

## **Question bank based on “My India: The India Eternal” by Swami Vivekananda**

**1. What did Swami Vivekananda describe as the soul of India?**

- A. Political power
- B. Spirituality
- C. Economic strength
- D. Military might

**Answer: B**

**2. According to Vivekananda, which group holds the key to India's future?**

- A. Politicians
- B. Farmers
- C. Youth
- D. Religious leaders

**Answer: C**

**3. What did Vivekananda urge Indians to do in order to uplift the nation?**

- A. Embrace Western culture
- B. Renounce religion
- C. Serve the poor and downtrodden
- D. Focus on industrialization

**Answer: C**

**4. Which ancient Indian scripture did Vivekananda frequently quote to inspire national pride?**

- A. Rig Veda
- B. Bhagavad Gita
- C. Upanishads
- D. Manusmriti

**Answer: B**

**5. What did Vivekananda believe was the root cause of India's decline?**

- A. Lack of education
- B. Foreign invasions
- C. Loss of spiritual values
- D. Poor governance

**Answer: C**

**6. Which phrase did Vivekananda use to awaken the masses?**

- A. "India for Indians"
- B. "Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached"
- C. "Unity in diversity"
- D. "Truth alone triumphs"

**Answer:** B

**7. What was Vivekananda's view on caste discrimination?**

- A. He supported it as tradition
- B. He ignored it
- C. He condemned it as divisive
- D. He believed it was necessary for order

**Answer:** C

**8. How did Vivekananda describe India's spiritual contribution to the world?**

- A. As outdated
- B. As universal and eternal
- C. As regional and limited
- D. As mystical and obscure

**Answer:** B

**9. What did Vivekananda say about India's women?**

- A. They should remain in traditional roles
- B. They must be educated and empowered
- C. They should avoid politics
- D. They are inferior to men

**Answer:** B

**10. Which Western country did Vivekananda visit to spread India's spiritual message?**

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. United States
- D. Australia

**Answer:** C

**11. What did Vivekananda believe was the best way to serve God?**

- A. Ritual worship
- B. Reading scriptures

C. Serving humanity

D. Meditation

**Answer: C**

**12. What was Vivekananda's opinion on blind imitation of the West?**

A. He encouraged it

B. He warned against it

C. He remained neutral

D. He believed it was inevitable

**Answer: B**

**13. Which institution published *My India: The India Eternal?*?**

A. Belur Math

B. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture

C. Indian Council of Historical Research

D. Vivekananda Kendra

**Answer: B**

**14. What did Vivekananda say about India's ancient civilization?**

A. It was primitive

B. It was spiritually advanced

C. It was irrelevant today

D. It was borrowed from others

**Answer: B**

**15. What was Vivekananda's message to Indian youth?**

A. Seek jobs abroad

B. Be proud of your heritage and serve the nation

C. Avoid politics

D. Focus only on personal success

**Answer: B**

**16. How did Vivekananda view poverty in India?**

A. As a spiritual test

B. As a national shame

C. As a divine punishment

D. As a political issue

**Answer: B**

**17. What did Vivekananda emphasize as the foundation of national regeneration?**

- A. Industrialization
- B. Spiritual awakening
- C. Political revolution
- D. Foreign aid

**Answer:** B

**18. Which Indian figure did Vivekananda consider his spiritual master?**

- A. Sri Aurobindo
- B. Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- C. Rabindranath Tagore
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer:** B

**19. What did Vivekananda say about religious tolerance?**

- A. It weakens faith
- B. It is essential for unity
- C. It leads to confusion
- D. It is a Western idea

**Answer:** B

**20. What was Vivekananda's view on education?**

- A. It should be job-oriented
- B. It must build character and self-confidence
- C. It should focus on memorization
- D. It must follow Western models

**Answer:** B

**21. Which metaphor did Vivekananda use to describe India's spiritual strength?**

- A. A sleeping lion
- B. A rising sun
- C. A flowing river
- D. A burning flame

**Answer:** A

**22. What did Vivekananda say about India's unity?**

- A. It is impossible
- B. It lies in spiritual values

- C. It depends on political power
- D. It must be enforced

**Answer:** B

**23. What was Vivekananda's view on temples and rituals?**

- A. They are the only path to God
- B. They are secondary to service
- C. They should be abolished
- D. They are outdated

**Answer:** B

**24. What did Vivekananda believe about India's destiny?**

- A. To dominate the world
- B. To become a spiritual guide for humanity
- C. To become a superpower
- D. To remain isolated

**Answer:** B

**25. What did Vivekananda say about strength?**

- A. Strength is life, weakness is death
- B. Strength leads to pride
- C. Strength is unnecessary
- D. Strength must be hidden

