

Question bank based on 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth' by Mahatma Gandhi

1. Who is the author of 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth'?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

2. In which language was Gandhi's autobiography originally written?

- a) English
- b) Gujarati
- c) Hindi
- d) Sanskrit

Answer: Gujarati

3. Who translated Gandhi's autobiography into English?

- a) C. F. Andrews
- b) Mahadev Desai
- c) Hermann Kallenbach
- d) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: Mahadev Desai

4. When was the first part of Gandhi's autobiography published?

- a) 1921
- b) 1925
- c) 1930
- d) 1940

Answer: 1925

5. What is the main theme of 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth'?

- a) Political revolution
- b) Spiritual and moral development
- c) Religious philosophy
- d) Indian independence

Answer: Spiritual and moral development

6. What was Gandhi's father's name?

- a) Devchand Gandhi
- b) Karamchand Gandhi

- c) Uttamchand Gandhi
 - d) Harjivan Gandhi
- Answer: Karamchand Gandhi

7. Where was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi born?

- a) Rajkot
- b) Porbandar
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Bombay

Answer: Porbandar

8. What was Gandhi's mother's name?

- a) Jhaverba
- b) Putlibai
- c) Kashibai
- d) Raliatbehn

Answer: Putlibai

9. In which year was Gandhi married to Kasturba?

- a) 1882
- b) 1883
- c) 1884
- d) 1885

Answer: 1883

10. How old was Gandhi when he got married?

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 15
- d) 18

Answer: 13

11. Where did Gandhi go to study law?

- a) Oxford University
- b) University of London
- c) Cambridge University
- d) Paris University

Answer: University of London

12. What was the name of Gandhi's elder brother who helped him go to London?

- a) Raliatbehn

- b) Laxmidas
 - c) Karsandas
 - d) Devdas
- Answer: Laxmidas

13. Which of these vows did Gandhi's mother make him take before leaving for England?

- a) To become a lawyer
- b) Not to touch wine or meat
- c) To return within one year
- d) To adopt British customs

Answer: Not to touch wine or meat

14. Where did Gandhi first practice law in India?

- a) Rajkot
- b) Bombay
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Porbandar

Answer: Bombay

15. Which country did Gandhi go to in 1893 for a legal case?

- a) England
- b) South Africa
- c) America
- d) Canada

Answer: South Africa

16. What incident in South Africa sparked Gandhi's first act of civil disobedience?

- a) Being barred from a hotel
- b) Being thrown off a train
- c) Being refused service in a court
- d) Being overcharged by a coachman

Answer: Being thrown off a train

17. Approximately how many years did Gandhi stay in South Africa initially?

- a) 10 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 15 years

Answer: 21 years

18. What was the name of the first settlement Gandhi established in South Africa?

- a) Sabarmati Ashram
- b) Phoenix Settlement
- c) Tolstoy Farm
- d) Sevagram Ashram

Answer: Phoenix Settlement

19. Which book by John Ruskin greatly influenced Gandhi's economic views?

- a) The Crown of Wild Olive
- b) Unto This Last
- c) Sesame and Lilies
- d) Fors Clavigera

Answer: Unto This Last

20. What was the name of Gandhi's autobiography in Gujarati?

- a) Satyagraha
- b) Satya Na Prayogo
- c) Satya Katha
- d) Satya Darshan

Answer: Satya Na Prayogo

21. Which of these was a fundamental principle for Gandhi?

- a) Violence
- b) Truth
- c) Greed
- d) Hatred

Answer: Truth

22. What does "Satyagraha" literally translate to?

- a) Passive resistance
- b) Truth force
- c) Soul force
- d) Civil disobedience

Answer: Truth force

23. When did Gandhi return to India from South Africa to begin his work there?

- a) 1910
- b) 1915
- c) 1920

d) 1930

Answer: 1915

24. Who was Gandhi's political guru in India?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

25. What was the name of the ashram Gandhi established in Ahmedabad in 1917?

- a) Wardha Ashram
- b) Sabarmati Ashram
- c) Sevagram Ashram
- d) Phoenix Ashram

