



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-10th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 09.03.21.

History

Nationalism in India

Question 1.

Explain five points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'.

Answer:

Five points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha':

1. According to Gandhiji, satyagraha is not physical force. In the use of satyagraha there should not be any scope of ill-will.
2. Satyagraha is about soul-force and truth is the very substance of soul and the soul is informed with knowledge.
3. According to Gandhiji, satyagraha is not the weapon of the weak, instead it can only be used by the strongest of the strong as it totally depends upon mental strength but not on physical strength.
4. Gandhiji said "Satyagraha is passive resistance, which is about intense activity but in a non-violent manner." India cannot rival Britain in force of arms as the British worship the war-god and all of them are bearers of arms. Indians can't compete with them in arms but can only defeat them using the weapon of "ahimsa" alone/ "that is by using mental strength Indians can defeat the

British. Tolerance and non-violence can only become the pillar of strength for the IndiAnswer:”

5. Non-violence is the supreme dharma which could unite all Indians. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi can win the battle.

Question 1.

What was Gandhiji’s idea behind launching the Non-cooperation Movement? Mention four proposals suggested by Mahatma Gandhi with reference to Non-cooperation Movement.

Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi felt (in his book Hind Swaraj, 1909) that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of IndiAnswer: It has survived because of their cooperation. If the Indians refuse to cooperate, British rule in India will collapse and Swaraj would come.

Proposals suggested by Mahatma Gandhi with reference to Non-cooperation Movement

1. According to Gandhiji, Non-cooperation could become a movement by unfolding in stages.
2. It would begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.
3. Then if the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
4. Throughout 1920, Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali toured extensively mobilizing popular support for the movement.

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