**Answer:** A

**26. What did Vivekananda say was the greatest sin?**

- A. Hatred
- B. Ignorance
- C. Weakness
- D. Greed

**Answer:** C

**27. Which ancient Indian value did Vivekananda believe could unite the world?**

- A. Nonviolence
- B. Tolerance
- C. Renunciation
- D. Universal acceptance

**Answer:** D

**28. What did Vivekananda say about India's villages?**

- A. They are backward and need reform
- B. They are the heart of India
- C. They should be urbanized
- D. They are irrelevant in modern times

**Answer:** B

**29. Which quality did Vivekananda emphasize for national regeneration?**

- A. Intelligence
- B. Strength
- C. Wealth
- D. Obedience

**Answer:** B

**30. What was Vivekananda's view on religious conversion?**

- A. It should be encouraged
- B. It weakens national identity
- C. It is a personal choice
- D. It is necessary for progress

**Answer:** B

**31. Which Western thinker did Vivekananda admire for spiritual depth?**

- A. Kant
- B. Emerson
- C. Nietzsche
- D. Marx

**Answer:** B

**32. What did Vivekananda say about India's youth?**

- A. They lack discipline
- B. They are the builders of the future
- C. They should follow Western ideals
- D. They must avoid politics

**Answer:** B

**33. What did Vivekananda believe about India's ancient scriptures?**

- A. They are outdated
- B. They contain eternal truths

- C. They are symbolic myths
- D. They should be rewritten

**Answer:** B

**34. Which emotion did Vivekananda say must be conquered for spiritual growth?**

- A. Anger
- B. Desire
- C. Fear
- D. Pride

**Answer:** C

**35. What was Vivekananda's view on service to the poor?**

- A. It is a social duty
- B. It is the highest form of worship
- C. It is optional
- D. It is a political strategy

**Answer:** B

**36. Which Indian festival did Vivekananda associate with spiritual awakening?**

- A. Diwali
- B. Holi
- C. Durga Puja
- D. Ram Navami

**Answer:** C

**37. What did Vivekananda say about blind ritualism?**

- A. It strengthens faith
- B. It leads to superstition
- C. It is essential for tradition
- D. It should be modernized

**Answer:** B

**38. What was Vivekananda's message to Indians abroad?**

- A. Assimilate quickly
- B. Represent India's spiritual heritage
- C. Avoid foreign cultures
- D. Focus on economic success

**Answer:** B

**39. Which symbol did Vivekananda use to describe India's dormant power?**

- A. Sleeping lion
- B. Rising sun
- C. Flowing river
- D. Burning flame

**Answer:** A

**40. What did Vivekananda say about the role of women in India's future?**

- A. They should remain in traditional roles
- B. They must be educated and empowered
- C. They should avoid public life
- D. They are spiritually inferior

**Answer:** B

**41. What did Vivekananda believe about India's spiritual message to the world?**

- A. It must be hidden
- B. It is India's duty to share it
- C. It is outdated
- D. It should be privatized

**Answer:** B

**42. Which Indian value did Vivekananda say was misunderstood by the West?**

- A. Karma
- B. Dharma
- C. Renunciation
- D. Moksha

**Answer:** C

**43. What did Vivekananda say about national pride?**

- A. It leads to arrogance
- B. It is essential for progress
- C. It must be suppressed
- D. It is a Western concept

**Answer:** B

**44. Which Indian river did Vivekananda describe with reverence?**

- A. Yamuna
- B. Saraswati

C. Ganga

D. Godavari

**Answer: C**

**45. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual teachers?**

A. They are outdated

B. They are the true leaders of society

C. They should avoid politics

D. They must be Western-educated

**Answer: B**

**46. What was Vivekananda's view on colonial education?**

A. It was enlightening

B. It ignored India's soul

C. It was superior to Indian methods

D. It should be expanded

**Answer: B**

**47. What did Vivekananda say about India's unity?**

A. It is impossible

B. It lies in spiritual values

C. It depends on political power

D. It must be enforced

**Answer: B**

**48. Which quality did Vivekananda say was most lacking in Indians during colonial rule?**

A. Intelligence

B. Courage

C. Wealth

D. Faith

**Answer: B**

**49. What did Vivekananda say about India's destiny?**

A. To dominate the world

B. To become a spiritual guide for humanity

C. To become a superpower

D. To remain isolated

**Answer: B**

**50. What did Vivekananda say about strength?**

- A. Strength is life, weakness is death
- B. Strength leads to pride
- C. Strength is unnecessary
- D. Strength must be hidden

**Answer:** A

**51. What did Vivekananda say about superstition in Indian society?**

- A. It preserves tradition
- B. It must be eradicated for progress
- C. It is harmless
- D. It is a Western invention

**Answer:** B

**52. Which quality did Vivekananda say must accompany spiritual knowledge?**

- A. Wealth
- B. Strength
- C. Humility
- D. Fame

**Answer:** C

**53. What did Vivekananda believe about India's role in global civilization?**

- A. To compete economically
- B. To dominate politically
- C. To offer spiritual leadership
- D. To remain neutral

