

# QUESTION BANK

**GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

**BA PHILOSOPHY - VI Semester**

**Elective Course**

CUCBCSS 2014 Admission onwards

**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

*Prepared by:*

*Dr. SMITHA. T.M  
ASST. PROFESSOR  
Dept. PHILOSOPHY  
MHARAJAS COLLEGE  
ERNAKULAM - 11*

## **Gandhian Philosophy in the Contemporary World**

1. First figure who made an influence upon Gandhi was:  
a. His mother    b. His father.    C. His teacher                      d. His friend
2. The central teaching of Gandhi's thought is :  
a. Spiritualism    b. Classless society    c. Truth and Nonviolence                      d. Brotherhood
3. Gandhi identified facts of Nonviolence from the teachings of:  
a. Vedas                      b. Buddhism and Jainism                      c. Gita                      d. Ramayana
4. Many religious texts made deep influence upon Gandhi.----- is ranked first among them.  
a. Upanisads                      b. Ramayana    c. Quran                      d. Gita
5. Gandhi describes Ultimate reality in terms of :  
a. Brahman and Atman    b. Truth and God                      c. God and Self                      d. Spirit and Matter
6. Gandhian philosophy is an echo of philosophy of :  
a. Quran                      b. Ramayana    c. Bible                      d. Upanisads
7. Essential nature of God is described by Gandhi is:  
a. Satcitananda    b. Iswara                      c. Jiva    d. Athman
8. ----- is considered as the most favourite Upanisad of Gandhi.  
a. Chandokya    b. Mandukya    c. Isavasya                      d. Kena
9. Which word from Mandukya Upanisad influenced Gandhi to form his concept of truth?  
a. Sathyameva Jayathe    b. Ekamevadvathiyam                      c. Aham Brahmasmi  
d. Prajnanam Brahma
10. Gandhi called Bhagavat Gita as:  
a. Song Celestial    b. Universal Mother    c. First Book                      d. Source Book
11. Gandhi said "It has afforded me invaluable help in my moments of gloom". In this assertion 'It' means:  
a. Gita                      b. Upanisad    c. Bible                      d. Qurn
12. The Gujrathi translation of the last nineteen verses of the second chapter of Gita is called:

- a. Raja yoga      b. Pravrti Yoga      c. Nishkama Yoga      d. Anasakthi Yoga

13. ----- is considered as the great apostle of Non-violence.

- a. Ruskin    b. Thoreau    c. Tolstoy    d. Hobbes

14. Tolstoy's ----- made profound influence upon young Gandhi.

- a. Song Celestial    b. The Kingdom of God within You    c. Unto this Last

d. Civil Disobedience

15. For the formulation of the concept of Satyagraha Gandhi made strong reference on the concept of-----by Tolstoy.

- a. Civil Disobedience      b. Bread Labour      c. Passive resistance    d. Active resistance

16. "The Magic Spell of a Book". By this title Gandhi referred about:

- a. Song Celestial    b. The Kingdom of God within You    c. Unto this Last

d. Civil Disobedience

17. Gandhi symbolise ----- is the incarnation of Ahimsa.

- a. Woman      b. Human      c. Rama      d. cow

18. Thoreau's famous essay ----- made profound influence upon Gandhi.

- a. Civil Resistance      b. Passive Resistance      c. Civil Disobedience

d. Sesame and Lilies

19. Gandhi changed the expression 'Civil Disobedience' to ----- .

- a. Civil Disagreement    b. Civil Resistance    c. Civil Protest    d. Passive Resistance

20. Gandhi's identification of ----- is considered as fundamental basis for all his thoughts.

- a. Truth and God      b. Truth and love      c. God and Soul      d. Truth and Soul

