born at Ratnagiri in the state of
2. Punjab

# Maharashtra

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. To Tilak, Swaraj must precede
4. Independence

# Social reforms

1. Non-Violence
2. Freedom
3. The three fold programme was advocated by Tilak and the Nationalists for Political Action. The three principles were boycott, national education and
4. Social Welfare

# Swadeshi

1. Agriculture
2. Rural Development
3. Tilak began and completed his education at
4. Bombay

# Poona

1. Delhi
2. Calcutta
3. The greatest work of Tilak was
4. Orion

# Gita Rahasya

1. Kesari
2. Deccan Star
3. Which one of the following was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate?
4. Gandhiji

# Tilak

1. Kautilya
2. Gokhale
3. Who was called “the father of Indian unrest”?
4. Gokhale

# Tilak

1. Ambedkar
2. Gandhiji
3. Who called Tilak “the maker of Modern India”?
4. Ambedkar

# Gandhiji

1. Tagore
2. Vivekananda
3. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in the year a. 1890

# b. 1892

c. 1894

d. 1896

1. Who was the father of extremist movement in India?

# Tilak

1. Gokhale
2. Ranade
3. Jinnah
4. Tilak started the Indian Home Rule League in the year 1916 with the cooperation of

# Besant

1. Sarojini Naidu
2. Rani Lakhsmi Bai
3. All of the above
4. One of the founders of the Deccan Education Society in 1884 was
5. Gandhi
6. Tagore
7. Savarkar

# Tilak

1. Who called Tilak “the father of Indian Revolution”?

# Nehru

1. Gandhi
2. Jinnah
3. None of the above
4. “I regard India as my Motherland and my Goddess, the people in India are my kith and kin. ” Who

said this?

1. Gandhi
2. Ambedkar
3. Kautilya

# Tilak

1. as a political weapon, was the first principle of the programme of Tilak and the nationalist leaders.
2. Swaraj
3. Swadeshi

# Boycott

1. National education
2. Who called Gokhale the “Diamond of India”?
3. Aurobindo
4. Vivekananda
5. Roy

# Tilak

1. The medium of instruction advocated by Tilak in Indian schools and colleges was
2. Hindi
3. English
4. Sanskrit

# Mother-tongue

1. Swadeshi was

# Bande Mataram in action

1. Non-Cooperation
2. Development
3. Progress
4. Gandhi was greatly influenced by a Russian writer named
5. Alexander Rushkin

# Leo Tolstoy

1. Ivan Turgenev
2. Nikolai Gogol
3. How long did Gandhi stay in South Africa?
4. 10 years
5. 5 years

# 20 years

1. 15 years
2. The first name given to Satyagraha was

# Passive resistance

1. Truth force
2. Soul force
3. Love
4. By Ahimsa, Gandhi did not mean merely non-injury to others, it also has a positive or active meaning, namely,
5. Love or truth

# Love or charity

1. Love or hate
2. Love or violence
3. The third element of Satyagraha is
4. Satya
5. Ahimsa
6. Truth

# Tapasya (self-suffering)

1. Gandhi links the principles of Satyagraha to the spirit and ethos of

# Democracy

1. Aristocracy
2. Bureaucrcy
3. Monarchy
4. The two central features of Gandhi”s theory of Satyagraha are
5. Passive violence and truth

# Non-violence and truth

1. Love and truth
2. Truth and freedom
3. What according to Gandhi is a ‘dictionary of daily reference’?
4. Bible

# Gita

1. Quran
2. Vedas
3. When did Nehru make his first public speech which surprised many prominent leaders of Indian political life?

a. 1916

b. 1917

c. 1918

# d. 1915

1. When did Nehru elected as the Chairman of Allahabad Municipality?

# a. 1923

b. 1920

c. 1930

d. 1932

1. In which Congress Session did Nehru pledge for complete independence rather than dominion status?
2. Congress Session of 1923

# Congress Session of 1929

1. Congress Session of 1932
2. Congress Session of 1930
3. Community Development Programme was launched under the leadership of Nehru on

