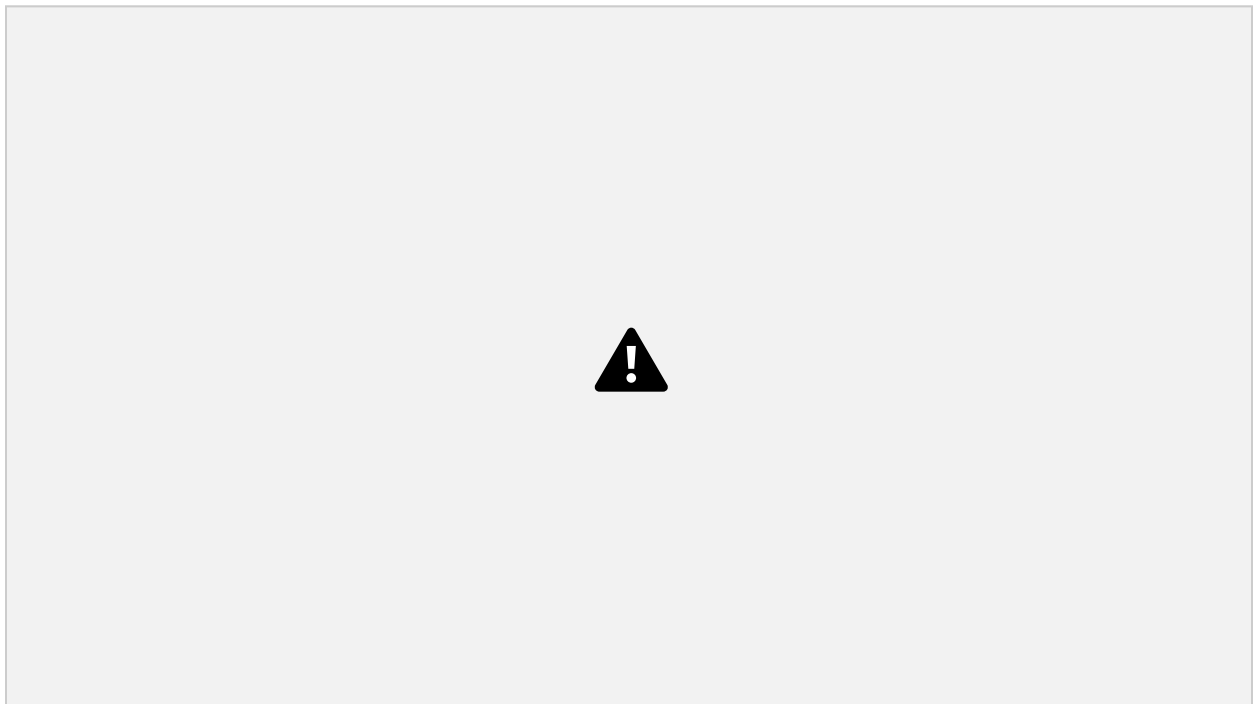


CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English will provide you with a summary, small questions and answers, long answers, and the most important questions from previous years' questions on different board examinations. The best solutions of CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English are on [readlearnexcel.com](http://readlearnexcel.com). **CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English Flamingo** is designed and solved by an eminent teacher of English who has been teaching [class 12 English](#) for the last 25 years. Students and teachers can download a free PDF of Indigo's complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo. Thus, Indigo's complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo, will also help the students to understand how Gandhiji organized the freedom movement in India. **CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English Flamingo, Question.2. Why is Rajkumar Shukla described as being 'resolute'?, is my tribute to the freedom fighters of Champaran who fought for the rights of sharecroppers against British landlords and Gandhiji guided them "to be free from fear" and taught them the lesson of "Civil disobedience"** CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English Flamingo will let the students know about the freedom movement of India. How did Mahatma Gandhiji help Indians fight for freedom? We are celebrating *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* in India which is the result of freedom Movements such as the Champaran movement for the sharecroppers of Indigo. Thus, Indigo's complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo, will also help the students to understand how Gandhiji organized the freedom movement in India.

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# CBSE Sure-Shot Questions Indigo Class 12 English

Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo

The Name of the Author of Indigo: Louis Fischer

Think as You Read

Page 47

**Question.1. Strike out what is not true in the following:**

**(a)Rajkumar Shukla was:**

**(i)a sharecropper (ii)a politician**

**(iii)delegate (iv)a landlord.**

**(b) Rajkumar Shukla was:**

**(i) poor (ii)physically strong**

**(iii) illiterate.**

**Ans:(a) (ii)a politician**

**(b) physically strong**

**Question.2. Why is Rajkumar Shukla described as being 'resolute'?**

**Ans.** As Gandhi recounted, "a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated." Rajkumar Shukla was a determined farmer, and he didn't lose heart until he finally got consent from Gandhiji to visit Champaran. Thus, we can say that Rajkumar Shukla was a determined sharecropper.