**Answer:** C

**54. Which Indian value did Vivekananda say was the foundation of tolerance?**

- A. Dharma
- B. Karma
- C. Moksha
- D. Ahimsa

**Answer:** A

**55. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of character in education?**

- A. It is secondary to academics
- B. It is the true goal of education

- C. It is irrelevant in modern times
- D. It should be taught only in religious schools

**Answer:** B

**56. Which Indian epic did Vivekananda often reference to illustrate moral strength?**

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Ramayana
- C. Bhagavad Gita
- D. Panchatantra

**Answer:** C

**57. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual teachers and saints?**

- A. They are outdated
- B. They are the true heroes of India
- C. They should be replaced by scientists
- D. They must remain silent

**Answer:** B

**58. What was Vivekananda's view on blind faith?**

- A. It is necessary for devotion
- B. It must be replaced by reason and experience
- C. It is the highest form of worship
- D. It is a Western concept

**Answer:** B

**59. Which Indian value did Vivekananda say must be revived to restore national pride?**

- A. Ritualism
- B. Renunciation
- C. Spirituality
- D. Obedience

**Answer:** C

**60. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of self-confidence?**

- A. It is dangerous
- B. It is the key to national awakening
- C. It must be suppressed
- D. It is a Western trait

**Answer:** B

**61. What did Vivekananda say about India's ancient universities like Nalanda?**

- A. They were centers of spiritual and intellectual excellence
- B. They were limited to religious studies
- C. They were inferior to Western institutions
- D. They were unknown to the world

**Answer:** A

**62. What did Vivekananda say about the power of thought?**

- A. It shapes destiny
- B. It is less important than action
- C. It must be controlled by religion
- D. It is a Western obsession

**Answer:** A

**63. Which Indian value did Vivekananda say must guide social reform?**

- A. Fear
- B. Anger
- C. Compassion
- D. Competition

**Answer:** C

**64. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual unity?**

- A. It is a myth
- B. It is the foundation of national strength
- C. It must be replaced by political unity
- D. It is irrelevant today

**Answer:** B

**65. What did Vivekananda say about the role of monks in society?**

- A. They must isolate themselves
- B. They should serve humanity
- C. They should avoid politics
- D. They are only for spiritual seekers

**Answer:** B

**66. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of physical strength?**

- A. It is unnecessary for spiritual growth
- B. It is essential for national regeneration

C. It should be avoided

D. It is a distraction

**Answer:** B

**67. Which phrase did Vivekananda use to describe India's spiritual mission?**

A. "India shall conquer the world"

B. "India shall guide the world spiritually"

C. "India must remain silent"

D. "India must imitate the West"

**Answer:** B

**68. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of action?**

A. Action without thought is dangerous

B. Action is superior to meditation

C. Action is the expression of spiritual strength

D. Action must be avoided

**Answer:** C

**69. What did Vivekananda say about India's youth and fear?**

A. Fear is natural

B. Fear must be conquered to build the nation

C. Fear is a sign of wisdom

D. Fear should be taught in schools

**Answer:** B

**70. What did Vivekananda say about the West's materialism?**

A. It is admirable

B. It must be balanced with India's spirituality

C. It should be copied

D. It is superior to Indian values

**Answer:** B

**71. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of unity among Indians?**

A. It is impossible

B. It is essential for national strength

C. It must be enforced by law

D. It is a Western idea

**Answer:** B

**72. What did Vivekananda say about the role of religion in public life?**

- A. It must be kept private
- B. It should guide moral and social conduct
- C. It should be abolished
- D. It must be politicized

**Answer:** B

**73. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of faith in oneself?**

- A. It is dangerous
- B. It is the foundation of strength
- C. It must be replaced by faith in God
- D. It is a Western concept

**Answer:** B

**74. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual teachers and their legacy?**

- A. They must be forgotten
- B. They are the torchbearers of India's soul
- C. They are irrelevant today
- D. They must be replaced by scientists

**Answer:** B

**75. What did Vivekananda say about the future of India?**

- A. It lies in industrialization
- B. It lies in spiritual awakening and service
- C. It lies in political dominance
- D. It lies in Westernization

**Answer:** B

**76. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual heritage?**

- A. It is outdated and irrelevant
- B. It is India's greatest gift to the world
- C. It must be hidden from outsiders
- D. It should be replaced by modern science