# 2nd October 1952

1. 2nd October 1953
2. 2nd October 1954
3. 2nd October 1955
4. The then National Planning Commission was formed in the year a. 1947

b. 1949

# c. 1950

d. 1948

1. Gokhale was honoured with the title of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in the year

# a. 1914

b. 1915

c. 1916

d. 1917

1. In his early years, Gokhale was greatly influenced by

# Ranade

1. Gandhi
2. Nehru
3. Tilak
4. Gokhale was born on 9th May,

# a. 1866

b. 1877

c. 1878

d. 1886

1. Who founded the Servants of India Society?

# Gokhale

1. Tilak
2. Ranade
3. Vivekananda
4. In which year was Gokhale elected president of the Indian National Congress?

# a. 1905

b. 1906

c. 1907

d. 1908

1. In his autobiography, Gandhi calls as his mentor and guide.

# Gokhale

1. Ambedkar
2. Vivekananda
3. Kautilya
4. Gokhale was born at Kotluk in the state of
5. Rajasthan

# Maharashtra

1. Gujarat
2. Punjab
3. Who became a member of the Deccan Education Society which was established in 1884 to spread private education and bring it within the reach of children of lower class.
4. Vivekananda
5. Sarvakar

# Gokhale

1. Manu
2. Who supported the Swadeshi Movement during the Banaras session of Indian National Congress?

# Gokhale

1. Abdul Halini Guznami
2. Satish Chandra Mukherjee
3. Tilak
4. Gokhale opposed

# The British government’s onerous land revenue policy

1. Free and compulsory education
2. Creation of equal opportunity
3. Fight against untouchability
4. Which one of the following was uncritical admirer of Western Political values
5. B.G.Tilak

# Gokhale

1. Aurobindo
2. B.G.Pals
3. Where was Mahatma Gandhi born?
4. Delhi
5. Mumbai c.Rajkot

# d. Porbander

1. Which of the following according to Gandhiji is an essential principle of Satyagraha?
2. Non-Violence
3. Truth
4. Infinite capacity for suffering

# All the above

1. Who translated Gandhi’s Autobiography into English?

a.Sushila Nagyar

# b. Mahadev Desai

c.Maganlal Gandhi

d. Rabindrnath Tagore

1. When did Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa? a. 1918

b.1910 **c.1915** d. 1905

1. Who was the political Guru of Gandhi?

# GK Gokhale

1. Dayanand Saraswati
2. Rabindra Nath Tagore
3. None of the above
4. When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed?
5. March 1, 1931

# March 5, 1931

1. March 7, 1937
2. March 10, 1935
3. Which Nationalist organisation did Gandhi join after coming back to India?

a. Hindu Mahasabha b.Janata Dal

c. RSS

# d. Indian National Congress

1. Who wrote, “Suffering is the mark of the human tribe, it is an external law, the mother suffers so that her child may live”?

a. Tilak b.Kautilya

# c. Gandhi

d.MN Roy

1. What was Gandhi profession in South Africa?
2. Doctor
3. Engineer

# Lawyer

1. Professor
2. Who initiated the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
3. Nehru
4. B.R.Ambedkar
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

# Gandhi

1. On which date is the International Day of Non-Violence is celebrated?
2. 1st Dec

# 2nd Oct

1. 15th Aug
2. 26th January
3. When did Gandhi support the Khilafat Movement in India? a. 1920

# b. 1919

c. 1947

d. 1935

1. In which year did Gandhi started the Quit India Movement?

# a. 1942

b. 1947

c. 1950

d. 1935

1. How old was Gandhi when he was assassinated?
2. 65
3. 70

# 78

1. 72
2. Who gave the title Mahatma to Gandhi and referred to him as Maharaj?
3. Tilak
4. Nehru **c.Rabindranath Tagore** d.Subash Chandra bose
5. When was the first time Gandhi went to South Africa?

# a. 1893

b. 1885 c.1919 d. 1890

1. Which of the followings according to Gandhi is the Technique of Satyagraha?
2. Non-cooperation
3. Fasting
4. Civil disobedience

# d.All the above

1. The Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha is a natural outcome from the supreme concept of...
2. Hate

# Truth

1. Love
2. Violence
3. Who says, “I have conceded that even in a non-violent state a police force is necessary. This I admit

is a sign of my imperfect Ahimsa”.

A. Swami Vivekananda

1. JP Narayan

# Gandhi

1. Nehru
2. “It was better to be violent if there is violence in our heart than to put on the cloak of non-violence

to cover impotence”, who said this,

1. Nehru
2. JP Narayan c.M.N.Roy

# d. Gandhi

1. When did Gandhi published “Hind Swaraj”?

a. 1901

b. 1905

# c. 1909

d. 1920

1. The period which is considered as ‘Gandhian Era’ in Indian Independence struggle.

# a. 1915-1948

b. 1920-1948

c. 1916-1948

d. 1918-1948

1. Who is known as American Gandhi?
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. George Washington

# Martin Luther King

1. Ronald Reagan
2. “The life of Mahatma Gandhi” is written by.
3. Maya Angelou
4. Alex Haley
5. Elizabeth Gilbert

# Louise Fischer

1. Who is known as South African Gandhi?

# Nelson Mandela

1. Jacob Zuma
2. Oliver Tambo
3. Desmond Tutu
4. When did Jawaharlal Nehru born?

# 14th Nov.1889

1. 14th Nov. 1885
2. 14th Nov. 1820
3. 14th Nov. 1887
4. When was Nehru first elected as Congress President? a. 1925