**Question.3. Why do you think the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant?**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla insisted on taking Gandhiji with him to Champaran. On their way, they stayed at the house of Rajendra Prasad, who later became the President of India. The servant knew Shukla as a poor "woman," or farmer. Therefore, the servant considered Gandhiji as another poor farmer and allowed him to stay at home, but he didn't allow Gandhiji to draw water from the well, thinking he might be an untouchable person. As a result, the author provides a detailed explanation of untouchability in Bihar.

Think as You Read

Page 49

**Question.1. List the places that Gandhi visited between his first meeting with Shukla and his arrival at Champaran.**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla visited Lucknow, where the Indian National Congress was going on. For weeks, Rajkumar Shukla followed Gandhi to Calcutta. Then, both of them left for Patna in Bihar, where they stayed at the house of Rajendra Prasad. Gandhi then visited Muzzafarpur. The farmers wanted their money back from landlords due to the development of synthetic indigo in Germany. "At this point, Gandhi arrived in Champaran".

**Question.2. What did the peasants pay the British landlords as rent? What did the British now want instead and why? What would be the impact of synthetic indigo on the prices of natural indigo?**

**Ans.** Most of the arable land in the Chamarran was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo, and the sharecroppers needed to pay 15 percent of their holdings in indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. As a result, the landlords exploited the sharecroppers after Germany developed synthetic indigo, and the farmers were compelled to pay 15 percent to be released from the long-term agreement. So, this dispute became the chief cause of the Champaran movement as the prices of natural indigo crashed, and therefore, the production of indigo was no more a business of profit. Raj Kumar Shukla arranges for a meeting with Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi led the farmers' movement and went to Muzzafarpur to learn the details of the indigo disputes.

**Think as You Read**

**Page 51**

**Question.1. The events in this part of the text illustrate Gandhi's method of working. Can you identify some instances of this method and link them to his ideas of Satyagraha and non-violence?**

**Ans.** Louis Fischer explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds" and "taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, Gandhi works on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined. Gandhiji didn't want to break the rule of the law, and therefore, he was ready for court arrest and was happy to be in jail for breaking the law. We also come to know that during the Dandi March, he broke the "salt law," but he always adopted the peaceful movement of non-violence. Thus, we always find that Gandhiji followed Satyagraha and non-violence.

**Think as You Read**

**Page 53**

**Question.1. Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of a 25 percent refund to the farmers?**

**Ans.** Champaran Movement became a symbol of Indian Independence. Gandhi agreed to a settlement of a 25 percent refund to the farmers as he explained, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Mahatma Gandhi helped the Indian farmers to come out of the fear of English landlords who used to exploit the sharecroppers of Champaran. Therefore, Gandhi knew the importance of courage in fighting against the exploitation of landlords.

**Question.2. How did the episode change the plight of the peasants?**

**Ans.** The Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

**Understanding the text**

**Page 54**

**Question.1. Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?**

**Answer:** The Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

Thus, the Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance."

**Question.2. How was Gandhi able to influence lawyers? Give instances.**

**Ans.** Louis Fischer explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds" and "taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, Gandhi works on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined. Gandhiji didn't want to break the rule of the law, and therefore, he was ready for court arrest and was happy to be in jail for breaking the law. We also come to know that during the Dandi March, he broke the "salt law," but he always adopted the peaceful movement of non-violence. Thus, we always find that Gandhiji followed Satyagraha and non-violence.

**Question. 3. What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'home rule rule**

**Ans.** The attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of "home rule" was encouraging, as we saw in Champaran, where people gathered in large numbers to support Gandhiji, who came to help the sharecroppers in Champaran. Moreover, Gandhiji mentioned at one point that the government teacher was also participating in the freedom movement, which was extraordinary in those days. Professor J.B. Kriplani received Gandhi at Muzaffarpur railway station at midnight. Therefore, the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of "home rule" was appreciable.

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Indigo Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo

## CBSE Most Important **Additional** Questions Indigo Class 12 English

Indigo Short Answer Type Questions Solved NCERT Class 12 English Flamingo

**Q1. Who was Rajkumar Shukla? Why did he come to Lucknow?**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla was a farmer from Champaran who came to meet Gandhiji to take him to Champaran to solve the problems of sharecroppers. He came to Lucknow to take Gandhiji to Champaran.

**Q2. How did the development of synthetic indigo affect the English estate owners and the Indian tenants?**

**Ans.** The English Landlords found indigo is now not a business of profit as Germany had developed synthetic indigo. Therefore, they wanted the money back from the sharecroppers as compensation for realizing the long-term contract of 15 percent. They extorted money illegally and forcefully. Indian tenants were at a big loss in returning the contract money.

