



Q. P. Code is S 382,

Q1a. Discuss the Indian political scenario before Mahatma Gandhi entered the political scene.

Establishment of Indian National Congress- Moderates and Extremists-Contribution of revolutionaries- Lucknow Pact- Contribution of Lokmanya Tilak- Death of Lokmanya Tilak

Q1b. Analyze Gandhiji's approach towards conflict resolution.

Philosophy of peace- importance of Ahimsa-inculcation of ethical principles- Satyagraha-religious harmony-total disarmament

Q1c. Explain Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Nation-building.

Importance of non-violence—positive and negative connotations—importance of virtues like peace, love, understanding and unity

Q2a. Elaborate the influence of eastern thinkers on Mahatma Gandhi.

Eastern influence- some famous mythological personalities-Bhakti saints- Confucius and his Confucianism- Lao Tse Tung and his Taoism- Buddha and his Buddhism- Shrimad Rajchandra.

Q2b. Delineate the influence of Tolstoy and Ruskin on Gandhiji.

Leo Tolstoy-Background- Russian nobility-challenged the Church-exchanged letters with Gandhi towards the end of his life- *A letter addressed to a Hindu*-mantel of non-violence passed.

John Ruskin- Background-essayist-Victorian England- *Unto this last*- fair living wage- father of Gandhian economic thought- creation of Phoenix farm

Q2c. Discuss the influence of Islam and Jainism on Mahatma Gandhi.

Islam- acquainted at early age-father's friends- spirit of Islamic fasting- read English translation of Quran- application of Brotherhood of man- oneness of God. Jainism- Beeharji Swami- Allowed to go to England-five cardinal vows-Ahimsa-Satya-Asteyam-Brahmacharya-Aparigraha- Theory of Anekantavada-goal of spiritual perfection of individual.

Q3a. 'Purity of means leads to purity of ends'-Elaborate Gandhi's views on it.

Rejects dichotomy between means and ends- means rather than ends that provides standard of morality-ahimsa is the means to reach satya which is the end.

Q3b. Discuss Gandhian views on Satya.

Truth- pivot of Gandhi's thought-autobiography- *My experiments with Truth*- Truth is God- Satchitananda- absolute and relative truth.

Q3c. Explain the various aspects of Ahimsa as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi.

Ahimsa-- not only non-killing or non-injury but doing good to others-- non-violence in every form—thought, word, deed—ahimsa as basis of search of truth—opposite of cowardice—freedom from anger—moral weapon of masses.

Q4a. Discuss the problem of communalism in India. What are the solutions to overcome communalism as discussed by Mahatma Gandhi?

Concept of Ram, Rahim—importance of communal unity—acted as cement between Hindu and Muslim—importance of Geeta, Quran and Bible—equal respect to all religions—and their existence

Q4b. Explain Gandhiji's efforts for eradication of untouchability.

Ban on practices of untouchability—awareness regarding cleanliness, sanitation and health—awareness regarding mainstream education—use of the term 'harijan'—personal involvement in betterment activities—protest against separate electorate for Harijans—equal opportunity in social and economic sphere and no restrictions in public places.

Q4c. Discuss Gandhiji's approach towards women empowerment.

Widow remarriage—abolition of dowry system—child marriage—focus on equality—ban on purdah system—awareness regarding education—strengthening women power .

Q5a. Discuss Gandhiji's concept of Self-rule or Swaraj.

Internal and external (spiritual and political)—surajya and swarajya—participation of people—self-sufficient village system—voice of depressed sections- religious harmony—swadeshi

Q5b. Explain the influence of Hinduism and Christianity on Mahatma Gandhi.

Hinduism- Gandhi- Vaishnava sect of Hindu religion- Shravana Pitrubhakti Nataka- Raja Harischandra- nurse Rambha- repetition of Ramayana- influence of Bhagwat Gita- English translation- anasakti- selfless action. Christianity- dislike-early age-later-read Bible-New Testament- Sermon on the Mount-Jesus- Prince among Satyagrahies- soul force or passive resistance.

Q5c. Analyze the concept of Satyagraha delineating its various types.

Meaning of Satyagraha-- satyagraha and non-violence—rules and principles of Satyagraha—Types—civil disobedience—fasting—hartal—hijarat —non-cooperation—boycott —constructive programs.