Answer: Sabarmati Ashram

26. Gandhi's experiment with which fruit led him to believe a diet of fruit alone was optimal?

- a) Banana
- b) Mango
- c) Apple
- d) Guava

Answer: Mango

27. Which close friend from South Africa shared Gandhi's spiritual and dietary experiments?

- a) Henry Polak
- b) Hermann Kallenbach
- c) Albert West
- d) Sonja Schlesin

Answer: Hermann Kallenbach

28. What was the name of the weekly journal Gandhi started in South Africa?

- a) Young India
- b) Indian Opinion
- c) Harijan
- d) Navjivan

Answer: Indian Opinion

29. What was the profession of Gandhi's father, Karamchand Gandhi?

- a) Teacher
- b) Diwan (Chief Minister)
- c) Merchant
- d) Farmer

Answer: Diwan (Chief Minister)

30. Which book by Leo Tolstoy had a profound impact on Gandhi's philosophy?

- a) War and Peace
- b) The Kingdom of God is Within You
- c) Anna Karenina
- d) Resurrection

Answer: The Kingdom of God is Within You

31. What was the name of Gandhi's wife?

- a) Putlibai
- b) Kasturba
- c) Raliatbehn
- d) Sarla

Answer: Kasturba

32. Before going to South Africa, Gandhi briefly worked as a teacher in which Indian city?

- a) Bombay
- b) Rajkot
- c) Porbandar
- d) Ahmedabad

Answer: Rajkot

33. Which illness did Gandhi contract while in London, leading him to experiment with diet?

- a) Smallpox
- b) Pleurisy
- c) Typhoid
- d) Malaria

Answer: Pleurisy

34. What was the name of the system of education Gandhi experimented with at his ashrams?

- a) Montessori
- b) Basic Education (Nai Talim)

- c) Gurukul
 - d) Western Model
- Answer: Basic Education (Nai Talim)

35. Gandhi considered which legendary king his ideal of truthfulness?

- a) Ashoka
- b) Raja Harishchandra
- c) Chandragupta
- d) Vikramaditya

Answer: Raja Harishchandra

36. What was the primary reason for Gandhi's initial failure as a lawyer in Bombay?

- a) Lack of knowledge
- b) Shyness and inability to speak in court
- c) Discrimination
- d) Lack of cases

Answer: Shyness and inability to speak in court

37. Which event led Gandhi to clean his own toilet, breaking a social taboo?

- a) His wife's illness
- b) An incident involving discrimination against a visitor in South Africa
- c) A challenge from a friend
- d) Reading a religious text

Answer: An incident involving discrimination against a visitor in South Africa

38. What was the name of the Indian peasant leader who convinced Gandhi to visit Champaran?

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Rajkumar Shukla
- c) Motilal Nehru
- d) C. F. Andrews

Answer: Rajkumar Shukla

39. Gandhi gave up wearing Western clothes and adopted the Indian dhoti in which year?

- a) 1905
- b) 1921
- c) 1915

d) 1930

Answer: 1921

40. What was the first major public movement Gandhi led in India?

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Champaran Satyagraha
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Salt Satyagraha

Answer: Champaran Satyagraha

41. In which year did the Champaran Satyagraha take place?

- a) 1915
- b) 1917
- c) 1919
- d) 1921

Answer: 1917

42. What was the cause of the Kheda Satyagraha?

- a) Indigo plantation exploitation
- b) Peasants' demand for tax relief due to famine
- c) Textile mill workers' strike
- d) Salt tax

Answer: Peasants' demand for tax relief due to famine

43. Which event horrified Gandhi and made him suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

- a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- b) Chauri Chaura incident
- c) Simon Commission protests
- d) Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: Chauri Chaura incident

44. What title did Rabindranath Tagore bestow upon Gandhi?

- a) Father of the Nation
- b) Mahatma
- c) Satyagrahi
- d) Gurudev

Answer: Mahatma

45. What was the name of the newspaper Gandhi started in Gujarati?

- a) Young India

- b) Navjivan
- c) Indian Opinion
- d) Harijan

Answer: Navjivan

46. Gandhi's famous 21-day fast in 1924 was for:

- a) Removal of untouchability
- b) Hindu-Muslim unity
- c) Independence
- d) Workers' rights

Answer: Hindu-Muslim unity

47. What was the name of the march Gandhi led in 1930 against the salt tax?

- a) Salt March
- b) Dandi March
- c) Quit India March
- d) Swaraj March

Answer: Dandi March

48. How many miles did the Dandi March cover approximately?

- a) 100 miles
- b) 240 miles
- c) 350 miles
- d) 400 miles

Answer: 240 miles

49. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in which year?