# b. 1929

c. 1930

d. 1920

1. What was the name of the newspaper which was started by Nehru?

# National Herald

1. The Tribune
2. The Indian Express
3. The Telegraph
4. What is the name of Nehru’s Autobiography?

# An Autobiography

1. Wings of Fire
2. My Country My Life
3. Unbreakable
4. Who wrote the book “Discovery of India”?
5. Gandhi

# Nehru

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. Bhagat Singh
3. Nehru truly wanted to establish......

# Democratic socialist state

1. Capitalist state
2. Communist state
3. Fascist state
4. Nehru drafted the Resolution of agrarian programme at the Luck now Session of the Congress in a. 1930

b. 1935

c. 1938

# d. 1936

1. The birth day of Nehru is observed as...

# Children’s Day

1. Old Age Day
2. Father’s Day
3. Teacher’s Day
4. Which part of the Constitution was prepared by Nehru?
5. Fundamental Rights
6. DPSP
7. Fundamental Duties

# Preamble

1. Nehru gives great emphasis on individual freedom and
2. Equality
3. Individual Rights

# Civil liberty

1. Authority
2. Who moved Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?
3. B.R.Ambedkar
4. Rajendra Prasad

# Nehru

1. Gandhi
2. Where did Jawaharlal Nehru die?

a. Bombay b.Calcutta

c. Lucknow

# d. Delhi

1. The resolution of Quit India Movement was passed in which of the following city?
2. Calcutta
3. Delhi

# Bombay

1. Allahabad
2. Nehru’s Socialism was given a concrete form at the Avadh Session of the Congress in the year....

# a. 1955

b. 1950

c. 1956

d. 1957

1. Who said, “There should be no cooperation with the evil. But there should be no hatred against evil

does”?

A. Motilal Nehru

1. Ambedkar
2. Tilak

# Gandhi

1. Whose concept of Democracy does not need the existence of Political Parties?
2. JP Narayan
3. Balgangadhar Tilak

# MN Roy

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
2. "The purpose of all rational human endeavor, individual as well as collective, is attainment of freedom " who says this?
3. Gandhi

# MN Roy

1. JP Narayan
2. Tilak
3. [JP](http://q9.jp/) Narayan gave a call to Total Revolution at Patna in a. 1972

# b. 1974

c. 1975

d. 1977

1. "I feel the Constitution is workable;it is flexible and it is strong enough to hold the country together both in Peace time and in War time"Who says this?
2. Nehru
3. Gandhi

# Ambedkar

1. Gokhale
2. Ambedkar attended the first Round Table Conference convened in London in

# a. 1930

b. 1932

c. 1937

d. 1940

1. Who among the following Political Leader was arrested following the proclamation of National Emergency in 1975?
2. MN Roy

# JP Narayan

1. BR Ambedkar
2. None of the above
3. MN Roy’s concept of Radical Humanism is based on
4. Localism
5. Nationalism
6. Internationalism

# Cosmopolitanism

1. Which of the following is absent in MN Roy’s Organized Democracy?

# Centralization of Power

1. Decentralization of Power
2. Federalism
3. Direct Democracy
4. In 1940, the League of Radical Congressmen Formed a new party under the leadership of MN Roy which was known as
5. New Democratic Party

# Radical Democratic Party

1. New Socialist Party
2. Radical Socialist Party
3. The new State Structure of MN Roy’s Organized Democracy will stand ton the firm base of

# People’s Committee

1. Provincial People’s Council
2. Supreme People’s Council
3. Council of State
4. The Governor General in MN Roy’s Supreme People’s Council will be elected by
5. Deputies of Provincial People’s Council
6. Members of Federal Assembly
7. Members of Council of State

# Voters of the entire country

1. The term of Deputies of Provincial People’s Council as suggested by MN Roy in his Organized

Democracy is

1. Three years

# Four Years

1. Five Years
2. Six Years

# FILL IN THE BLANKS

* 1. The extreme form of Satyagraha recommended by Gandhi is....................
	2. Jawaharlal Nehru was called of India.
	3. Full name of Mahatma Gandhi was...................
	4. was the Prime Minister when India signed the Pancha Sila with China.
	5. Nehru was sentenced to jail for times.
	6. The longest serving Prime Minister of India is...................

