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D. P. Code 54778

Q-1 Attempt any two of the following:

- a) What are the basic tenets of Hinduism that had a deep impact on Gandhian thought?
- Gandhi shares indescribable bond with Hinduism with all its limitations.
 - According to him Hinduism allows everyone to worship God according to his/her beliefs.
 - Hinduism with message of Ahimsa and Satya found most glorious to Gandhi.
 - Bhagavdgita is "Kamdhenu" for Gandhi.
 - Ideals of swadharma and nishkam karma
 - Ideal of self realization.
 - Influenced by the ideal of truth within.
 - Upanishadic concept of cosmic law that is Rta fascinated Gandhi.
 - Admits purely vedic system of varnadharma as division of labour.
- b) How did Jainism influence Gandhi?
- Gandhi born in Vaishnav cult of Jain religion.
 - Highest ideal of Ahimsa at three levels in Jainism made deep impact on Gandhi.
 - Doctrine of Anekantvada influenced Gandhi.
 - Notion of Sanyasa
- c) Explain how did Buddhism influence Gandhian ideology?
- Concept of Bhavrup Ahimsa.
 - Notion of Bodhisattva.
 - Notion of Nirvana.

Q-2 Attempt any two of the following:

- a) What was the effect of the reading of 'The Kingdom of God is Within You' by Tolstoy on Gandhi?
- Tolstoy's work Akingdom of God is within you made everlasting impact upon Gandhi.
 - Tolstoy was a keen worshipper of non violence, that made lasting impact on Gandhi.
 - True Ahimsa is a complete freedom from ill will ,anger and hate influenced Gandhi.
 - Tolstoy's broad humanistic conception ,life affirming compassion, faith in spiritual forces of man, views against aggressive wars appealed Gandhi.
 - Tolsty's doctrine of bread labour had a great impact upon Gandhi.
 - Tolstoy's life was a constant strive to seek truth and to practice it as he found made a deep impact on Gandhi.
 - Tolstoy's doctrine of Anarchism also made lasting impact upon Gandhi.
- b) How did the work of Ruskin influence Gandhi?
- Gandhi believed that some of his deepest convictions reflected in Un to this last.
 - Gandhi translated it later in to gujarathi entitling Sarvodaya.

- Ruskin's economic, social and political thoughts influenced Gandhi.
- Ethical rules and dictates of conscience ruled Ruskin along with logical sense made impact upon Gandhi.
- His suggestions on establishment of technical and elementary schools, workshops, providing work for unemployed incorporated by Gandhi in constructive programme for India.

c) Bring out the impact of Gokhale upon Gandhi.

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale is known as Gandhi's political Guru.
- The first meeting between Gokhale and Gandhi happened in 1906.
 - Gokhale asked Gandhi to return from South Africa and serve the people of India.
 - Gandhi deeply influenced by Gokhale's truthfulness, patriotism.
 - Gandhi expressed a wish to learn and gain experience at Gokhale's feet.
 - Gokhale advised Gandhi to know, be familiar with his country India.
 - Gokhale was a believer of Britisher's conscience and so was Gandhi.

Q-3 Attempt any two of the following:

a) Explain the significance of the notion of Truth in Gandhian ideology.

- Truth is the most essential and fundamental principle in Gandhi's philosophy.
- For him Truth is God.
- Gandhi chosen search for truth as purpose of his life.
- According to Gandhi Truth is not limited to speech only but it is important to reflect it in actions also.
- Truth should be spoken in gentle language.
- For Gandhi truth is intertwined with Ahimsa.
- Truth was supreme for Gandhi, it was an end for him.

b) How does Gandhi argue to justify Non-violence as the central feature of his ideology?

- Gandhi believes in Ahimsa at three levels.
- He considers non violence as personal and social religion.
- To distinguish between unarmed action and truly non violent action is necessary.
- Its far more better if Ahimsa transformed in Abhaya.
- For Gandhi Ahimsa is mean to reach an end i.e. satya or truth.

c) Elucidate the notion of Swadeshi and specify its significance in Gandhian ideology.

- Satyagraha and swadeshi are fundamental in Gandhi's philosophy of life.
- Gandhi's vision of swadeshi is a universal concept
- He used swadeshi as a means to achieve India's swaraj.
- Gandhi described swadeshi as 'law of laws'1 ingrained in the basic nature on

human being.

Q-4 Attempt any two of the following:

a) Does Gandhi believe in Women empowerment? Why?

- Gandhi tried to bring harmony in human relations between man and women by giving them the correct idea about their respective places and duties in social life.
- Gandhi considered women as companion of man with equal mental capacities.
- Gandhi had an instinctive understanding of women and their problems and had a deep sympathy for them.
- According to Gandhi women is the incarnation of Ahimsa.
- According to Gandhi all possible measures should be adoptable for the empowerment of women.
- He was against the mal practices that weakens women like child marriage, purdah system, dowry and all social and religious barriers in women empowerment.

b) Describe the problem of untouchability and explain the solutions suggested by Gandhi.

- Untouchability is inhuman and cruel custom, which violates human dignity.
- Untouchability is against democracy which makes no distinction amongst citizens.
- Gandhi called upon high caste Hindus to make all the sacrifice necessary for the removal of untouchability.
- According to Gandhi they would be rendering only belated justice .
- He stressed the right of untouchables to enter the hindu temple.
- Gandhi held dalits as Harijan, children of God.
- He is ready to renounce Hinduism itself.
- Gandhi set up an organization HarijanSevakSangh to work for all disabilities of Harijans.

c) Give a detailed account of Pune Pact explaining the relation between Gandhi and Ambedkar.

- Poona pact is Gandhi's fight against untouchability.
- British announced separate electorate for depressed class.
- Gandhi was against separate electorate for dalits as he was well familier with cunning british minds. So he went on to fast.
- On 24th September 1932 an agreement between Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhi was made at Yerwada central jail in Poona.
- There shall be seats reserved for suppressed classes out of general electorate.
- This pact ended all possibilities of separate electorate for Dalits.

Q-5 Write short notes on any two of the following:

a) Gandhi and Islam.

- Gandhi spent his childhood among Muslim neighbours who were frequent visitors to his house.
- In his own words: "When I was in South Africa, I came in close touch with Muslim brethren there ... I was able to learn their habits, thoughts and aspirations ...
- Following principles of islam religion impact upon Gandhi

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I) Charity or alms-giving

II) Non violence

b) SrimadRajchandra's influence on Gandhi

- Gandhi and Raychandbhai
- A businessman who was spiritual
- Highly intelligent
- Spiritualization of the whole life
- Spiritual guide or mentor of Gandhi

c) Gandhi's views on ends and means

- Gandhi laid emphasis on holiness of ends and means.
- Truth, non violence and ends and means are the fundamentals of Gandhian philosophy.
- Ends means what we sought to attain.
- Means are the tools used to reach to Ends.
- According to Gandhi the nature of ends depends upon nature of means.
- If ends are holi then means must be holi.
- Truth is the highest and greatest end which can be attained through non

violence only.

d) Untouchability as the ^{evil practice.} sin of the Hindus.

- Untouchability is a cruel and inhuman institution.
- It violates human dignity.
- It is against the spirit of democracy.
- Against the basic tents of Hinduism
- Hindus have to fight against this evil