- a) 1920
- b) 1931
- c) 1930
- d) 1932

Answer: 1931

50. Gandhi's epic fast in 1932 was against:

- a) The Salt Tax
- b) The Communal Award
- c) The Rowlatt Act
- d) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Answer: The Communal Award

51. The Poona Pact was a result of Gandhi's fast and was signed with:

- a) Lord Irwin
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) Lord Mountbatten
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

Answer: B. R. Ambedkar

52. Where did Gandhi set up the Sevagram Ashram?

- a) Near Ahmedabad
- b) In Wardha, Maharashtra
- c) In Sabarmati
- d) In South Africa

Answer: In Wardha, Maharashtra

53. Who was Gandhi's personal secretary for many years?

- a) C. F. Andrews
- b) Mahadev Desai
- c) Hermann Kallenbach
- d) Pyarelal

Answer: Mahadev Desai

54. The "Quit India" movement was launched in which year?

- a) 1930
- b) 1942
- c) 1935
- d) 1940

Answer: 1942

55. What was Gandhi's slogan for the Quit India Movement?

- a) "Give me blood and I will give you freedom"
- b) "Do or Die"
- c) "Jai Hind"
- d) "Inquilab Zindabad"

Answer: "Do or Die"

56. Where was Gandhi imprisoned after the launch of the Quit India Movement?

- a) Yerwada Jail
- b) Aga Khan Palace
- c) Cellular Jail
- d) Ahmednagar Fort

Answer: Aga Khan Palace

57. Who passed away while imprisoned with Gandhi at the Aga Khan Palace in 1944?

- a) Mahadev Desai
- b) Kasturba Gandhi
- c) Pyarelal
- d) Mirabehn

Answer: Kasturba Gandhi

58. On the day of independence, 15th August 1947, where was Gandhi?

- a) In Delhi
- b) In Calcutta
- c) In Noakhali
- d) In Bombay

Answer: In Calcutta

59. When was Gandhi assassinated?

- a) 15th August 1947
- b) 30th January 1948
- c) 26th January 1948
- d) 2nd October 1949

Answer: 30th January 1948

60. Where was Gandhi assassinated?

- a) Sabarmati Ashram
- b) Birla House, Delhi
- c) Raj Ghat
- d) Aga Khan Palace

Answer: Birla House, Delhi

61. What were Gandhi's last words?

- a) "Do or Die"
- b) "Hey Ram"
- c) "Truth is God"
- d) "Long live the revolution"

Answer: "Hey Ram"

62. Gandhi's autobiography covers his life up until which year?

- a) 1900
- b) 1921
- c) 1920

d) 1948

Answer: 1921

63. What does "Ahimsa" mean?

- a) Truth
- b) Non-violence
- c) Self-rule
- d) Fearlessness

Answer: Non-violence

64. What does "Swaraj" mean?

- a) Non-violence
- b) Self-rule
- c) Truth
- d) Religious freedom

Answer: Self-rule

65. Gandhi's concept of "Sarvodaya" means:

- a) Self-rule
- b) Welfare for all
- c) Non-violence
- d) Truth force

Answer: Welfare for all

66. Which of these was a dietary experiment Gandhi tried?

- a) Eating only nuts
- b) Giving up salt
- c) Eating only fruits
- d) Giving up pulses

Answer: Giving up salt

67. Gandhi believed that the essence of religion could be found in:

- a) Rituals
- b) Truth and Non-violence
- c) Scriptures
- d) Prayer

Answer: Truth and Non-violence

68. Gandhi's favorite devotional song was:

- a) Vande Mataram
- b) Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram

- c) Jana Gana Mana
 - d) Sare Jahan Se Achha
- Answer: Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram

69. What was the name of Gandhi's youngest son?

- a) Harilal
- b) Devdas
- c) Manilal
- d) Ramdas

Answer: Devdas

70. Gandhi's philosophy was influenced by which Western thinker's concept of Civil Disobedience?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Henry David Thoreau
- c) John Locke
- d) Immanuel Kant

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

71. What was the name of the leader from the North-West Frontier Province known as the "Frontier Gandhi"?

- a) Maulana Azad
- b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- c) Khan Abdul Jabbar
- d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Answer: Abdul Ghaffar Khan

72. Gandhi's "Constructive Programme" aimed at:

- a) Building schools
- b) Social reform and self-reliance
- c) Military training
- d) Political campaigning

Answer: Social reform and self-reliance

73. Gandhi strongly advocated for the revival of which industry?

- a) Steel
- b) Hand-spinning and weaving (Khadi)
- c) Agriculture
- d) Mining

Answer: Hand-spinning and weaving (Khadi)