7. Satyagraha literally means..........................

1. Nehru called as Temples of modern India.
2. called Gandhi as the “Half naked Seditious Fakir”.
3. The All India Harijan Samaj was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in the year.............
4. The first National Emergency was declared in the year when Nehru was the Prime Minister

of India.

1. The Indian Prime Minister who initiated Non-Aligned Movement was.........................
2. Gandhi first experimented Satyagraha at n 1906.
3. Gandhi was assassinated in the year............
4. Dandi March was launched by Gandhi in the year 1930 which lasted for days.
5. ”Glimpses of World History” was written by............................
6. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by. in the compound of Birla House, New Delhi.
7. Gandhi was first arrested by the British Government at for sedition.
8. Cripp’s Mission was called as by Gandhi.
9. was the real name of Gandhi’s Autobiography.
10. J.P Narayan used the term Total Revolution for the first time in a British magazine called in 1969.
11. M.N Roy was born on February 6 .
12. Radical Democratic Party was organized by M.N Roy in\_ .
13. ‘Why Socialism’ is written by .
14. J.P Narayan escaped from central prison in 1942.
15. is called the father of Indian constitution.
16. Ambedkar was the first untouchable to take admission to University.
17. ‘Reason, Romanticism and Revolution’ is a book written by .
18. The earlier name of M.N Roy was Narendranath .
19. The Buddha and his Dharma is written by .
20. ‘What the congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchability was written

by .

1. Annihilation of Caste is a monograph written by .
2. Indias’ Problem and its solution is a book written by .
3. M.N Roy was the head of the department of the Moscow Institute.
4. The full name of J.P.Naryan is Jayaprakash Naryan.
5. ‘From Behind the Prison Bars’ is written by .
6. B.R.Ambedkar was born in the caste.
7. ‘Who were the Shudras’ is written by .
8. B.R. Ambedkar studies in USA were finance from scholarship funds provided by the

 .

1. According to B.R Ambedkar,the Hindu scheme of social structure based on the four Varnas or Chaturvarna breeds .
2. was a mentor to both Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi.
3. According to B.G.Tilak, was the most essential prerequisite of real social, political,

economic , cultural and spiritual progress.

1. In 1895, Gokhale and became the joint secretaries of the Indian National Congress.
2. was the leader of the Moderates faction of the Indian National Congress that

advocated reforms by working with the existing government institutions.

1. As an editor of the Kesari, became the awakener of India, the Lion of Maharashtra, the

most influential Indian newspaper editor of his day.

1. Gokhale belonged to liberal school of thought whereas was an extremist.
2. Tilak was conferred with the title Lokmanya which means accepted by the ..................
3. Gandhi condemned the 19th Century economic doctrine of.................
4. Gandhi accepted the truth of the famous mantra given by that Swaraj is the birthright

of Indians.

1. Gandhi approved the use of only in cases of conflict over fundamental issues and

only after all milder methods of non-violence have failed.

1. One of the aims of Hind Swaraj was to clarify the meaning of and home-rule.
2. Due to his extremist approach**,** was jailed by the British in 1908 for 6 years.
3. Praising Gokhale’s success in England**,** described him as ‘our rising man.’
4. The Indian National Congress had split into two groups – the Extremists and the Moderates at the

................ Session in 1907.

1. The second aspect of National Education according to Tilak was education.
2. Through his messages of action and unity and as editor of the Kesari and the Mahratta, ..................

became the acknowledged ‘awakener of India.’

1. Tilak left the Indian National Congress in after there was a split in the Congress.
2. The Swadeshi movement started by at the beginning of the 20th Century became part

of the Independence Movement until that goal was achieved in 1947.

1. Tilak wanted to make Swadeshi Movement a mass based movement demanding full Swaraj from the British, whereas was against making Swadeshi movement a mass based movement.
2. criticized the British political moves, economic exploitation, their motive in spreading

western culture, while Gokhale appreciated ideals like liberty, equality and other values in western literature.

1. was the first political scientist of ancient India.
2. Kautilya believed in the Vedic conception of society based on four Varnas such as ………………..
3. Kautilya says as the primary elements of the State.
4. Kautilya says the happiness of the King lies in the happiness of.............
5. In Arthasastra, constitutes the main part of the army.
6. Kautilya says that the real ally should be and not artificial.
7. is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other

being Ramayana.

