



Term-II

INDIGO

—Louis Fischer



STAND ALONE MCQs

[1 Mark each]

Q. 1. The big planters thought Gandhi would demand:

- (A) repayment in full.
- (B) double the amount.
- (C) fifty percent of the amount.
- (D) no payment, just an apology.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: They thought Gandhi would demand repayment in full of the money they had extorted from the sharecroppers.

Q. 2. Who were ready to follow Gandhi into jail?

- (A) Peasants
- (B) Lawyers
- (C) Shukla
- (D) J.B. Kriplani

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The lawyers thought that Gandhi who was totally a stranger to the peasants, yet he was willing to help them and was even ready to go to jail for them. If they go home leaving Gandhi and the peasants in such a situation, it would be a matter of great shame for them. So they declared to follow him to the jail.

Q. 3. How did Gandhi act with the officials outside the court?

- (A) Showed his power.
- (B) He was firm and stubborn.
- (C) He said that he would disobey the order.
- (D) He cooperated with them.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: On the day of trial, a large crowd gathered near the court. It became impossible to handle them. Gandhi helped the officers to control the crowd.

Q. 4. When Gandhi visited the secretary of British landlord's association, the secretary:

- (A) proceeded to bully him.
- (B) advised him to leave Tirhut.
- (C) said that they could not give any information to an outsider.
- (D) was very helpful and cooperative.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhi wanted to help the sharecroppers. So he visited the British landlord association, but he was not given any information because he was an outsider.

Q. 5. Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from Rajendra Prasad's well because:

- (A) the servant thought Gandhi was another peasant.
- (B) Rajendra Prasad was not at home.
- (C) Gandhi looked like a vagabond.
- (D) Gandhi was a Harijan.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: They didn't allow Gandhi to draw water from their well as they took him to be an untouchable and didn't want to pollute the entire water source.

Q. 6. Champaran episode was considered as a turning point in the history because:

- (A) its voice spread far and wide.

- (B) it became famous.
- (C) the British were scared.
- (D) it was conducted to protest the courts' order to postpone the trial.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Champaran event had solved various problems faced by the poor peasants. They were relieved from the torture they had to face at the hands of the landlords. Thousands of people supported him. This was considered as a turning point in the life of Gandhi. He once said that what he did was an ordinary thing as he didn't want the Britishers to order him in his own country.

Q. 7. Gandhi helped peasants of Champaran by:

- (A) fighting and securing justice for them.
- (B) hiring lawyers for them.
- (C) educating them.
- (D) teaching them cleanliness.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The British planters had to leave their property within the next few years. These properties were returned back to the peasants. Indigo sharecropping soon came to an end.

Q. 8. In the light of the following statement, pick the option that lists characteristics of Gandhi.

"Gandhi never contented himself with large political or economic solutions. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately."

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pragmatic | 2. Obedient | |
| 3. Compassionate | 4. Philanthropic | |
| 5. Patient | 6. Dramatic | (CBSE QB, 2021) |
| (a) 1, 3, 6 | (b) 2, 4, 5 | |
| (c) 1, 3, 4 | (d) 2, 5, 6 | |

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 9. Complete the statement about the form of the chapter, 'Indigo'.

The chapter 'Indigo' is _____ a Louis Fischer book. (CBSE QB, 2021)

- (A) a preface to
- (b) the blurb for
- (c) the foreword of
- (d) an excerpt from

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 10. Gandhi's protest in Champaran is most appropriately a great model of:

(CBSE QB, 2021)

- (A) power.
- (b) leadership.
- (c) charity.
- (d) sponsorship.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

EXTRACT BASED MCQs

Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 4 = 4 marks)

- I. They thought he would demand repayment in full of the money which they had illegally and deceitfully extorted from the sharecroppers. He asked only 50 per cent. "There he seemed adamant," writes Reverend J. Z. Hodge, a British missionary in Champaran who observed the entire episode at close range. "Thinking probably that he would not give way, the representative of the planters offered to refund to the extent of 25 per cent and to his amazement, Mr. Gandhi took him at his word, thus breaking the deadlock." This settlement was adopted unanimously by the commission. (CBSE QB, 2021)

Q.1. Gandhi knew that he would not get an agreement on the demand for 50% repayment. Choose the option that offers the correct justification for the assumption made above.

- (A) He had anticipated the negotiating tactics of the planter's representative.
- (B) He had been informed about the depleting funds of the planters.
- (C) He had taken the advice of the Reverend on board.
- (D) He had evaluated the commission's attitude towards Indians.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.2. Given below are four real-life situations. Choose the option that perfectly describes a deadlock.

Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4
Tariq is unable to manage the front-end and the backend forums at his company without any support.	Sunita cannot get a job because she has no experience and she can't have any experience because she has no job.	The bank employees started protesting against their receding annual salary and other incentives.	Harpreet was stuck between deciding whether to go to the USA or the UK for higher studies.

(A) Situation 1

(B) Situation 2

(C) Situation 3

(D) Situation 4

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q.3. Based on the given context, choose the option that exemplifies a deceitful extortion, out of the examples given below.

- The artisans demonstrated for their rights, peacefully, on the streets.
- The head of the artisan union pretended to address all the problems faced by them.
- The head of the artisan union came with goons and took all the assets of the poor artisans.
- The artisans in Hafargunj decided to sell their wares directly to the government outlets.

