

1. Betty Reardon defined ----- as “learning intended to prepare the learners to contribute towards the achievement of peace”.
A) Conflict management B) Peace education
C) Social work education D) International relations
2. The present director of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute:
A) Johan Galtung B) Judith Brown
C) Dan Smith D) None of these
3. Author of the book ‘Saga of Satyagraha’
A) R. R. Diwakar B) Pyarelal
C) Raveendra Varma D) Jayaprakash Narayan
4. The process which assist the parties in dispute to reach an agreement, where the parties in dispute themselves set the conditions of the settlement to be reached, and the third party does not impose any decisions on the parties, but merely act as a facilitator involved in improving the dialogue between the parties?
A) Litigation B) Mediation
C) Adjudication D) Arbitration
5. In which tradition does the word ‘shalom’, often translated as peace and seems to stand for a relationship between Jahve and His chosen people of Israel, a contract that sooner or later will result in justice and prosperity for that people?
A) Islamic tradition B) Christian tradition
C) Roman tradition D) Hebrew tradition
6. What is the process that occurs when resources are consumed at a faster rate than of replacement?
A) Depletion of natural resources
B) Ecological crisis
C) Environmental disaster
D) Famine
7. While Gandhi was in South Africa he expressed his ideas through:
A) Young India B) Indian Opinion
C) Navajeevan D) Harijan
8. The energy that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the availability of future generations to their own needs:
A) Electric energy B) Sustainable energy
C) Fossil Fuel Energy D) Atomic energy

9. The founder of the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights (PUCLDR), which was re-christened as People's Union for Civil Liberties(PUCL), a human rights body:
A) Vinoba Bhave B) V.M. Tarkunde
C) J.B. Kripalini D) Jayaprakash Narayan
10. Both Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan were awarded posthumously -----, the highest civilian award of the Republic of India.
A) Bharat Ratna B) Padma Vibhushan
C) Padma shree D) Padma Bhushan
11. The revolution which is a combination of seven revolutions, viz.,political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual; and is in tune with the ideals of Sarvodaya:
A) Green revolution B) White revolution
C) Total revolution D) Cultural revolution
12. "I (Gandhi) am not at all concerned with appearing to be consistent. What I am concerned with is my readiness to obey the call of truth, my God from moment to moment, and, therefore when anybody finds my inconsistency between any two writings of mine, if he has still faith in my sanity, he would do well to choose----- on the same subject.
A) Neither of the two B) Inner Voice
C) Latter of the two D) First of the two
13. The fundamental condition of non-violence is love, and pure unselfish love is impossible without unsullied -----.
A) Purity of mind and body B) Practice of celibacy
C) Practice of truth D) Practice of ashram vows
14. What was the objection Gandhi had to machinery?
A) The size of the machinery B) The craze for machinery
C) Imported machinery D) The poor quality of machinery
15. Gandhi wanted to save ----- not for a fraction of mankind, but for all.
A) Capital B) Natural resources
C) Money and time D) Time and labour
16. Gandhi himself considered body itself as the purest piece of mechanism. What was his position if it became a hindrance to the highest flights of the soul?
A) It has to be accepted B) It has to be rejected
C) It has to be ignored D) Indifferent
17. The machine, like the body, is useful if and only to the extent that it subserves the -----.
A) Growth of the soul
B) Material growth
C) Material and spiritual growth
D) Economic development