74. The spinning wheel, or Charkha, became a symbol of:

- a) Political power
- b) Economic self-sufficiency
- c) Religious faith
- d) Military strength

Answer: Economic self-sufficiency

75. Gandhi's date of birth, 2nd October, is celebrated worldwide as:

- a) Peace Day
- b) International Day of Non-Violence
- c) Non-Violence Day
- d) Truth Day

Answer: International Day of Non-Violence

76. The title "Mahatma" means:

- a) Great Leader
- b) Great Soul
- c) Father
- d) Teacher

Answer: Great Soul

77. Gandhi's first major fast in India was in 1918 for the mill workers of:

- a) Bombay
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) Calcutta
- d) Madras

Answer: Ahmedabad

78. Which of these books was written by Gandhi?

- a) India Wins Freedom
- b) Hind Swaraj
- c) The Discovery of India
- d) Gitanjali

Answer: Hind Swaraj

79. "Hind Swaraj" was written in which language during a voyage?

- a) English
- b) Gujarati
- c) Hindi
- d) Urdu

Answer: Gujarati

80. Gandhi's concept of "Trusteeship" related to:

- a) Religious trusts
- b) Wealth distribution
- c) Political power
- d) Educational institutions

Answer: Wealth distribution

81. Gandhi considered which language as a unifying force for India?

- a) English
- b) Hindi (Hindustani)
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Gujarati

Answer: Hindi (Hindustani)

82. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919 led Gandhi to return which medal to the British?

- a) Order of the British Empire
- b) Kaiser-i-Hind
- c) Victoria Cross
- d) Bharat Ratna

Answer: Kaiser-i-Hind

83. What was the name of the British General responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- a) Lord Chelmsford
- b) General Dyer
- c) Lord Curzon
- d) General O'Dwyer

Answer: General Dyer

84. Gandhi's philosophy is often described as:

- a) A political strategy
- b) A holistic approach to life
- c) A religious doctrine
- d) An economic theory

Answer: A holistic approach to life

85. Gandhi's impact on the Indian National Congress was to transform it into:

- a) A socialist party
- b) A mass movement
- c) A revolutionary group

d) A parliamentary body

Answer: A mass movement

86. Gandhi's views on women's rights were:

- a) Regressive
- b) Progressive for his time
- c) Indifferent
- d) Aligned with orthodox Hinduism

Answer: Progressive for his time

87. Gandhi's method of conflict resolution was based on:

- a) Legal battles
- b) Dialogue and non-violent pressure
- c) Military strategy
- d) Economic sanctions

Answer: Dialogue and non-violent pressure

88. The Simon Commission was boycotted by Indians because:

- a) It was appointed by the British
- b) It had no Indian members
- c) It supported partition
- d) It recommended more taxes

Answer: It had no Indian members

89. Which of these was one of Gandhi's eleven vows for ashram life?

- a) Poverty
- b) Fearlessness
- c) Silence
- d) Secrecy

Answer: Fearlessness

90. Gandhi's teachings influenced which American civil rights leader?

- a) Malcolm X
- b) Martin Luther King Jr.
- c) Rosa Parks
- d) Frederick Douglass

Answer: Martin Luther King Jr.

91. What was the primary purpose of Gandhi's "Silent Mondays"?

- a) Political protest
- b) Spiritual rest and conservation of energy

- c) A vow of silence
 - d) To avoid British officials
- Answer: Spiritual rest and conservation of energy
92. Gandhi's approach to modern medicine was generally:
- a) Supportive
 - b) Skeptical; he preferred nature cure
 - c) Indifferent
 - d) He rejected it completely
- Answer: Skeptical; he preferred nature cure
93. The "Rowlatt Act" against which Gandhi protested, allowed the British to:
- a) Impose salt tax
 - b) Imprison Indians without trial
 - c) Partition Bengal
 - d) Divide the army
- Answer: Imprison Indians without trial
94. The "Khilafat Movement" was supported by Gandhi to:
- a) Win Muslim support for Independence
 - b) Restore the Ottoman Caliphate
 - c) Promote Hindu-Muslim unity
 - d) Protest against the British
- Answer: Promote Hindu-Muslim unity
95. Gandhi's vision for India's villages was centred on:
- a) Industrialization
 - b) Self-sufficiency and decentralization
 - c) Becoming part of global trade
 - d) Urban migration
- Answer: Self-sufficiency and decentralization
96. What was the name of the British Prime Minister during the Salt Satyagraha?
- a) Winston Churchill
 - b) Ramsay MacDonald
 - c) Clement Attlee
 - d) Stanley Baldwin
- Answer: Ramsay MacDonald
97. The "August Offer" of 1940 was rejected by Gandhi because it:
- a) Proposed partition