**Answer:** B

**77. Which quality did Vivekananda say must be cultivated to overcome adversity?**

- A. Patience
- B. Strength

C. Wealth

D. Fame

**Answer: B**

**78. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of faith in national progress?**

A. Faith is a personal matter

B. Faith in oneself and the nation is essential

C. Faith must be replaced by logic

D. Faith is a Western concept

**Answer: B**

**79. Which Indian value did Vivekananda say was the key to universal brotherhood?**

A. Karma

B. Dharma

C. Renunciation

D. Tolerance

**Answer: D**

**80. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual teachers?**

A. They are the true leaders of society

B. They must remain silent

C. They should avoid public life

D. They are irrelevant today

**Answer: A**

**81. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of education for women?**

A. It is unnecessary

B. It is vital for national progress

C. It should be limited to religious studies

D. It must follow Western models

**Answer: B**

**82. Which phrase did Vivekananda use to describe the ideal Indian youth?**

A. "Silent and obedient"

B. "Strong, fearless, and full of faith"

C. "Rich and powerful"

D. "Westernized and modern"

**Answer: B**

**83. What did Vivekananda say about India's ancient culture?**

- A. It must be forgotten
- B. It is the foundation of India's greatness
- C. It is inferior to Western culture
- D. It is only symbolic

**Answer:** B

**84. Which value did Vivekananda say must guide India's future?**

- A. Competition
- B. Spirituality
- C. Industrialization
- D. Isolation

**Answer:** B

**85. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of service?**

- A. It is secondary to worship
- B. It is the highest form of religion
- C. It is a political tool
- D. It is optional

**Answer:** B

**86. What did Vivekananda say about India's youth and courage?**

- A. Courage is dangerous
- B. Courage is the foundation of strength
- C. Courage must be suppressed
- D. Courage is irrelevant today

**Answer:** B

**87. Which Indian scripture did Vivekananda often quote to inspire action?**

- A. Vedas
- B. Bhagavad Gita
- C. Upanishads
- D. Manusmriti

**Answer:** B

**88. What did Vivekananda say about blind imitation of the West?**

- A. It is necessary for progress
- B. It weakens India's identity

C. It is a sign of intelligence

D. It should be encouraged

**Answer:** B

**89. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of character?**

A. It is less important than success

B. It is the foundation of true education

C. It is a religious concept only

D. It is a Western idea

**Answer:** B

**90. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual mission?**

A. To remain isolated

B. To guide the world spiritually

C. To dominate politically

D. To compete economically

**Answer:** B

**91. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of unity?**

A. It is impossible in India

B. It is essential for national strength

C. It must be enforced by law

D. It is a Western concept

**Answer:** B

**92. What did Vivekananda say about the role of monks?**

A. They must isolate themselves

B. They should serve society

C. They should avoid politics

D. They are only for spiritual seekers

**Answer:** B

**93. What did Vivekananda say about India's destiny?**

A. To become a superpower

B. To offer spiritual leadership to the world

C. To remain neutral

D. To imitate the West

**Answer:** B

**94. What did Vivekananda say about strength and weakness?**

- A. Strength is life, weakness is death
- B. Weakness is a virtue
- C. Strength must be hidden
- D. Weakness is natural

**Answer:** A

**95. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of self-reliance?**

- A. It is dangerous
- B. It is the key to national regeneration
- C. It must be avoided
- D. It is a Western idea

**Answer:** B

**96. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual values?**

- A. They are outdated
- B. They are eternal and universal
- C. They are regional
- D. They are symbolic

**Answer:** B

**97. What did Vivekananda say about the importance of action?**

- A. Action is the expression of strength
- B. Action must be avoided
- C. Action is inferior to thought
- D. Action is a Western obsession

**Answer:** A

**98. What did Vivekananda say about fear?**

- A. Fear is natural
- B. Fear must be conquered
- C. Fear is a sign of wisdom
- D. Fear should be taught

**Answer:** B

**99. What did Vivekananda say about India's spiritual teachers and saints?**

- A. They are irrelevant
- B. They are the torchbearers of India's soul

- C. They must be forgotten
- D. They should be replaced by scientists

**Answer:** B

**100. What did Vivekananda say about the future of India?**

- A. It lies in Westernization
- B. It lies in spiritual awakening and service
- C. It lies in political dominance
- D. It lies in economic competition

**Answer:** B

**101. What personal tragedy made Vivekananda face poverty and hardship in his youth?**

- A) The death of his mother
- B) The death of his father
- C) His expulsion from college
- D) Illness in the family

**Answer:** B

**102. After Sri Ramakrishna's passing, where did his disciples stay and form their brotherhood?**

- A) Belur Math
- B) Baranagar Math
- c) Dakshineswar Temple
- D) Himalayas

**Answer:** B

**103. What was Vivekananda's purpose in wandering across India as a monk?**

- A) To escape society
- B) To collect donations
- C) To know India and experience the lives of its people
- D) To seek foreign fame

**Answer:** C

**104. Where did Swami Vivekananda meditate deeply before deciding to go to the West?**

- A) Himalayas
- B) Belur Math
- C) Kanyakumari Rock
- D) Varanasi

**Answer:** C

**105. What insight did he gain during meditation at Kanyakumari?**

- A) India's freedom will come through political revolution
- B) India's regeneration must start with the uplift of the poor and the masses
- C) He should become a hermit
- D) Religion has no value