18. In 1921, Gandhi when writing about it, said: "It teaches the gospel of love in place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It pits soul force against brute force". What does 'it' refer to?
- A) The Bhagavad Gita
 B) Good work
 C) Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule
 D) Small is beautiful
19. Gandhi said, "This doctor of our village industries shows that only through them we shall arrive at the economy of permanence in the place of that of the fleeting nature we see around us at present". Whom did Gandhi refer as the doctor of our village industries?
- A) Bharatan Kumarappa B) Vinoba Bhave
 C) C. F Andrews D) J. C. Kumarappa
20. The quarterly journal published by Gandhi Peace Foundation, Delhi:
- A) Ahimsa - Non-violence B) Gandhi Marg
 C) Anasakthi D) Poornodaya
21. About whom did Gandhi say,"-----is an incarnation of Ahimsa-infinite love, which means infinite capacity for suffering"?
- A) Vinoba Bhave B) Harichandra
 C) Woman D) Jesus Christ
22. The Chipko slogan, "ecology is permanent economy" was coined by:
- A) Chandi Prasad Bhatt B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
 C) Gaura Devi D) Sudesh Devi
23. The Environmental Movement founded and led by Panduranga Hegde:
- A) Chipko Movement B) Narmada Bachavo Antholan
 C) Koodankulam Movement D) Appiko Movement
24. The Community of Ark founded by Lanza Del Vasto was a community of workers. Which principle expounded by Gandhi and Tolstoy did they strongly believe and practice?
- A) Simple life B) Bread labour
 C) Purity of means D) Fearlessness
25. Who was selected as leader of the Montgomery Improvement Association which was formed to boycott the transit system?
- A) Martin Luther King Jr. B) Rosa Park
 C) Nelson Mandela D) Desmond Tutu
26. A series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Arab world in the early 2010s:
- A) Arab winter B) Muslim Brotherhood
 C) Arab spring D) Jasmine revolution

27. What is the process similar to an informal trial where an impartial third party hears each side of a dispute and issues a decision; the parties may agree to have the decision be binding or non-binding?
 A) Litigation B) Mediation C) Adjudication D) Arbitration
28. The higher education institution in India which chose to place Shanti Sena in the place of National Cadet Corps:
 A) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahemadabad
 B) Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag
 C) Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram
 D) Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan
29. Gandhi observed that they are not test of a high and pure civilization. Which are they?
 A) Doctors and lawyers B) Railways and hospitals
 C) Science and technology D) Modern and English education
30. About whom did Gandhi say, he “taught us that the English had sucked our life blood”?
 A) Dadabhai Navroji B) Balagangadhar Tilak
 C) Motilal Nehru D) M.N. Roy
31. Gandhi used the words sterile woman and a prostitute to denote which institution?
 A) British Monarchy B) British Parliament
 C) British Judiciary D) Political Party
32. Who called the British Parliament ‘talking shop of the world’?
 A) J.S. Mill B) Rousseau C) Carlyle D) Hegel
33. “The English have not taken India; we have given it to them. They are not in India because of their strength, but because we keep them”. Whose words are these?
 A) Mahatma Gandhi B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 C) Rabindranath Tagore D) VinobaBhave
34. According to Gandhi, the mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty is:
 A) Dharma B) Self-realization
 C) Ahimsa D) Civilization
35. In 1982, who was honoured with the Right Livelihood Award for “forging and implementing a new vision uniting ecological concern with disarmament, social justice and human rights”.
 A) Sunderlal Bahuguna B) Petra Kelly
 C) Vandana Shiva D) Masanobu Fukuvoka
36. True knowledge of ----- breaks down the barriers between faith and faith.
 A) Ideology B) Religion C) Science D) God
37. As a system, what is inconsistent with non-violent structure of society?
 A) Decentralization B) Democratic centralization
 C) Centralization D) Direct democracy

38. To Gandhi, the term cow protection in its finer and spiritual sense means:
A) Sarvodaya B) Protection of every living creature
C) Practice of non-violence D) Protection of the weak
39. What represents violence in concentrated and organized form?
A) The State B) The military
C) The revolution D) Large scale industrialization
40. According to Gandhi, they must not be violent in thought, word or deed towards the enemy or among themselves. Who are they?
A) Members of the congress party
B) Shanti Sena Volunteers
C) Satyagrahis
D) Inmates of Harijan ashram
41. What is considered to be the last weapon in the armoury of the votary of Ahimsa?
A) Nonco-operation B) Satyagraha
C) Boycott D) Fast
42. The first problem that a village worker should take up when he begins his work in a village according to Gandhi was:
A) Removal of untouchability B) Sanitation
C) Alcoholism D) Leprosy
43. My (Gandhi's) idea of ----- is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet independent for many others in which dependence is a necessity.
A) Village Swaraj B) Sarvodaya Samaj
C) Sarva Seva Sangh D) Ramarajya
44. What was Gandhi's goal of education after India obtains self-rule?
A) Make self-reliant
B) Cultivate patriotism
C) Cultivate non-violent behavior
D) Character- building
45. Who defined "culture of peace as a culture that promotes peace"?
A) Kathleen M. Weigert B) Johan Galtung
C) Maria Ressa D) Mahatma Gandhi
46. Whom did Gandhi refer when he said "they have enslaved India, have accentuated Hindu –Mohamedan dissensions and have confirmed English authority"?
A) Lawyers B) Doctors
C) East India Company D) Indian Kings
47. Gandhi observed that our forefathers saw that our real happiness and health consisted in the proper use of our ----- .
A) Wisdom B) Natural resources
C) Hands and feet D) Spiritual resources