- b) Did not promise immediate independence
 - c) Was made without consulting Indians
 - d) Granted too many powers to princes
- Answer: Did not promise immediate independence

98. The "Cripps Mission" of 1942 failed because it:

- a) Offered dominion status
 - b) Did not guarantee full independence
 - c) Was rejected by the Muslim League
 - d) Was too complex
- Answer: Did not guarantee full independence

99. The "Cabinet Mission Plan" of 1946 was initially:

- a) Rejected by Gandhi
- b) Accepted by Gandhi
- c) Accepted by the Muslim League
- d) Rejected by the Congress

Answer: Accepted by Gandhi

100. Gandhi's principle of "Aparigraha" means:

- a) Non-stealing
- b) Non-possession
- c) Non-violence
- d) Fearlessness

Answer: Non-possession

101. Gandhi's principle of "Asteya" means:

- a) Non-possession
- b) Non-stealing
- c) Non-violence
- d) Fearlessness

Answer: Non-stealing

102. Gandhi's first encounter with racial discrimination in South Africa happened in which city?

- a) Durban
 - b) Pietermaritzburg
 - c) Pretoria
 - d) Johannesburg
- Answer: Pietermaritzburg

103. What was the name of the law firm where Gandhi worked in South Africa?

- a) Gandhi & Polak
- b) Dada Abdulla & Co.
- c) Gandhi, Kallenbach & Associates
- d) He had his own firm

Answer: Dada Abdulla & Co.

104. Gandhi's legal career in South Africa primarily involved cases for the:

- a) British government
- b) Indian merchant community
- c) Zulu population
- d) Mining companies

Answer: Indian merchant community

105. During the Boer War, Gandhi organized an Indian:

- a) Protest
- b) Ambulance corps
- c) Boycott
- d) Strike

Answer: Ambulance corps

106. Gandhi's "Black Act" protest in South Africa was against:

- a) The law banning Indian immigration
- b) The law requiring Indians to carry registration certificates
- c) The law segregating trains
- d) The law taxing Indians

Answer: The law requiring Indians to carry registration certificates

107. The "Great March" of 1913 in South Africa was for the rights of:

- a) Indian merchants
- b) Indian indentured laborers
- c) The Zulu people
- d) Women

Answer: Indian indentured laborers

108. Gandhi's first jail experience was in:

- a) India
- b) South Africa
- c) England
- d) He was never jailed

Answer: South Africa

109. Gandhi's term of imprisonment in South Africa in 1908 was for:

- a) Leading a protest march
- b) Refusing to register
- c) Sedition
- d) Contempt of court

Answer: Refusing to register

110. Who was the British suffragist and theosophist who influenced Gandhi in London?

- a) Mirabehn (Madeleine Slade)
- b) Annie Besant
- c) Sonja Schlesin
- d) Sarojini Naidu

Answer: Annie Besant

111. Gandhi's famous statement, "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind," exemplifies:

- a) Satyagraha
- b) Ahimsa
- c) Swaraj
- d) Sarvodaya

Answer: Ahimsa

112. Gandhi's concept of "Ram Rajya" envisioned:

- a) A theocratic Hindu state
- b) A utopian state of truth and justice
- c) A kingdom ruled by Lord Ram
- d) A socialist state

Answer: A utopian state of truth and justice

113. Gandhi's views on industrialization were:

- a) Supportive of large-scale industries
- b) Critical; he favored small-scale village industries
- c) Indifferent
- d) He had no clear views

Answer: Critical; he favored small-scale village industries

114. The "Champaran Agrarian Act" was a result of Gandhi's Satyagraha and benefited:

- a) Mill workers
- b) Indigo farmers

- c) Salt producers
 - d) Textile weavers
- Answer: Indigo farmers

115. The "Bardoli Satyagraha" of 1928 was led by:

- a) Gandhi
 - b) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) C. R. Das
- Answer: Vallabhbhai Patel

116. Gandhi's relationship with Jawaharlal Nehru was that of a:

- a) Political rival
 - b) Fatherly mentor and friend
 - c) Distant acquaintance
 - d) Teacher and student
- Answer: Fatherly mentor and friend

117. The place where Gandhi was cremated in Delhi is now called:

- a) Shanti Van
 - b) Raj Ghat
 - c) Vijay Ghat
 - d) Shakti Sthal
- Answer: Raj Ghat