**Answer:** B

**106. Who encouraged and helped Vivekananda to travel to America for the Parliament of Religions?**

- A) The Maharaja of Mysore
- B) The Maharaja of Khetri
- C) The Raja of Travancore
- D) The Nizam of Hyderabad

**Answer:** B

**107. What was the central message of his Chicago address?**

- A) All religions are true and lead to the same God
- B) Only Hinduism is true
- C) Material success is the goal of life
- D) Religion should be abolished

**Answer:** A

**108. What was the audience's reaction to Vivekananda's opening words in Chicago?**

- A) Laughter
- B) Silence
- C) Thunderous applause and admiration
- D) Criticism

**Answer:** C

**109 Which organization did Swami Vivekananda establish after returning to India?**

- A) Arya Samaj
- B) Brahmo Samaj
- C) Ramakrishna Mission
- D) Theosophical Society

**Answer:** C

**110 . Where is the headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission located?**

- A) Dakshineswar
- B) Baranagar
- C) Belur Math
- D) Madurai

**Answer:** C

**111. What is the motto of the Ramakrishna Mission?**

- A) "Service before self"
- B) "Atmano mokshartham jagat hitaya cha" — for one's own salvation and for the welfare of the world
- C) "Faith, Unity, Strength"
- D) "India for Indians"

**Answer:** B

**112. What type of work did Vivekananda encourage through the Mission?**

- A) Only temple worship
- B) Selfless service to the poor, sick, and needy as service to God
- C) Political propaganda
- D) Trade and business

**Answer:** B

**113 . Where did Swami Vivekananda attain Mahasamadhi?**

- A) Dakshineswar
- B) Belur Math
- C) Kanyakumari
- D) Varanasi

**Answer:** B

**114. Which event in his life symbolizes the fusion of spirituality and service?**

- A) Meditation at Kanyakumari
- B) Founding of Ramakrishna Mission
- C) Chicago Address
- D) Early life with Ramakrishna

**Answer:** B

**115. During his travels, what touched Vivekananda most about common villagers?**

- A) Their ignorance
- B) Their devotion and simplicity despite poverty
- C) Their laziness
- D) Their political opinions

**Answer:** B

**116. Which quality of Vivekananda made him admired across the world?**

- A) His wealth
- B) His eloquence, compassion, and spiritual insight
- C) His strictness
- D) His political ambition

**Answer:** B

**117. What did Swami Vivekananda see at Kanyakumari that symbolized the suffering and strength of India?**

- a) The vast ocean and rocky island
- b) A temple of Goddess Kanya Kumari
- c) Poor fishermen struggling for livelihood
- d) A crowd praying for rain

**Answer:** A

**118. Swami Vivekananda's experience in Alwar taught him that:**

- a) True religion lies in serving people, not in rituals
- b) Royalty is detached from religion
- c) Wealth can corrupt devotion
- d) The poor understand God better

**Answer:** a

**119. In "My India: The India Eternal," what does Vivekananda describe as the main obstacle to India's progress?**

- a) Blind imitation of the West
- b) Lack of faith in one's own self
- c) Corruption in politics
- d) Overpopulation

**Answer:** b

**120. Swami Vivekananda's final years were spent mainly at:**

- a) Belur Math
- b) Almora
- c) Kanyakumari
- d) Varanasi

**Answer:** a

**121. Swamiji often referred to which of his brother disciples as Sri Ramakrishna's "spiritual son"?**

- a) Swami Brahmananda
- b) Swami Turiyananda
- c) Swami Trigunatitananda
- d) Swami Premananda

**Answer:** a

**122. Swami Trigunatitananda, mentioned in this chapter, later went to:**

- a) America to spread Vedanta
- b) England to teach yoga
- c) Sri Lanka for missionary work
- d) Himalayas for meditation

**Answer:** a

**123. Who was Sister Nivedita before becoming Swamiji's disciple?**

- a) A schoolteacher from Ireland
- b) A journalist from England
- c) A social worker from France
- d) A nurse from Scotland

**Answer:** a

**124. Which Western admirer did Swamiji call "his friend and mother"?**

- a) Mrs. Ole Bull
- b) Mrs. Sevier
- c) Miss Muller
- d) Josephine MacLeod

**Answer:** d

**125. Captain and Mrs. Sevier were instrumental in founding which Ashrama associated with Swamiji's ideals?**

- a) Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati
- b) Belur Math
- c) Madras Vedanta Centre
- d) Chicago Vedanta Society

**Answer:** a

**126. Who among Swamiji's Indian friends helped him financially during his early wanderings?**

- a) Raja of Khetri
- b) Raja of Alwar
- c) Raja of Mysore
- d) Raja of Jaipur

**Answer:** a

**127. The chapter "Some Men Who Were with Swamiji" reveals Swamiji's:**

- a) Deep sense of gratitude and love for co-workers
- b) Criticism of the West
- c) Indifference to relationships
- d) Disappointment with disciples

**Answer:** a

**128. Who among the following called Swami Vivekananda “the maker of modern India”?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Answer:** b

**129. Tagore said about Swamiji:**

- a) “He harmonized the East and the West.”
- b) “He is the true voice of India’s soul.”
- c) “Study Vivekananda to understand India.”
- d) “He revived the political life of the nation.”

