

### **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- A. As outdated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**