



Date : 27th Nov 2023

General Knowledge - Mahatma Gandhi

English

Q:1 At what age Mahatma Gandhi entered the local school in Rajkot, near his home, where he studied the rudiments of arithmetic, history, the Gujarati language and geography?

1. 8
2. 10
3. 9
4. 11

Q:2 In which of the following year Mahatma Gandhi's father Karamchand Gandhi left Porbandar for the smaller state of Rajkot?

1. 1874
2. 1870
3. 1878
4. 1872

Q:3 Mahatma Gandhi undertook several hunger strikes to stop the religious violence. The last of these was begun in Delhi on 12 January 1948 when he was years.

1. 71
2. 75
3. 76
4. 78

Q:4 For how many years Mahatma Gandhi went on to live in South Africa?

1. 21
2. 15
3. 18
4. 11

Q:5 When did Mahatma Gandhi move to South Africa to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit?

1. 1890
2. 1893
3. 1897
4. 1895

Q:6 Which among the following newspapers/journals was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi?

1. Young India
2. Navajivan
3. Harijan

4. New India

Q:7 From which ashrama did Mahatma Gandhi start the 'Dandi March' ?

1. Sabarmati
2. Pavnar
3. Sewagram
4. Ramanandiya

Q:8 In which year did Mahatma Gandhi lead the Champaran movement against the indigo planters?

1. 1915
2. 1918
3. 1917
4. 1916

Q:9 Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and which leader?

1. Periyar
2. B. R. Ambedkar
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Lord Irwin

Q:10 Where did Mahatma Gandhi die?

1. Porbandar
2. New Delhi
3. Kolkata
4. Ahmedabad



Date : 27th Nov 2023

General Knowledge - Mahatma Gandhi

English

Answer Key

1. (3)	2. (1)	3. (4)	4. (1)	5. (2)
6. (4)	7. (1)	8. (3)	9. (2)	10. (2)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **9**

At age 9, Gandhi entered the local school in Rajkot, near his home. There, he studied the rudiments of arithmetic, history, the Gujarati language and geography. At the age of 11, he joined the High School in Rajkot, Alfred High School. He was an average student, won some prizes, but was a shy and tongue tied student, with no interest in games; his only companions were books and school lessons.

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **1874**

In 1874, Gandhi's father Karamchand left Porbandar for the smaller state of Rajkot, where he became a counsellor to its ruler, the Thakur Sahib; though Rajkot was a less prestigious state than Porbandar, the British regional political agency was located there, which gave the state's diwan a measure of security.

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **78**

He undertook several hunger strikes to stop the religious violence. The last of these was begun in Delhi on 12 January 1948 when he was 78. The belief that Gandhi had been too resolute in his defense of both Pakistan and Indian Muslims spread among some Hindus in India.

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **21**

He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. It was here that Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights.

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **1893**

Born and raised in a Hindu family in coastal Gujarat, Gandhi trained in the law at the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar at age 22 in June 1891. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, he moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit.

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **New India**.

New India was a daily newspaper founded by Annie Besant in 1941.

Young India was a weekly journal founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1919.

Navajivan was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1929.

Harijan was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Sabarmati**.

Situated in the north of Ahmedabad center, Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat was once home to Mahatma Gandhi and his wife Kasturba.

The ashram is located in the stretch of Sabarmati River and surrounded by peace and tranquility.

This is also the place where from where Gandhi began his Dandi March.

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **1917**.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India.

It was a farmer's uprising that took place in the Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period.

The Champaran Satyagraha gave direction to India's youth and freedom struggle, which was tottering between moderates who prescribed Indian participation within the British colonial system, and the extremists from Bengal who advocated the use of violent methods to topple the British colonialists in India.

Q:9 The correct option is **option 2** i.e. **B. R. Ambedkar**.

B R Ambedkar In 1932, B R Ambedkar negotiated the **Poona Pact with Mahatma Gandhi**. The background to the Poona Pact was the Communal Award of August 1932 which provided a separate electorate for depressed classes.

The pact signifies a solution derived by amalgamating two different ideologies (**Ambedkar: Political Approach and Gandhi: Social Approach**), striving to achieve a common goal for the upliftment of one of the most vulnerable sections of Indian society.

Representation Of Depressed Classes: In a settlement negotiated with Mahatma Gandhi, Ambedkar agreed for depressed class candidates to be elected by a **joint electorate**.



Date : 27th Nov 2023

General Knowledge - Mahatma Gandhi

English

It was also conceded that **something concrete had to be done** to give depressed classes a **political voice**.

Madan Mohan Malaviya signed it on behalf of Gandhi.

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **New Delhi**.

Mahatma Gandhi:

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on 30 January 1948 in the compound of Birla House (now Gandhi Smriti), a large mansion in New Delhi.

In 1914, Gandhi returned to India and lived a life of abstinence and spirituality on the periphery of Indian politics.

In his most famous campaign of civil disobedience, Gandhi and his followers marched to the Arabian Sea, where they made their own salt by evaporating seawater.

In an effort to end India's religious strife, he resorted to fasts and visits to the troubled areas.

He was on one such vigil in New Delhi when Nathuram Godse, a Hindu extremist who objected to Gandhi's tolerance for the Muslims, fatally shot him.