**Q3. Why do you think Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from Rajendra Prasad's well at Patna?**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla insisted on taking Gandhiji with him to Champaran. On their way, they stayed at the house of Rajendra Prasad, who later became the President of India. The servant knew Shukla as a poor "woman," or farmer. Therefore, the servant considered Gandhiji as another poor farmer and allowed him to stay at home, but he didn't allow Gandhiji to draw water from the well, thinking he might be an untouchable person. As a result, the author provides a detailed explanation of untouchability in Bihar.

**Q4. Why did Gandhi decide to go first to Muzaffarpur before going to Champaran?**

**Ans.** Gandhi had never been to Champaran before, situated in the Himalayas' foothills near the kingdom of Nepal. He considers Rajkumar Shukla a determined farmer who came to meet Gandhiji to take him to Champaran, where farmers were exploited by the landlords. So, he decided to go to Muzaffarpur to understand the matter of sharecroppers in detail.

**Q5. Why did Gandhi chide the lawyers? What according to him was the real relief for the sharecroppers? (HBSE 2018)**

**Ans.** "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Mahatma Gandhi helped the Indian farmers to come out of the fear of English landlords who used to exploit the sharecroppers of Champaran. So, he asked the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Moreover, he **chided the lawyers for charging huge fees to the farmers. Thus, he believed that 'liberation from fear of the British' was more important than making the farmers self-reliant.**

**Q6. What according to Gandhi was the beginning of the poor peasants' 'Liberation from fear of the British'?**

**Ans.** He chided the lawyers for charging huge fees to the farmers. Thus, he believed that 'liberation from fear of the British' was more important than making the farmers self-reliant. Where the peasants are so crushed and fear-stricken, law courts are useless. He knew that "The real relief for them is to be free from fear."

**Q7. Why did Gandhiji feel that taking the Champaran case to the court was useless?[Delhi 2014]**

**Ans.** "The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid." Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Furthermore, he chastised the lawyers for charging the farmers exorbitant fees. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

**Q8. "Civil disobedience had triumphed, the first time in modern India." How?**

**Ans.** "The arrival of Gandhi Ji in Champaran marks the beginning of the National Freedom movement in Champaran". When Gandhi Ji visited the secretary of the British Landlords' association, the secretary considered him an outsider and refused to furnish any details of the

agreement on Indigo. Then, the Commissioner advised Gandhiji to leave Tirhut. The next day, he received a notice from the court to appear before it. The next morning, the people of Motihari gathered and started opposing the arrest warrant for Gandhiji. The judge didn't pronounce any orders against Gandhiji. This way, "the battle of Champaran is won". Thus, Gandhiji laid a detailed plan for civil disobedience.

**Q9. What do you think, led Gandhi to exclaim "The battle of Champaran is won"?**

**Ans.** " The arrival of Gandhi Ji in Chamaparan marks the beginning of the National Freedom movement in Champaran". Then, the Commissioner advised Gandhiji to leave Tirhut. The next day, he received a notice from the court to appear before it. The next morning, the people of Motihari gathered and started opposing the arrest warrant for Gandhiji. The judge didn't pronounce any orders against Gandhiji. This way, "the battle of Champaran is won". Thus, Gandhiji laid a detailed plan for civil disobedience.

**Q10. What amount of repayment did the big planters think Gandhi would demand? What did Gandhi ask? What amount was finally settled?**

**Ans.** The planters thought that Gandhi would demand They thought he would demand repayment in full of the money which they had illegally and deceitfully extorted from the sharecroppers. But Gandhiji accepted only 25 percent compensation for the sharecroppers as he knew that "The real relief for them is to be free from fear."

**Q11. Which other spheres besides political or economic fields received Gandhi's attention during his long stay in Champaran?**

**Ans.** Mahatama Gandhi wanted to do something about the social and cultural backwardness in the Champaran villages. Therefore, he opened six primary schools in six villages. The health conditions and the filthy state of women's clothes compelled Gandhiji to do something to improve the miserable conditions of people in Champaran.

**Q12. How did Gandhi teach his followers a lesson of self-reliance?**

**Ans.** "He had read our minds correctly," Rajendra Prasad comments, "and we had no reply... Gandhi in this way taught us a lesson in self-reliance". Self-reliance, Indian independence, and help to sharecroppers were all bound together. The health conditions and the filthy state of women's clothes compelled Gandhiji to do something to improve the miserable conditions of people in Champaran. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately. The Champaran episode was a turning-point in

Gandhi's life.

**Q13. When and where did Gandhi decide "to urge the departure of the British" and why?**

**Ans.** Gandhiji saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately. The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life as he saw a lot of problems in Champaran. He came to know that it was fear among people that should be removed first. "What I did," he explained, "was a very ordinary thing. I declared that the British could not order me about in my own country."