**Answer:** c

**130. Which Indian leader regarded Swamiji as “the spiritual father of modern nationalism”?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Sri Aurobindo
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

**Answer:** c

**131. Romain Rolland, the French Nobel Laureate, described Swamiji as:**

- a) A mystic poet
- b) The greatest figure of the spiritual East
- c) A social reformer
- d) A Hindu monk among thousands

**Answer:** b

**132. John Henry Wright, who helped Vivekananda attend the Chicago Parliament, called him:**

- a) A man without a country
- b) A representative of all humanity
- c) A scholar from India
- d) A wandering monk

**Answer:** b

**133. Mahatma Gandhi once said, “I have gone through his works very thoroughly and after reading them my love for my country became a thousand-fold.”**

What does this reveal about Gandhi's feeling?

- a) Swamiji inspired political rebellion
- b) Swamiji deepened Gandhi's patriotism through spiritual ideals
- c) Gandhi was impressed only by Swamiji's English
- d) Gandhi disagreed with Swamiji

**Answer:** b

**134. “Vivekananda’s words are great music, phrases in the style of Beethoven.”**

– Who said this poetic line?

- a) Romain Rolland
- b) Sister Nivedita
- c) Josephine MacLeod
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer:** a

**135. “He preached unto mankind their divinity and how to make it manifest in every movement of life.”**

– Who said this about Swamiji ?

- a) Sister Nivedita
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Romain Rolland
- d) Sri Aurobindo

**Answer:** a

**136. “It is no wonder that he created a stir in America greater than any other Hindu has created.”**

– Who said this about Swamiji's impact in the West?

- a) William James
- b) Romain Rolland
- c) John Henry Wright
- d) Max Müller

**Answer:** d

**137. “Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man.”**

What is Swamiji's view of education here?

- a) Education draws out inner potential and divinity
- b) Education means memorizing facts
- c) Only Western education is perfect
- d) Education is for livelihood only

**Answer:** a

138. In "Stirring Utterances," Vivekananda compares India to a:

- A) Sleeping lion that must awaken
- B) Flowing river that must be harnessed
- C) Towering mountain that must be climbed
- D) Bright star that must shine alone

**Answer:** a

140. Swamiji said, "*Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life; think of it, dream of it, live on that idea.*"

What is the essence of this statement?

- A) Focus on multiple goals equally to progress
- B) Devote yourself fully to a single purpose for success
- C) Avoid thinking too much about a single goal
- D) Share ideas with everyone to get validation

**Answer:** b

141. Swami Vivekananda said, "*The world is the great gymnasium where we come to make ourselves strong.*"

What does this imply?

- A) Physical strength is the most important goal
- B) Life's challenges are opportunities to develop inner strength
- C) Only spiritual exercises matter in life
- D) Success comes automatically with effort

**Answer:** b

142. "*All power is within you; you can do anything and everything.*"

What does this convey about India's potential?

- A) India should rely entirely on foreign assistance
- B) India has inherent strength that must be awakened
- C) India can succeed only by copying Western nations
- D) Power comes only from wealth and armies

**Answer:** b

**143. Swamiji remarked, "Talk to yourself once in a day, otherwise you may miss meeting an excellent person in this world."**

The underlying meaning is:

- A) Social interaction is unnecessary
- B) Self-reflection is crucial for growth and self-awareness
- C) Talking to others is more important than self-examination
- D) Avoid thinking too much about personal life

**Answer: b**

**144. Swamiji said, "The greatest sin is to think yourself weak."**

What does this signify?

- A) Physical weakness is a moral failure
- B) Undervaluing one's own potential is the real obstacle to progress
- C) Comparing with others ensures growth
- D) Weakness should be accepted as fate

**Answer: b**

**145. According to Swamiji, a teacher's role is to:**

- A) Impose knowledge strictly
- B) Inspire students to develop independence and courage
- C) Evaluate students only through examinations
- D) Encourage rote memorization for success

**Answer: B**

**146. Swamiji criticized education that:**

- A) Encourages thinking and initiative
- B) Produces superficial knowledge without character development
- C) Develops courage and independence
- D) Trains students for moral and social responsibilities

**Answer: B**

**147. Swamiji stated, "Learn everything that is good from others, but do not lose your own identity."**

He advises:

- A) Copy foreign methods blindly
- B) Absorb useful knowledge while preserving individuality
- C) Avoid learning from others
- D) Focus only on traditional methods

**Answer: B**

148. ***"Do not wait for anybody or anything."***

In the context of education, this means:

- A) Dependence on others ensures learning
- B) Personal effort and initiative are essential
- C) Waiting is the most virtuous approach
- D) Teachers alone shape students' success

**Answer: B**

149. ***Swamiji said, "Be not afraid of anything. You will do marvelous work."***

What quality is he urging students to cultivate?