1. The four main Vedas are………………
2. The term 'Durga' in the ancient India means.................
3. The Arthasastra contained… Prakanaras.
4. Kautilya was the Prime Minister of................
5. Kautilya lived during the period of Dynasty
6. is a collection of over a thousand hymns used in the rituals of ancient Hindu religious

sacrifice

1. ………….is a book written for the education of young princes around the 10th century AD.
2. Janapada as an element of State in Arthasastra implies…………...and...………….
3. In Arthasastra is the head of Government and administration.
4. In Arthasastra, the Council of Ministers constitute the. rank in the governmental hierarchy.
5. The. is the fountain of justice in Arthasastra.
6. In Kautilya’s Arthasastra,. is the Law of punishment.
7. Kautilya deals with the subject of Law in Book… of his Arthasastra.
8. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in the year ............
9. Brahmo Samaj was founded in the year ............
10. Arya Samaj was founded on 10th April ...............
11. Swami Vivekananda was born in the year .............
12. Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated for the spread of education in India
13. ‘Society of the noble’ is the meaning of the. Samaj.
14. National Youth Day is celebrated in honour of...................
15. The slogan ‘India for Indians’ was given by .........................
16. Sambad Koumudi was a newspaper founded by. n the year 1822.
17. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in the year ............
18. Ram Mohan Roy was given the title of 'Raja' by the Mughal emperor , who sent him to

England to represent him.

1. proved to be a true representative of Hinduism as he made his fervent appeal for

tolerance to the whole world from the dais of the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago on 11th September, 1893.

1. was a polyglot who had mastered various languages such as Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic,

English, Bengali and Hindi.

1. He also attacked the custom of Sati, the custom of burning of widows upon the

funeral pyres of their deceased husbands.

1. translated the Vedas and Upanishads into Bengali, Hindi, and English and wrote

summaries and treatises on them.

1. [Swami Dayanand Saraswat**i**](https://www.india.com/topic/swami-dayanand-saraswati/) was the founder of , the noble society which promotes

values and practices based on the infallibility of the Vedas.

1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj 141 years ago on 7 April 1875 in…………….
2. supported the idea of women empowerment and condemned all the

misconceptions which did not allow women access to the Vedas.

1. was established with the sole purpose to reform the Hindu religion and rid it of any

corruption.

1. Swami Vivekananda founded on 1 may, 1897.

# ANSWER KEY

1. **Civil Disobedience**
2. **Architect**
3. **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**
4. **Nehru**
5. **9th**
6. **Nehru**
7. **Non-violence**
8. **Dams**
9. **Winston Churchill 10. 1932**

**11. 1962**

1. **Nehru**
2. **South Africa 14. 1948**
3. **24 days**
4. **Nehru**
5. **Nathuram Godse**
6. **Ahmedabad**
7. **“Post Dated Cheque”**
8. **Satya na prayogo**
9. **The Times 22. 1886**

**23. 1940**

1. **JP Naryan**
2. **Hazaribagh**
3. **B.R. Ambedkar**
4. **Bombay**
5. **M.N Roy**
6. **Bhattacharya**
7. **B.R. Ambedkar**
8. **B.R Ambedkar**
9. **B.R. Ambedkar**
10. **M.N.Roy**
11. **Oriental**
12. **Loknayak**
13. **J.P Narayan**
14. **Mahar**
15. **B.R Ambedkar**
16. **Maharaja of Baroda**
17. **Inequalities**
18. **Gokhale**
19. **Swaraj**
20. **Tilak**
21. **Gokhale**
22. **Tilak**
23. **Tilak**
24. **people**
25. **laissez-faire**
26. **Tilak**
27. **Satyagraha**
28. **Swaraj**
29. **Tilak**
30. **Ranade**
31. **Surat**
32. **Religious**
33. **Tilak**
34. **The people**
35. **Kshatriyas**
36. **Hereditary**
37. **Mahabharata**
38. **Rig-Veda,Sama-Veda,Yajur-Veda and Atharva-Veda.**
39. **Fort 63. 180**
40. **Chandragupta Maurya**
41. **Nanda**
42. **Rig-veda**
43. **Nitivakyamitra**
44. **Territory and population**
45. **The King**
46. **Second**
47. **King**
48. **Danda**

**73. 3**

**74. 1772**

**75. 1828**

**76. 1875**

**77. 1863**

1. **western**
2. **Arya**
3. **Swami Vivekananda**
4. **Dayanand Saraswati**
5. **Raja 1907**
6. **Tilak**
7. **Gokhale**
8. **Tilak**
9. **Kautilya**
10. **Brahman,Kshatriya,Vaisya and Sudra**
11. **The king and his kingdom**
12. **Ram Mohan Roy 90. 1833**
13. **Akbar II**
14. **Swami Vivekananda**
15. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
16. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
17. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
18. [**Arya Samaj**](https://www.india.com/topic/arya-samaj/)
19. **Bombay**
20. **Dayanand Saraswati**
21. **Arya Samaj**
22. **Ramakrishna Mission**