118. Gandhi's autobiography was first serialized in which journal?

- a) Young India
 - b) Navjivan
 - c) Harijan
 - d) Indian Opinion
- Answer: Navjivan

119. Gandhi considered his life to be a series of:

- a) Political battles
 - b) Experiments with Truth
 - c) Religious pilgrimages
 - d) Social reforms
- Answer: Experiments with Truth

120. For Gandhi, the means were as important as the:

- a) Results

b) Ends

c) Goals

d) Victory

Answer: Ends

121. Gandhi's philosophy was rooted in the belief that all religions:

a) Should merge into one

b) Are equal paths to truth

c) Are fundamentally different

d) Are man-made

Answer: Are equal paths to truth

122. Gandhi's term for self-rule or independence was:

a) Swadeshi

b) Swaraj

c) Satyagraha

d) Ahimsa

Answer: Swaraj

123. Gandhi's advocacy for "Swadeshi" meant promoting:

a) Foreign goods

b) Home-grown industries and goods

c) Industrial goods

d) Military goods

Answer: Home-grown industries and goods

124. The "Nobel Peace Prize" was awarded to Gandhi:

a) In 1947

b) Never

c) In 1948, posthumously

d) He refused it

Answer: Never

125. Gandhi's famous letter to Adolf Hitler was written to:

a) Support him

b) Plead for peace

c) Threaten him

d) Congratulate him

Answer: Plead for peace

126. Gandhi's vision for education emphasized:

- a) Learning from books only
- b) Learning a craft alongside academics
- c) Military training
- d) Religious studies only

Answer: Learning a craft alongside academics

127. The "Harijan" newspaper was started by Gandhi to:

- a) Advocate for independence
- b) Promote the cause of Dalits (the communities facing untouchability)
- c) Spread religious teachings
- d) Criticize the British

Answer: Promote the cause of Dalits (the communities facing untouchability)

128. The "Vaikom Satyagraha" was related to:

- a) Salt tax
- b) Temple entry for Dalits
- c) Farmer's rights
- d) Mill workers' wages

Answer: Temple entry for Dalits

129. Gandhi's "Talisman" was a message about considering the welfare of the:

- a) Richest and strongest
- b) Poorest and weakest
- c) Middle class
- d) British rulers

Answer: Poorest and weakest

130. The book "Gandhi: An Autobiography" is a translation of:

- a) Satyagraha in South Africa
- b) The Story of My Experiments with Truth
- c) Hind Swaraj
- d) Key to Health

Answer: The Story of My Experiments with Truth

131. Gandhi's secretary, Mahadev Desai, died in:

- a) Sabarmati Ashram
- b) Aga Khan Palace prison

- c) Yerwada Jail
 - d) During the Dandi March
- Answer: Aga Khan Palace prison

132. Kasturba Gandhi is also affectionately known as:

- a) Mata
 - b) Ba
 - c) Amma
 - d) Didi
- Answer: Ba

133. The "Aga Khan Palace" was donated to India by the Aga Khan in memory of:

- a) Kasturba Gandhi
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Mahadev Desai
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

134. The United Nations declared Gandhi's birthday, October 2nd, as the International Day of Non-Violence in:

- a) 1948
- b) 2007
- c) 1969
- d) 2010

Answer: 2007

135. Gandhi's autobiography ends with the year 1920 because he believed:

- a) His later life was too political
 - b) His experiments with truth were largely over
 - c) He had no more time to write
 - d) The later part was not important
- Answer: His experiments with truth were largely over

136. Which of these was a key figure at the Tolstoy Farm in South Africa?

- a) Mir Alam
 - b) Herman Kallenbach
 - c) General Smuts
 - d) Lord Milner
- Answer: Herman Kallenbach

137. Gandhi's non-violent protest in South Africa was known by what specific term?

- a) Swaraj
- b) Satyagraha
- c) Hartal
- d) Dharna

Answer: Satyagraha

138. What significant honor did Gandhi receive from the British Empire in 1915, which he later returned?

- a) Kaiser-i-Hind medal
- b) Order of the British Empire
- c) Victoria Cross
- d) Bharat Ratna

Answer: Kaiser-i-Hind medal

139. Which Indian state was the starting point of Gandhi's Dandi March?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Gujarat
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: Gujarat

140. What was the original profession Gandhi's family intended for him before law?

- a) Teacher
- b) Diwan (like his father)
- c) Merchant
- d) Doctor

Answer: Diwan (like his father)