**Q14. What issues did Gandhi undertake in Champaran? (HBSE 2018).**

OR

**Q14. "The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life"? How do you justify that?**

**Ans.** Self-reliance, Indian independence, and help to sharecroppers were all bound together. The health conditions and the filthy state of women's clothes compelled Gandhiji to do something to improve the miserable conditions of people in Champaran. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately. The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life.

**Q15. Why was Shukla considered a yeoman? (HBSE 2018)**

**Ans.** Shukla was a sharecropper of Champaran who was a poor man like all other farmers. He went to Rajendra Prasad's house with Gandhiji, and the servant considered him a yeoman. Thus, like all other farmers, he was a poor farmer.

**Q16. How did Gandhi express his inability to accompany Rajkumar Shukla? (HBSE 2019)**

**Ans.** Gandhi recounted, "a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated, and said, 'I am Rajkumar Shukla. I am from Champaran, and I want you to come to my district!'" Gandhiji was very busy in those days. So, he told Shukla about his inability to accompany Rajkumar Shukla. Gandhiji further explained Shukla was illiterate but resolute. He had **come to the Congress session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar.**

**Q17. How was Gandhiji treated at Rajendra Prasad's house? (HBSE 2020)**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla insisted on taking Gandhiji with him to Champaran. On their way, they stayed at the house of Rajendra Prasad, who later became the President of India. The servant knew Shukla as a poor "woman," or farmer. Therefore, the servant considered Gandhiji as another poor farmer and allowed him to stay at home, but he didn't allow Gandhiji to draw water from the well, thinking he might be an untouchable person. As a result, the author provides a detailed explanation of untouchability in Bihar.

**Q18. Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in December 1916? Who met him there and why? (HBSE2019)**



**Ans.** The background of the chapter, Indigo, was set in 1916 at the annual convention of the Indian National Congress party in Lucknow. Gandhi recounted, "a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated, and said, 'I am Rajkumar Shukla. I am from Champaran, and I want you to come to my district!'" Shukla was illiterate but resolute. He had come to the Congress session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar.

**Q.19. When did Louis Fisher visit Gandhiji? According to him when did Gandhiji decide that it was the right time for the Britishers to leave India?**

**Ans.** Louis Fisher visited Gandhiji in 1942. In 1917, Gandhiji decided that it was the right time for the Britishers to leave India. The author explains in Indigo about the Indian freedom movement and role of Gandhiji.

**Q.20. Who visited the Indian National Congress annual convention held in Lucknow? Why did he visit the convention?**

**Ans.**

The Indian National Congress annual convention was held in Lucknow in 1916. There were 2301 delegates present at the convention. Gandhiji was also attending the convention. Raj Kumar Shukla, a poor but "resolute" man, visited the convention to take Gandhi with him to Champaran to help the sharecroppers of Champaran who had been exploited by the British landlords.

**Q.21. Why was Gandhiji impressed by Raj Kumar Shukla?**

**Ans.** Raj Kumar Shukla was a poor but determined farmer. He visited the Congress annual convention in Lucknow to meet Gandhiji. Gandhiji was impressed by Raj Kumar Shukla by his "tenacity". Gandhi asked Shukla to meet him in Calcutta. He took Gandhiji to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's house.

**Q.22. Why did Gandhi decide not to fight the sharecroppers' case in court? Why did he chide the advocates?**

**Ans.** The news of Gandhiji's arrival spread quickly. Gandhiji was the champion of sharecroppers in Champaran. He chided the lawyers for charging high fees to poor farmers. It was pointless to fight in the courts as the people were terrified. Farmers' fears could not be dispelled by the legal system. The real relief for farmers is to be free from "fear".

**Q.23. Who was J.B. Kripalani? Who was waiting at the train station to receive Gandhi?**

**Ans.** Muzzafarpur was en route to Champaran. J.B. Kripalani was a Professor. He sent a telegram to Professor J.B. Kripalani. He was working at an arts college in Muzzafarpur. The train reached Muzzafarpur on April 15, 1917, at midnight. Professor J.B. Kripalani was waiting at the station.

## CBSE Sure-Shot Long Questions Indigo Class 12 English

*Designed by M.S. YADAV, Lecturer in English*

### Long Answers Type Questions

The Indigo long answer questions will help the students to check their writing skills and how much they have understood the text of the chapter, Indigo. These questions are designed with utter care to make students comfortable in securing maximum marks, as we have seen that students make mistakes in attempting long questions and answers. Therefore, the students must follow the pattern to avoid the cutting of marks by the examiner in marking the papers of class 12 English.

**Q1. What solution to the problems of the poor did Gandhi suggest? How far did the Champaran movement help in this direction?**

**OR**

**“The real relief for them is to be free from fear”, remarked Gandhi. What do you think, was “the beginning of their liberation from the fear of the British”?**

**Answer:** "The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid." Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Furthermore, he chastised the lawyers for charging the farmers exorbitant fees. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

Moreover, Gandhiji knew that self-reliance, Indian independence, and help to sharecroppers were all bound together. The health conditions and the filthy state of women's clothes compelled Gandhiji to do something to improve the miserable conditions of people in Champaran. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately.