21. According to Gandhi Truth and Nonviolence are:
- a. Separable      b. Contradictory      c. Inseparable      d. Hierarchical
22. According to Gandhiji ----- must be as pure as ends.
- a. Words    b. Means      c. Practice      d. None of these
23. Gandhi says “ Devotion to ----- is the sole justification of our existence”
- a. God      b. Pravrthi      c. Athma      d. Truth
24. Gandhi said “Without -----it is impossible to observe any principles in life”.
- a. Ahimsa      b. Astheya      c. Sathya      d. Aprigraha
25. To Gandhi Truth is:
- a. Theoretical Principle    b. Pragmatic Principle      c. Instrumental Principle
- d. Dynamic Principle
26. Satyagraha literal means:
- a. Realise truth    b. To hold fast to truth      c. To anticipate truth
- d. To strike for truth
27. Satyagraha believes in the ----- of mass.
- a. Brotherhood    b. Strength      c. Potentiality      d. Knowledge
28. Gandhi said, ----- is the natural consequence of Truth.
- a. Sarvodaya      b. Trusteeship      c. Non-violence      d. Swadesi
29. Satyagraha claims for itself the great virtue of:
- a. Physical strength      b. Power      c. Knowledge    d. Fearlessness
30. Gandhi said Satyagraha is an ----- of a person.
- a. Basic need      b. Inherent birth right      c. Basic desire      d. None of these
31. Gandhi called Satyagraha as:

- a. Strong force    b. Physical force    c. Mental force    d. Love force
32. ----- is a form of Non-cooperation.
- a. Fasting    b. Protest    c. War    d. All of these
33. Who use the term Bread-labour firstly?
- a. Gandhi    b. Ruskin    c. Tolstoy    d. Thoreau
34. Sarvodaya means:
- a. Good for all    b. Uplift of all    c. Good for greatest number    d. Welfare
35. Kumarappa said, “----- basis is all embracing love”
- a. Sarvodaya’s    b. Satyagraha’s    c. Swadesi    d. Trusteeship
36. According to Gandhi, ----- helps the equal distribution of wealth in a proper manner.
- a. Swadesi    b. Sarvodaya    c. Satya    d. Trusteeship
37. Gandhi take his concept of Trusteeship from:
- a. Un to This Last    b. Civil Disobedience    c. Isavasyaupanisad
- d. Gita
38. According to Gandhi, industry was a joint enterprise of labour and capital in which ‘owners’ and ‘workers’ were ----- for society.
- a. Protectors    b. Distributers    c. Co-trustees    d. Owners
39. The earliest trends of Trusteeship can be found in the visions of:
- a. St. Ambrose    b. St. Francis    c. Ruskin    d. Tolstoy
40. ----- is the vow consists in the use of country made things.
- a. Astheya    b. Swadesi    c. Trusteeship    d. Ahimsa
41. Charka is considered as the symbol of:

- a. Freedom      b. Power      c. Nonviolence      d. De-centralisation

42. Gandhi said the political institutions of ----- will lay the foundations of economic decentralisation.

- a. Democracy      b. Socialism      c. Panchayati Raj      d. Rashtra Raj

43. Gandhi advocated ----- which is more useful to self-sufficient village industries.

- a. Appropriate technology      b. Huge Machineries      c. Sophisticated technology  
d. Zero technology

44. Gandhi recommended economy which is :

- a. Capital based      b. Labour predominant      c. Industry predominant  
d. Technology devoid

45. According to Gandhi, “For me there can be no politics with out:

- a. Religion      b. Democracy      c. Decentralisation      d. Power

46. Gandhi said, “Politics without ----- is a thing to be avoided”.

- a. Socialism      b. Justice      c. Morality      d. Positive attitude

47. Federation of decentralised democratic rural community is called by Gandhi is:

- a. Ramaraj      b. Democracy      c. Panchyat Raj      d. Sarvodaya

48. Swaraj means:

- a. Self government      b. Political self government      c. Governmentd.      d. Local  
government

49. In Gandhi’s opinion ----- is a sin against God and Man.

- a. Alcoholism      b. Religious rituals      c. Varna system      d. Untouchability

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

- a. Swadesi          b. Trusteeship          c. Satya          d. Fasting

### **Answer Key**

1(a), 2(c), 3(b), 4(d), 5(b), 6(d), 7(a), 8(c), 9(a), 10(b), 11(a), 12(d), 13(c), 14(b), 15(c), 16(c), 17(a), 18(c), 19(b), 20(a), 21(c), 22(b), 23(d), 24(c) 25(d), 26(b), 27(a) 28(c), 29(d), 30(b), 31(d), 32(a), 33(c), 34(b), 35(a), 36(d), 37(c), 38(c), 39(a), 40(b), 41(d), 42(c), 43(a), 44(b) 45(a), 46(c), 47(c), 48(b), 49(d) 50(a)