48. Gandhi observed that our forefathers saw the kings and their swords were inferior to the sword of ethics, and they, therefore, held the sovereigns of the earth to be inferior to the -----.
- A) Brahmins B) Man of letters
C) Rishis and the Fakirs D) Philosophers
49. According to Gandhi, the tendency of the Indian civilization is to elevate the moral wellbeing , that of the western civilization is to propagate;
- A) Belief in God B) Materialism C) Athesim D) Immorality
50. Author of Gandhi's first biography "M.K.Gandhi: An Indian Patriot in South Africa" published in 1909:
- A) Joseph J. Doke B) Ramachandra Guha
C) Louis Fischer D) C.F. Andrews
51. What is patriotism for Gandhi?
- A) Participation in freedom struggle
B) Sacrifice for the nation
C) The welfare of the whole people of India
D) Practice of non-violence in life
52. To arm India on a large scale is to ----- it.
- A) Empower B) Europeanize C) Indianize D) Modernize
53. To what did Gandhi compare the inviolable connection between the means and the end?
- A) Father and mother B) Happiness and sorrow
C) Love and affection D) The seed and the tree
54. According to Gandhi, what is the result of performance of duty?
- A) Real rights B) Real happiness
C) Self-realization D) Compassion
55. J.C. Kumarappa in his book, 'Why the Village Movement' opined that every village school that handle the children under eight must be in the hands of:
- A) Men B) Both Men and Women
C) Women D) Elders of the village
56. "Peace is clearly impossible without the Great Powers of the earth renouncing their imperialistic design. This again seems impossible without great nations ceasing to believe in soul-destroying competition and to desire to multiply wants and, therefore, to increase their material possessions." Whose words are these?
- A) Johan Galtung B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Mother Teresa D) Jayaprakash Narayan
57. In Gandhian approach, 'peace' is not an external phenomenon, but an inbuilt ingredient of a:
- A) Life-style B) Way of life
C) Way of behavior D) Culture

58. The Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in:
 A) 1914 B) 1932 C) 1939 D) 1920
59. The Peace Research Institute at Oslo and International Peace Research Association was founded by:
 A) Wangari Maathai B) Pope John Paul II
 C) Johan Galtung D) Noam Chomsky
60. To Martin Luther King Jr, “true peace is not merely the absence of tension. It is the presence of -----”
 A) Justice B) Equality
 C) Non-discrimination D) Fraternity
61. Johan Galtung refers ‘it’ to a form of violence wherein social structures or social institutions harm people by preventing them from meeting their basic needs. What does ‘it’ stand for?
 A) Racial discrimination B) Economic disparity
 C) Physical violence D) Structural violence
62. Conflict transformation is to envision and respond to the ebb and flow of social conflict as life-giving opportunities for creating constructive change processes that reduce violence, increase justice in direct interaction and social structures, and respond to real-life. Whose definition is this?
 A) Noam Chomsky B) Paul John Lederach
 C) Lanza Del Vasto D) Cesar Chavez
63. The force of love and pity is infinitely greater than the force of -----.
 A) Political power B) Economic power
 C) Arms D) The state
64. Gandhi felt that the following words of a poet are scientific truth. “Of religion, pity, or love, is the root, as egotism of the body. Therefore we should not abandon pity so long as we are alive”. Who is the poet?
 A) Kabir B) Tulasidas C) Surdas D) Mirabai
65. In Hind Swaraj, Gandhi observed: History, as we know it, is a record of the wars of the world, and so there is a proverb among English men that a nation which has no history, that is, no wars is a -----.
 A) Happy nation B) Welfare state
 C) Powerless nation D) Powerful nation
66. Gandhi observed that “the fact that there are so many men still alive in the world shows that it is based not on the force of arms but on the force of -----.”
 A) People’s power B) Love of fellow being
 C) Mutual faith D) Truth or love