- A) Fearlessness, self-confidence, and initiative
- B) Caution above all
- C) Reliance on others for guidance
- D) Passive observation

**Answer: A**

150. ***Swami Vivekananda emphasized that national integration depends primarily on:***

- A) Political alliances and treaties
- B) Unity of thought, character, and purpose among citizens
- C) Economic strength alone
- D) Following foreign models of governance

**Answer: B**

151. ***Swamiji said, "Strengthen the mind of the nation, and the nation will be strong."***

This implies that national integration requires:

- A) Strict laws and regulations
- B) Cultivation of strong, virtuous, and self-reliant citizens
- C) External defense measures only
- D) Wealth accumulation as a priority

**Answer: B**

152. ***Vivekananda repeatedly calls for "strength" as India's primary need. By "strength" he most closely meant:***

- A) Military dominance
- B) Physical, moral and spiritual vigor in the people
- C) Accumulation of wealth
- D) Political centralization

**Answer: B.**

153. ***Which best captures Vivekananda's stance on renunciation (sannyāsa) for national renewal?***

- A) Total withdrawal from the world is the ideal for all
- B) Renunciation of selfishness coupled with active service to society

- C) Renunciation must be enforced by law
- D) Material pursuits are sinful and must be rejected

**Answer:** B.

**154. When Vivekananda contrasts India and the West, his critique of the West focuses mainly on:**

- A) Its lack of scientific method
- B) Spiritual emptiness and absence of inner values despite material power
- C) Poor art and literature
- D) Weak political institutions

**Answer:** B

**155. Vivekananda's view on the caste system (as practiced) can be summarized as:**

- A) An unchangeable divine order that must be preserved intact
- B) A social evil when rigidly hereditary; duties and merits should matter, not birth
- C) Completely irrelevant and never discussed
- D) A purely religious institution with no social consequences

**Answer:** B.

**156. Which of the following best describes Vivekananda's idea of education?**

- A) Memorization of scriptures
- B) Training only for clerical jobs
- C) Education that builds character, confidence and usefulness to society
- D) Exclusive focus on technical skills

**Answer:** C.

**157. Vivekananda's famous phrase "Atman is Brahman" primarily expresses:**

- A) The superiority of ritual over ethics
- B) The identity of the individual Self with ultimate Reality — a nondual metaphysical claim
- C) A call for political revolt
- D) Legal principles for governance

**Answer:** B

**158. How does Vivekananda propose India should respond to Western missionary activity?**

- A) By copying everything Western missionaries do
- B) By strengthening its own spiritual and social institutions, not by blind imitation
- C) By banning all foreign religions
- D) By isolating India from the world

**Answer:** B.

**159. Which rhetorical strategy does Vivekananda often use to persuade his readers?**

- A) Dry legal argumentation
- B) Emotional appeals to patriotism combined with philosophical reasoning
- C) Descriptive statistics and charts

D) Fictional storytelling exclusively

**Answer:** B

**160. Vivekananda's view on the relation between science and religion is:**

- A) Antagonistic — they cannot coexist
- B) Complementary — Vedanta and true science both seek ultimate truth and can harmonize
- C) Science should replace religion completely
- D) Religion is a subset of scientific method

**Answer:** B.

**161. Vivekananda's notion of “universal acceptance” means:**

- A) Blind toleration of all practices without critique
- B) Recognizing the essential unity behind diverse religious expressions while still critiquing harmful practices
- C) Forcing all religions to adopt the same rituals
- D) Rejecting all religions as false

**Answer:** B.

**161. Which of these statements would Vivekananda most likely agree with regarding national progress?**

- A) Economic growth alone guarantees a nation's greatness
- B) Moral, spiritual and intellectual uplift of the masses is necessary alongside material development
- C) Only elite education matters
- D) Military expansion is the only path to greatness

**Answer:** B.

**162. Vivekananda's use of the youth in his vision is primarily as:**

- A) Consumers of Western goods
- B) Agents of social transformation who must be energized and trained
- C) Keepers of traditional rituals but not change agents
- D) Politicians only

**Answer:** B.

**163. Which Upanishadic teaching underpins Vivekananda's ethic of service and dignity?**

- A) The ritual code of the Vedas only
- B) The teaching of the divinity of the Self (Atman) and seeing the same Self in others
- C) A literal reading of mythological episodes
- D) A strict legalistic interpretation of duty