(A) Option 1

(B) Option 2

(C) Option 3

(D) Option 4

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.4. The deadlock broke because :

- Gandhi's settlement offer was worth considering.
- All commission members agreed to adopt the representative's offer.
- Reverend J. Z. Hodge's intervention brought both parties together.
- The sharecroppers refused to be convinced by the commission.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- II. But Champaran did not begin as an act of defiance. It grew out of an attempt to alleviate the distress of large numbers of poor peasants. This was the typical Gandhi pattern — his politics were intertwined with the practical, day-to-day problems of the millions. His was not a loyalty to abstractions; it was a loyalty to living, human beings. In everything Gandhi did, moreover, he tried to mould a new free Indian who could stand on his own feet and thus, make India free. (CBSE QB, 2021)

Q.1. Choose the option listing the sentence that is the most appropriate example of an 'act of defiance', from the following:

She picked up the telephone terrified of what was about to come. She could hear nobody on the other side. Meanwhile, there was a thud at the door loud enough to scare her. Curious as she was, she wanted to open it as soon as possible. Her mother tried to stop her several times, but she went ahead, nevertheless.

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- Meanwhile, there was a thud at the door loud enough to scare her.
- Curious as she was, she wanted to open it as soon as possible.
- Her mother tried to stop her several times but she went ahead nevertheless.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q.2. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: His was not a loyalty to abstractions; it was a loyalty to living, human beings.

Statement 2: Gandhi was a humanitarian at heart.

- Statement 1 is the cause of Statement 2.
- Statement 2 is the effect of Statement 1.
- Statement 2 can be inferred from Statement 1.
- Statement 1 and Statement 2 are independent of each other.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.3. The given extract DOES NOT talk about :

- (A) details of the daily problems faced by human beings.
- (B) efforts to relieve suffering of the common people.
- (C) the reason for the occurrence of Champaran.
- (D) Gandhi's principles in the field of politics.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.4. Which option showcases an example of action (A) -result (R), from the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) A= defiance | R= poor peasants |
| (2) A= free Indians | R= free India |
| (3) A= free India | R= defiance |
| (4) A= defiance | R= free Indians |
| (A) Option 1 | (B) Option 2 |
| (C) Option 3 | (D) Option 4 |

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

AI III. They had merely heard that a Mahatma who wanted to help them was in trouble with the authorities. Their spontaneous demonstration, in thousands, around the courthouse was the beginning of their liberation from fear of the British. The officials felt powerless without Gandhi's co-operation. He helped them regulate the crowd. He was polite and friendly. He was giving them concrete proof that their might, hitherto dreaded and unquestioned, could be challenged by Indians. The government was baffled. The prosecutor requested the judge to postpone the trial. Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors.

[CBSE SQP, 2020–21]

Q.1. The officials felt powerless because:

- (A) of Gandhi's refusal to co-operate with them.
- (B) of Gandhi's polite and friendly behaviour.
- (C) the crowd was listening only to Gandhi.
- (D) the crowd was getting violent.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.2. The demonstration proved that the:

- (A) policies of the British had failed.
- (B) dread instilled in the hearts of Indians had begun to lessen.
- (C) dealings with the Indian citizens had been unsuccessful.
- (D) might of the British had not been understood by Indians.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q.3. Which style, from those given below, is being used by the author, when he says, "Apparently, the authorities wished to consult their superiors."?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Humorous | (B) Dramatic |
| (c) Sarcastic | (D) Persuasive |

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.4. Gandhiji's behaviour towards the British prior to the proposal of postponement of the trial was that of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) indifference | (B) calm acceptance |
| (C) ignorance of consequences | (D) polite helpfulness |

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

IV. 'I am Rajkumar Shukla. I am from Champaran and I want you to come to my district!'

Q.1. Who was Rajkumar Shukla?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) Advocate | (B) Zamindar |
| (C) Peasant | (D) British official |

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.2. Whom was he speaking to?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Mahatma Gandhi | (B) Rabindranath Tagore |
| (C) Kasturba Gandhi | (D) Kriplani |

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.3. Why did he request the addressee to come to his district?

- (A) To sort the problems of the local advocates.
- (B) To convince others to start growing Indigo.
- (C) To sort the problems of the sharecroppers.
- (D) To start India's struggle for independence.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.4. Where does the district 'Champaran' lie?

- (A) Foothills of Himalayas
- (B) Gangetic Plains
- (c) Western Ghats
- (D) Thar Desert

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

PI V. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to the Congress Session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar.

Q.1. Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- (A) William Douglas
- (B) Saheb
- (C) Mukesh
- (D) Rajkumar Shukla

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q.2. Why is 'he' described as being 'resolute'?

- (A) He had followed Gandhiji wherever he went.
- (B) He had pledged to learn swimming.
- (C) He was determined to master the art of bangle making.
- (D) He was ready to plant new crops after three years of drought.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.3. Which city had 'he' come to where the Congress Session was going on?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Gandhinagar
- (D) New Delhi

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q.4. Why had 'he' come to the Congress Session?

- (A) To complain about the injustice of the landlords in Bihar.
- (B) To complain about the young boy who had tossed him in water.
- (C) To complain about the problems of bangle makers.
- (D) To complain about the problems of rag-pickers.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

VI. He was polite and friendly. He was giving them concrete proof that their might, hitherto dreaded and unquestioned, could be challenged by Indians. The government was baffled.

Q.1. Who is 'He' in the above lines?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Kriplani

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.2. Who are 'them'?

- (A) British Officials
- (B) Landlords of Bihar
- (C) Advocate Unions
- (D) Peasants Association

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.3. How did 'he' prove that Indians were no longer dreaded?

- (A) Gandhiji did not appear in the Court.
- (B) The judge was threatened to give verdict in his favour.
- (C) The courtroom was flocked by peasants in thousands.
- (D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.4. Which is the word which has the similar meaning as 'till now'?

- (A) Concrete
- (B) Hitherto
- (C) Dreaded
- (D) Baffled

Ans. Option (B) is correct.