67. Arrange in chronological order.
1. Foundation of Sarvodaya Samaj and the Sarva Seva Sangh
 2. Gandhi studied Gita and Ruskin's *Unto This Last* which led to a revolutionary change in his life; and he established 'Phoenix settlement'
 3. Jayaprakash Narayan was honoured with Magsaysay award for his peace efforts
 4. Vinoba Bhave left home and reached Kashi in search of spirituality
- A) 4, 1, 3, 2 B) 1, 4, 2, 3 C) 2, 4, 1, 3 D) 3, 2, 1, 4
68. In Hind Swaraj, Gandhi called the method of securing rights by personal suffering as:
- A) Passive resistance
 - B) Self-sacrifice
 - C) Non-possession and poverty
 - D) Civil disobedience
69. "If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul-force. It involves -----." Said Gandhi
- A) Performance of duty
 - B) Expression of patriotism
 - C) Sacrifice of self
 - D) Sacrifice for freedom
70. In Hind Swaraj, what are the four things Gandhi insisted that the passive resisters who want to serve the country should do?
- A) Observe non-violence, practice brahmacharya, experience truth and cultivate patriotism
 - B) Observe celibacy, practice of simple life, experience high thinking and adopt affluence
 - C) Observe perfect chastity, adopt poverty, follow truth, and cultivate fearlessness
 - D) Observe vegetarianism, non-consumption of alcohol, practice of truth, and cultivate bravery
71. Gandhi felt that the ----- is probably responsible for more misery in the world than opium.
- A) Machinery
 - B) Industrialization
 - C) Western education
 - D) Sword
72. Pyarelal observed that health is a matter not only of right food, but food that is grown from -----.
- A) Healthy soil
 - B) Organic farming
 - C) Using chemical fertilizers
 - D) Own villages
73. ----- of the opponent can have no place in the strategy of non-violence.
- A) Suppression
 - B) Total defeat
 - C) Physical torture
 - D) Abusing
74. In a non-violent struggle, one will seek not to destroy the power of the opponent, but to annex his power by effecting a change -----.
- A) of his attitude
 - B) in his ideology
 - C) in his perspective
 - D) in his body

75. What is common to practice of both violence and non-violence?
 A) Cultivation of love B) Cultivation of compassion
 C) Cultivation of bravery D) Cultivation of sense of power
76. Author of 'The Spiritual Basis of Satyagraha':
 A) Vinoba Bhave B) Jayaprakash Narayan
 C) Ravindra Varma D) Bharatan Kumarappa
77. Gandhi wrote, "I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind, and spirit". This statement is about:
 A) Education B) Prayer
 C) Reading of holy books D) Spiritual training
78. It is not the end of education nor even the beginning. What is 'it'?
 A) Get employed B) Literacy
 C) Self-realization D) Political awareness
79. The scheme of education which recommends a course of seven years compulsory basic education for boys and girls from the age of seven to fourteen and where medium of instruction has to be a craft, like spinning, around which all subjects are taught:
 A) Scheme of vocational education
 B) Inclusive education
 C) Macaulay scheme of education
 D) Wardha scheme of education
80. What is Gandhi's feeling about the education that Macaulay laid foundation?
 A) It enlightened us B) It enslaved us
 C) It cultivated scientific spirit D) It facilitated literacy
81. -----occupies first position in education according to Gandhi.
 A) Learning by doing B) Craft centered education
 C) Ethical education D) Indigenous education
82. The author of the book 'Economic History of India' made Gandhi weep while reading it.
 A) Dadabhai Navroji B) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
 C) Balgangadher Tilak D) R.C. Dutt
83. According to Gandhi, what is the chief symbol of modern civilization and which represent a great sin?
 A) Machinery B) Industrialization
 C) Urbanization D) Parliamentary democracy
84. Impoverished India can become free, but it will be hard for an India which made through ----- to regain its freedom.
 A) Violence B) Immorality C) Non-violence D) Democracy