Thus, the Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

**Q2. Why was Gandhi summoned to appear in the court? How did he gain his liberty?**

OR

**'Civil disobedience had triumphed, the first time in modern India.' Relate the events during Gandhi's stay in Champaran that led to the triumph.**

**Ans.** " The arrival of Gandhi Ji in Chamaparan marks the beginning of the National Freedom movement in Champaran". Then, the Commissioner advised Gandhiji to leave Tirhut. The next day, he received a notice from the court to appear before it. The next morning, the people of Motihari gathered and started opposing the arrest warrant for Gandhiji. The judge didn't pronounce any orders against Gandhiji. This way, "the battle of Champaran is won". Thus, Gandhiji laid a detailed plan for civil disobedience.

**Gandhiji knew that "The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid."** Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Furthermore, he chastised the lawyers for charging the farmers exorbitant fees. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

**Q3. Give an account of Gandhi's efforts to secure justice for the poor indigo sharecroppers of Champaran.**

OR

**"Indigo sharecropping disappeared." Which factors do you think, helped to achieve freedom for the fear-stricken peasants of Champaran?**

**Ans.** Most of the arable land in the Chamarran was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo, and the sharecroppers needed to pay 15 percent of their holdings in indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. As a result, the landlords exploited the sharecroppers after Germany developed synthetic indigo, and the farmers were compelled to pay 15 percent to be released from the long-term agreement. So, this dispute became the chief cause of the Champaran movement as the prices of natural indigo crashed, and therefore, the production of indigo was no more a business of profit. Raj Kumar Shukla arranges for a meeting with Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi led the farmers' movement and went to Muzzafarpur to learn the details of the indigo disputes.

**Gandhiji knew that "The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid."** Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case

in court. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

**Q5. 'Self-reliance, Indian independence, and help to sharecroppers were all bound together.' Elucidate based on reading 'Indigo' by Louis Fischer.**

**OR**

**'The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life. Explain with examples from 'Indigo' by Louis Fischer.**

Answer: Gandhiji knew that self-reliance, Indian independence, and help to sharecroppers were all bound together. The health conditions and the filthy state of women's clothes compelled Gandhiji to do something to improve the miserable conditions of people in Champaran. He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately.

**"The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid."** Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Furthermore, he chastised the lawyers for charging the farmers exorbitant fees. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

Thus, the Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

**Q6. Justify the appropriateness of the title 'Indigo' to this extract.**

**Answer:** The title of Indigo plays a very important role in the development of the freedom movement in Champaran. The whole story revolves around the title of Indigo. Gandhi used efficiently used Indigo to remove the fear from the minds of the farmers of Champaran.

Indigo's title in English Class 12 Flamingo will be a gateway to understanding the major constituents of the Champaran Movement, which became a symbol of Indian Independence. "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Mahatma Gandhi helped the Indian farmers to come out of the fear of English landlords who used to exploit the sharecroppers of Champaran. The Indigo title for English 12 Flamingo will furnish the major points of Indigo to the students. Most of the arable land in the Chamarran was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo. Following that, the movement assisted peasants in becoming courageous and alert to their fundamental rights.

Furthermore, Gandhiji worked not only on political and economic issues but also on social ones. He worked to improve their education, health, and hygiene and instilled confidence in them.

Thus, we can say that the title of the chapter, Indigo, is appropriate and suitable for understanding the background of the Indian Freedom movement. "The arrival of Gandhi Ji in Champaran marks the beginning of the National Freedom movement in Champaran."

**Q8. Why is the Champaran episode considered to be the beginning of the Indian struggle for Independence? [All India 2014]**

**Answer:** "The arrival of Gandhi Ji in Champaran marks the beginning of the National Freedom movement in Champaran". "The real relief for them is that they are no longer afraid." Mahatma Gandhi assisted Indian farmers in overcoming their fear of English landlords who used to exploit Champaran sharecroppers. As a result, he instructed the lawyers not to fight the farmers' case in court. Furthermore, he chastised the lawyers for charging the farmers exorbitant fees. As a result, he believed that "liberation from fear of the British" was more important in empowering farmers.

Thus, the Champaran episode changed the plight of the farmers as they became fearless after this movement. Gandhiji also explained this in his talk to Louis Fischer, "The real relief for them is to be free from fear." Thus, the Champaran episode was a "turning point" in Gandhi's life. Louis Fischer further explained that Gandhiji "had read our minds...taught us a lesson in self-reliance." Thus, in Indigo, the author elaborates on self-sufficiency, Indian independence, and sharecropper assistance, and helps us understand how these three movements are intertwined.