**Answer:** B.

**164. Which of the following best describes Vivekananda's view on poverty?**

- A) Poverty is a divine test that must not be alleviated
- B) Poverty is a moral and social problem that requires education, uplift and practical measures
- C) Poverty should be ignored as unavoidable
- D) Only charity, never empowerment, is needed

**Answer:** B.

**165. Vivekananda's advice to Indians about Western civilization was to:**

- A) Reject everything Western outright
- B) Learn the West's strengths (organization, science, industry) while preserving India's spiritual strengths
- C) Convert to Western religions
- D) Copy Western fashions without question

**Answer:** B.

**166. When Vivekananda speaks of India's "mission" to the world, he primarily refers to:**

- A) Exporting manufactured goods
- B) Sharing spiritual insights and a message of tolerance and inner strength
- C) Colonizing other lands
- D) Military conquest

**Answer:** B.

**167. Vivekananda's treatment of religious pluralism can best be described as:**

- A) Exclusive — only one religion is true
- B) Pluralistic and non-exclusive — multiple paths to the same truth are valid
- C) Indifferent — he never discussed other faiths
- D) Hostile to all other religions

**Answer:** B.

**167. Which of these is an implication of Vivekananda's "practical Vedanta" for public policy?**

- A) Policies should ignore ethics and focus on GDP only
- B) Social welfare, education, and policies aimed at human dignity are essential priorities
- C) The state should ban all modern science
- D) Legalism without compassion is best

**Answer:** B.

**167. A close reading of Vivekananda shows his attitude toward material progress as:**

- A) Always harmful and to be shunned
- B) Valuable if subordinated to moral and spiritual ends

- C) The only thing that matters for civilization
- D) Irrelevant to national life

**Answer:** B.

**168. Vivekananda's idea of "fearlessness" is meant to produce:**

- A) Recklessness and disregard for others
- B) Moral courage, independence of mind, and readiness to act for truth and service
- C) Blind aggression abroad
- D) Passive acceptance of social wrongs

**Answer:** B

**169. Which of the following best reflects Vivekananda's rhetorical balance in the book?**

- A) Purely abstract metaphysics with no social reference
- B) A mix of lofty metaphysical claims and concrete calls for social reform and education
- C) Only administrative policy prescriptions
- D) Endless historical narration only

**Answer:** B

**170. What incident convinced Narendranath that Sri Ramakrishna had indeed realized God?**

- A) His scholarly knowledge
- B) His miraculous healing
- C) The divine ecstasy and sincerity in his reply
- D) His wealth and influence

**Answer:** C

**171. What vow did Vivekananda take before beginning his journey across India?**

- A) To remain silent for life
- B) To travel barefoot and know the real India
- C) To teach only monks
- D) To go directly to the West

**Answer:** B

**172. During his travels, what did Swami Vivekananda realize about the condition of the Indian masses?**

- A) They were politically free but spiritually weak
- B) They suffered from poverty, ignorance, and lack of education
- C) They were economically prosperous
- D) They had no interest in religion

**Answer:** B

**173. In which year was the Ramakrishna Mission founded?**

- A) 1892
- B) 1897

- C) 1901
- D) 1910

**Answer:** B

**174. Which event marked the first recognition of Vivekananda as a world teacher?**

- A) His Chicago address
- B) His visit to Mysore
- C) His meeting with the Maharaja of Khetri
- D) His debate with missionaries in Calcutta

**Answer:** B

**175. Which event strengthened Vivekananda's faith in the spiritual power of India despite its poverty?**

- A) The kindness and devotion of ordinary villagers during his travels
- B) Western admiration
- C) Political speeches
- D) His meeting with missionaries

**Answer:** B

**176. Why did Vivekananda accept to travel to the West despite hesitation?**

- A) To gain personal fame
- B) To spread the true message of Vedanta and India's spiritual wisdom
- C) To study Western science
- D) To collect donations for temples

**Answer:** B

**177. Which phrase best describes Swami Vivekananda's Chicago speech style?**

- A) Humble yet commanding, rational yet spiritual
- B) Aggressive and dismissive
- C) Emotional but incoherent
- D) Quiet and monotonous

**Answer:** A

**178. Which event symbolizes Vivekananda's universal outlook?**

- A) His speech at the Parliament of Religions
- B) His meeting with Ramakrishna
- C) His renunciation
- D) His stay at Belur Math

**Answer:** A

**179. In 1899, Swamiji started a Bengali Journal to carry forward the ideas propounded by the Ramakrishna Mission. It was called**

- A) Vedanta Kesari
- B) Udbodhan
- C) Brahnavadin
- D) Prabuddha Bharatha

**Answer: B**

**180. Which of these ideas did Swamiji espouse all through his life?**

- A) Have faith in yourself.
- B) Never to live a life of secrecy
- C) Living a life of integrity
- D) All of the above

**Answer: D**