85. What did Gandhi compare to a snake-hole which may contain from one to a hundred snakes?
- A) Western civilization B) Urbanization
C) Violence D) Machinery
86. Match the following:
- | | |
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| a. The Kingdom of God is Within You | 1. John Ruskin |
| b. Civilization, its Cause and Cure | 2. Leo Tolstoy |
| c. On the Duty of Civil Disobedience | 3. Edward Carpenter |
| d. Unto This Last | 4. Henry David Thoreau |
- A) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
87. The alternative proposed by E.F. Schumacker when he challenged the doctrine of economic, technological and scientific specialization:
- A) Welfare economics
B) A synthesis of traditional and modern technology
C) A system of intermediate technology
D) Agro-based industry
88. Whose first duty is the dedication of himself to the service of his immediate neighbours?
- A) A Christian B) A patriot
C) A votary of non-violence D) A votary of swadeshi
89. Narayan Desai observed that Gandhi's great insistence upon ----- created a synthesis between the revolutionary, the revolution and the objective of the revolution.
- A) Purity of means B) Non-violence
C) Satyagraha D) Home rule
90. The place is considered as the most important training centre of Gandhi's satyagraha, providing opportunities for inward training in spiritual qualities and the skills to face all sorts of hardships in the struggle for independence.
- A) Tolstoy farm B) Sevagram
C) Ashram at Sabarmati D) Pheonix settlement
91. The movement in which women participated in greatest numbers and because of it, a tremendous feeling of awakening was created in the minds of Indian women.
- A) Salt satyagraha
B) Quit India Movement
C) Champaran Satyagraha
D) The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-32
92. Reading of the book 'Plea for vegetarianism' left deep impression on Gandhi and he became a vegetarian by choice. Who is the author of the book?
- A) Sir Edwin Arnold B) Blavatsky
C) A.W. Baker D) Henry Salt

93. Gandhi's great discovery,----- was born out of his synthesis of the twin values of Truth and Non-violence.
 A) Swaraj B) Sarvodaya C) Satyagraha D) Swadeshi
94. The book by Dadabhai Navroji which discussed the drain of resources to England:
 A) Economic History of India B) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
 C) Asian Drama D) Discovery of India
95. Match the following:
 a. Rambha 1. Gandhi's elder sister
 b. Laxmi 2. Gandhi's childhood maid
 c. Ukabhai 3. Daughter of Dadabhai
 d. Raliatba 4. The scavenger
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
 C) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 D) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
96. In his Auto biography, Gandhi has revealed that he had an inclination to become a:
 A) Lawyer B) Architect C) Journalist D) Doctor
97. Arrange in chronological order:
 1. Gujarati translation of 'Unto the Last'
 2. The formation of Indian national congress
 3. The launch of the Indian Opinion
 4. Gandhi sailed from Bombay to England to study Law
- A) 2, 4, 3, 1 B) 1, 3, 4, 2 C) 3, 2, 4, 1 D) 4, 2, 1, 3
98. Gandhi has expressed that 'my young mind tried to unify the teaching of the Gita, The light of Asia, and the Sermon on the Mount'. What was the unifying factor?
 A) Motiveless action B) Spirituality
 C) Faith in God D) The renunciation
99. Gandhi, while he was a student in London observed that a fusion of two principles took place; a harmony was achieved, which lasted throughout his life. What were the two principles that became one indivisible piece?
 A) Love and service B) Material and Spiritual life
 C) Ethics and religion D) Truth and non-violence
100. -----is a component of constructive programme and also is an Ashram vow.
 A) Village sanitation B) Removal of untouchability
 C) Khadi D) Swadeshi
101. Which maxim enabled Gandhi to see God face to face as it were?
 A) God is love B) God is Truth
 C) Truth is God D) Love of neighbour
102. According to Gandhi, what forms the first article of his faith and last article of his creed?
 A) Celibacy B) Non-violence C) Fearlessness D) Tolerance