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**Indigo Complete NCERT Solution Class 12 English Flamingo**

**Talking About The Text**

**Discuss the following:**

**Question.1. "Freedom from fear is more important than Legal justice for the poor." Do you think that the poor of India are free from fear after Independence?**

**Answer:** Survival has always been the most important thing for all living beings, and humans are not an exception. In India, all sections of society are worried about their existence even after the freedom we got in 1947. Poor people are struggling for their food, clothing, and education, and they are exploited by others even after independence, which we daily see in different forms.

Politicians, police, and bureaucracy The situation are improving, but still, a lot has to be done for the poor as they still struggle for two meals a day.

In Champaran, the farmers were exploited by the British landlords, and in free India, they are still not allowed to live like freemen in a free country. Moreover, we see daily in newspapers that poverty has become responsible for the deaths of so many people in India. Poor children are deficient in vitamins and proteins. The education system still requires a lot to do for the poor of India. They face many problems due to their illiteracy and ignorance and are exploited by the system in free India. Thus, we can say that the poor are still struggling to feel free and are largely exploited in the same way as the peasants of Champaran, and they still need an honest leader like Gandhi who can bring about a change in their social and cultural life. **"Freedom from fear is more important than legal justice for the poor." is still valid in India. Farmers are still committing suicide in free India and their conditions are worsening day by day.**

**Question.2. What are the qualities of a good leader? or The qualities of a good leader.**

**Answer:** A good leader in the true sense of the word means someone who appeals to the masses and the people who follow him. A true leader is a man of principles, honesty, and moral values, and who cares for his people, as we saw when Gandhiji came to Champaran to fight for justice, which was not available for the sharecroppers of Champaran. True love can remove fear from the minds of people and help them to fight for their rights, and Gandhi did the same thing in Champaran. He assisted the people in developing the courage to fight the oppression of the British landlords. Unfortunately, India is lacking a leader of Gandhiji's caliber who can help the people come out of their problems. Moreover, nepotism is prevailing in Indian politics, where personal benefits have an edge over the masses. As a result, we can say that a good leader should be a model for others to follow, as our great leaders Gandhiji, Jawahar Lal Nehru, and Patel were in uniting Indians against British oppression and injustice.

## **Most Important Reading Comprehension Questions Indigo Class 12 English**

The goal of reading is to gain understanding. If readers can read the words but do not understand or relate to what they are reading, they are not reading. Good readers are active and purposeful, able to absorb, analyse, make sense of, and apply what they read. Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English will help you to understand the techniques of reading and skimming. Thus, take the reading comprehension of Indigo seriously to understand the complete solution of Indigo class 12 English.

**1. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

Gandhi recounted, "a peasant came up to me

looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated,

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

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **Recounted: Remembered**
2. **Emaciated: Weak**

**Q.1. What did Gandhiji say about a farmer?**

**Ans.** Gandhiji said that the farmer was poor and emaciated.

**Q.2. How was Rajkumar Shukla?**

**Ans.** Rajkumar Shukla was very weak.

**Q.3. Who was Rajkumar Shukla?**

**Ans.** He was a sharecropper from Champaran.

**Q.4. What did Rajkumar Shukla want from Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** He wanted Gandhiji to accompany him to Champaran.

**Q.5. Who is the author of the above lines?**

**Ans.** Louis Fischer is the author of Indigo.

**Q.6. What is the name of the chapter?**

**Ans.** The name of the chapter is Indigo.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

Gandhi had never heard of the place. It was in the foothills of the towering

The Himalayas, near the kingdom of Nepal.

Under an ancient arrangement, the Champaran

peasants were sharecroppers. Rajkumar Shukla was one

of them. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to the Congress session to complain about the injustice of the

landlord system in Bihar

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **foothills:** base
2. **illiterate:** no education, ignorant
3. **resolute:** determined
4. **injustice:** exploited

**Q.1. What did Gandhiji never hear about?**

**Ans.** He had never heard of Champaran.

**Q.2. Where is Champaran situated?**

**Ans.** Champaran is situated in the foothills of the Himalayas.

**Q.3. What was the ancient arrangement in Champaran?**

**Ans.** The Champaran peasants were sharecroppers and had to grow indigo.

**Q.4. Who were the Champaran peasants?**

**Ans.** The farmers of Champaran were sharecroppers.

**Q.5. How was Rajkumar Shukla?**

**Ans.** He was illiterate but resolute.

**Q.6. Why did Rajkumar Shukla come to the Congress session?**

**Ans.** He came to take Gandhiji with him to Champaran.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**3. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

There Shukla led him to

the house of a lawyer named

Rajendra Prasad who later became



President of the Congress party and of India. Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable?

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **yeoman: simple**
2. **pestered: harassed**
3. **untouchable: a low caste**

**Q.1. Where did Shukla take Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** He took Gandhiji to Rajendra Prasad's house.