103. German architect who gave Gandhi his farm extending 1,100 acres of land free of charge to start 'Tolstoy Farm':
 A) Hermann Kallenbach B) C.F. Andrews
 C) Joseph J. Doke D) L.W. Ritch
104. Goparaju Ramachandra Rao, a close associate to Gandhi was unique. What was his uniqueness?
 A) Buddhist B) Jain monk C) Atheist D) Sports man
105. To Gandhi, a votary of ahimsa cannot subscribe to the utilitarian formula. What is the utilitarian formula?
 A) The greatest good of all B) The greatest good of the greatest number
 C) Survival of the fittest D) Welfare of all
106. Name of the first person, the Russian writer who stressed the divine law that man must earn his bread by labouring with his own hands.
 A) Tolstoy B) Henry David Thoreau
 C) V.I. Lenin D) T. M. Bondaref
107. Obedience to the law of bread labour will bring about silent revolution in the ----.
 A) Structure of the society B) Social system
 C) Social order D) Social norms
108. The book by E.F. Schumacker which has 'Peace and permanence' as title of its second chapter.
 A) Good work B) Economy of permanence
 C) A guide for the perplexed D) Small is Beautiful
109. Soul-force comes only through God's grace. According to Gandhi, God's grace never descends upon a man who is a ----.
 A) An atheist
 B) A slave to lust
 C) A slave to western civilization
 D) A slave of machinery.
110. Gandhi could accept him as a martyr, an embodiment of sacrifice, and a divine teacher, but not as the most perfect man ever born. About whom did Gandhi observe this?
 A) Gautama Budha B) Vardhamana Mahavira
 C) Jesus Christ D) Socrates
111. The place in South Africa where Gandhi involved in public work for the first time:
 A) Natal B) Pretoria C) Transvaal D) Durban
112. The first president of Natal Indian Congress:
 A) Abdulla Hajee Adam B) M.K. Gandhi
 C) Hermmann Kallenbach D) Joseph J. Doke

113. Match the following
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| a. The Grievances of the British Indians in South Africa | 1. Chandran D. S Devasenan |
| b. My Gandhi | 2. E.F.Schumacher |
| c. The Making of the Mahatma | 3. Narayana Desai |
| d. Small is Beautiful | 4. Mahatma Gandhi |
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
114. Reading of which book made Gandhi to say, "I could not get any sleep that night. I determined to change my life in accordance with the ideals of the book"?
- A) Economic History of India B) The Kingdom of God is Within You
C) Unto This Last D) Civilization; Its Cause and Cure
115. What was Gandhi's offer to the government of Natal during 'Zullu Rebellion' for the service of the troops?
- A) Stretcher-bearer corps B) Health volunteers
C) Indian ambulance corps D) Peace brigade
116. What factor did Ruskin and Gandhi emphasize in their ideas on education?
- A) Intellectual labour B) Political education
C) Literacy D) Physical labour
117. Among the following which is regarded as a means of transforming the capitalist order of society into an egalitarian society.
- A) Village Swaraj B) Trusteeship
C) Constructive programme D) Swadeshi
118. According to J.C.Kumarappa, there are Five Types of economies in Nature. Of them, which one did he consider as the highest form of economy?
- A) Economy of service B) Predatory economy
C) Economy of enterprise D) Parasitic economy
119. In accordance with Gandhian idea "If we are to reach real peace, and if we are to wage real war against war we shall have to begin with the ----".
- A) Unilateral disarmament
B) Education of children
C) Elimination of structural violence
D) World government
120. The place in South Africa where Gandhi did his experiments in co-education, the nature cure of disease involving earth and water treatment, fasting or changes in diet, sanitation, religious teaching, mutual service, courtesy and industry:
- A) Phoenix settlement B) Transvaal
C) Tolstoy Farm D) Natal