**Q.2. Who was Rajendra Prasad?**

**Ans.** Rajendra Prasad was a lawyer.

**Q.3. What did the servant think of Shukla?**

**Ans.** The servant thought Shukla was a yeoman.

**Q.4. Why did the servant not allow Gandhiji to fetch water from the well?**

**Ans.** The servant thought of Gandhiji as an untouchable.

**Q.5. Who became the first President of India?**

**Ans.** Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

#### 4. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement

The news of Gandhi's advent and the nature of his mission spread quickly through Muzzafarpur and to Champaran. Sharecroppers from Champaran began arriving on foot and by conveyance to see their champion. Muzzafarpur lawyers called on Gandhi to brief him;

**Think of the make meaning Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **advent: entry**
2. **conveyance: vehicle**

**Q.1. What was the news?**

**Ans.** It was the news of Gandhiji's arrival in Champaran.

**Q.2. What did the farmers do when Gandhiji arrived in Muzzafarpur?**

**Ans.** They gathered in big numbers to support Gandhiji.

**Q.3. Who were the sharecroppers?**

**Ans.** The peasants of Champaran were the sharecroppers.

**Q.4. What did the lawyers do?**

**Ans.** They met Gandhiji and briefed him about the case of sharecroppers.

**Q.5. What is the name of the author?**

**Ans.** Louis Fischer is the author of Indigo.

## Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English

Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.

### 4. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement

He said, "I have conclude that we should stop going to law courts. Taking such cases to the courts does a little good. Where the peasants are so crushed and fear-stricken, law courts are useless. **The real relief for them is to be free from fear.**"

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **does a little good: useless**
2. **crushed: beaten**
3. **fear-stricken: full of fear**

**Q.1. What questions did Gandhiji pose to the lawyers?**

**Ans.** Gandhiji asked the lawyers not to fight the case of sharecroppers in court.

**Q.2. Is there any benefit to fighting the case in the courts?**

**Ans.** No, there was no benefit to fighting the case in the courts.

**Q.3. Why were the sharecroppers fear-stricken?**

**Ans.** They were beaten by the landlords' men.

**Q.4. What is the meaning of fear-stricken?**

**Ans.** afraid of

**Q.5. What will be the real relief for the farmers?**

**Ans.** The real relief for them is to be free from fear.

## Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English

Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.

### 5. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement

The chief commercial crop was indigo. The landlords compelled all tenants to plant three twentieths or 15 percent of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. This was done by a long-term contract. Presently, the landlords learned that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. They, thereupon, obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15 percent arrangement.

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **compelled:** pressurized
2. **tenants:** sharecroppers

**Q.1. What was the chief commercial crop in Champaran?**

**Ans.** Indigo was the chief commercial crop in Champaran.

**Q.2. What did the landlords compel the sharecroppers to do?**

**Ans.** The landlords compelled the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for Indigo.

**Q.3. How much was the rent of the holding?**

**Ans.** 15 percent was the rent of holding.

**Q.4. What was the long-term contract?**

**Ans.** Growing Indigo was the long-term contract.

**Q.5. What did Germany develop?**

**Ans.** Germany developed synthetic indigo.

**Q.6. What did the landlords ask as compensation?**

**Ans.** The sharecroppers want their money back after Germany developed synthetic Indigo.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**6. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

Morning found the town of Motihari black with peasants.

They did not know Gandhi's record in South Africa. 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.

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **merely: hardly**
2. **spontaneous: Immediate**

**Q.1. What was there in the town of Motihari?**

**Ans.** Motihari was full of peasants.

**Q.2. Did they know Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** No, they didn't know Gandhiji.

**Q.3. How many people gathered there to support Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** Thousands of people gathered to show their support for Gandhiji.

**Q.4. What did the beginning of liberation mean?**

**Ans.** Liberation means freedom from fear of the British.

**Q.5. What did Gandhiji do in South Africa?**

**Ans.** He fought against color discrimination in South Africa.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**7. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

“Thinking probably that he would not give way, the representative of the planters offered to refund to the extent of 25 percent, and to his amazement Mr. Gandhi took him at his word, thus breaking the deadlock.”

This settlement was adopted unanimously by the commission. Gandhi explained that the amount of the refund was less important than the fact that the landlords had been obliged to surrender part of the money and, with it, part of their prestige. Therefore, as far as the peasants were concerned, the planters behaved as lords above the law. Now the peasant saw that he had rights and defenders. **He learned courage.**

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **amazement: surprised**
2. **unanimously: without objection**

**Q.1. How much compensation was accepted by Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** He only accepted 25% of the refund.

**Q.2. What was more important than the refund of money?**

**Ans.** The real relief for them is to be free from fear.

**Q.3. How did the landlords consider themselves?**

**Ans.** They considered themselves lords.

**Q.4. What did the peasants learn from the movement?**

**Ans.** The peasants learned courage.

**Q.5. What is the name of the chapter?**

**Ans.** The name of the chapter is Indigo.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**8. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

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. The Champaran episode was a turning-point in Gandhi's life. "What I did," he explained, "was a very ordinary thing. I declared that the British could not order me about in my own country."

**Think of the meaning of important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **contented: limited**
2. **turning-point: big change**

**Q.1. Did Gandhiji want large political or economic solutions?**

**Ans.** He never wanted great political or economic solutions but cultural and social ones.

**Q.2. What was more important for Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately.

**Q.3. What was the turning point in Gandhiji's life?**

**Ans.** The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life.

**Q.4. What did Gandhiji declare?**

**Ans.** Gandhiji declared that the British couldn't order him in his own country.

**Q.5. What did Gandhiji want for the people of Champaran?**

**Ans.** He wanted them to be free from fear.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**9. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: Reading Comprehension Indigo, the Champaran movement**

"He had read our minds correctly," Rajendra Prasad comments, "and we had no reply... Gandhi in this way taught us a lesson in self-reliance".

Self-reliance, Indian independence, and helping to sharecroppers were all bound together

**Think of the meaning of Important words in the paragraph of Indigo:**

1. **self-reliance: Independent**

**Q.1. What did Rajendra Prasad say about Gandhiji?**

**Ans.** Rajendra Prasad commented that Gandhi taught us a lesson in self-reliance.

**Q.2. What did Gandhiji teach us?**

**Ans.** He taught us self-reliance.

**Q.3. What was interrelated?**

**Ans.** Self-reliance, Indian independence, and helping sharecroppers were all interrelated.

**Q.4. Who is the writer of the chapter?**

**Ans.** Louis Fischer is the author of Indigo.

**Q.5. What did Gandhiji read about?**

**Ans.** He read about the minds of people.

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**



Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.

**10. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (HBSE 2022, Reappear)**

Most of the arable land in the Champaran district was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo. The landlords compelled all tenants to plant three twentieths or 15 percent of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. This was done by a long-term contract.

**Questions: Choose the correct option:**

**Q.1. What is the name of the chapter from which these lines have been taken?**

- (A) Lost Spring
- (B) The Last Lesson
- (C) Indigo
- (D) Deep Water

**Ans. (C) Indigo**

**Q.2. Who is the writer of these lines?**

- (A) Anees Jung
- (B) Stephen Spender
- (C) Andriene Rich
- (D) Louis Fischer

**Ans. (D) Louis Fischer**

**Q.3. Who owned most of the arable land in Champaran?**

- (A) Gandhiji
- (B) Farmers
- (C) Englishmen
- (D) Lawyers

**Ans. (C) Englishmen**

**Q.4. Which one of the following was the commercial crop in Champaran?**

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Rice
- (C) Gram
- (D) Indigo

**Ans. (D) Indigo**

**Q.5. The farmers were ordered to surrender the entire indigo crop as...**

- (A) rent
- (B) tax
- (C) fair
- (D) wages

**Ans. (A) rent**

**Indigo Reading Comprehension Class 12 English**

**Indigo's reading comprehension of important passages.**

**11. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (HBSE 2019)**

"Gandhi decided to go first to Muzzafarpur, which was en route to Champaran, to obtain more complete information about conditions than Shukla was capable of imparting. He accordingly sent a telegram to Professor J.B. Kripalani, of the Arts College in Muzzafarpur, whom he had seen at Tagore's Shantiniketan school. The train arrived at midnight, 1on 5 April 1917. Kripalani was waiting at the station with a large body of students. Gandhi stayed there for two days in the home of Professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school. "It was an extraordinary thing 'in those days," Gandhi commented, "for a government professor to harbor a man like me". In smaller localities, the Indians were afraid to show sympathy for advocates of home rule"

**Questions: Choose the correct option:**

**Q.1. Where did Gandhiji decide to go first?**

- (A) Sevagram
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patna

(D) Muzzafarpur

**Ans. (D) Muzzafarpur**

**Q.2. Why did Gandhiji decide to stay there briefly?**

(A) to meet old friends

(B) to meet the sharecroppers

(C) to obtain complete information

(D) to find the official version

**Ans. (C) to obtain complete information**

**Q.3. Whom did Gandhiji inform telegraphically?**

(A) Professor J.B. Kripalini

(B) Rajendra Prasad

(C) Professor Malkani

(D) Brij Kishor Babu

**Ans. (A) Professor J.B. Kripalini**

**Q.4. When did Gandhiji's train arrive there?**

(A) at noon

(B) at midnight

(C) at sunset

(D) at sunrise

**Ans. (B) at midnight**

**Q.5. Who was waiting at the station with Kripalini?**

(A) Sharecroppers

(B) Home-rule supporters

(C) Lawyers

(D) College students

**Ans. (D) College students**