

Indigo Previous Year Questions (with model answers)

Q1. Compose an oral presentation to be shared with your peers on what Gandhi's advice (Indigo) would be to the bangle makers of Firozabad (Lost Spring). [CBSE 2024]

Ans. Gandhi would advise the bangle-makers to come together and involve in non-cooperation. We see that he employed peaceful means like non-cooperation and self rule to put the idea forward that Indians would not tolerate being ordered around in their own land. Similarly, the bangle-makers should also unite and take steps against the nexus of politicians and money lenders. They must get the weapon of education which will enable them on the path of self reliance and self dependence.

Q2. What does Gandhi refer to as 'conflict of duties'? [CBSE 2023]

Ans. Gandhi refers to the 'conflict of duties' when he explains his refusal to obey the order to leave Champaran immediately. On one hand, he felt a duty not to set a bad example as a lawbreaker, and on the other hand, he was committed to rendering "humanitarian and national service" for the distressed peasants. Gandhi believed that his disobedience was not a disregard for lawful authority but an obedience to the higher law of conscience, emphasizing the moral and ethical dimensions of his actions. This 'conflict of duties' highlights Gandhi's philosophy of balancing legal obligations with a higher moral duty to serve humanity and fight against injustice.

Q3. How did the settlement of 25% refund to the farmers change the plight of the peasants? [CBSE 2022]

Ans. The settlement of a refund of twenty five percent was helpful to break the deadlock between the sharecroppers and the peasants. The fact that the land owners had agreed to surrender a part of the money implied that they had to give up their prestige as well. Now they could not behave like lords above the law. This gave the peasants courage, they realised that they too had rights and defenders.

Q4. How was Gandhiji treated at Rajendra Prasad's house? [CBSE 2020]

Ans. Rajendra Prasad was not at home when they reached. The servants knew Shukla, a poor peasant who visited their master to seek help for his lot. They allowed him to stay on the grounds and his companion, Gandhi ji who also seemed to be a fellow peasant. They were not allowed to draw water from the well fearing that they were untouchables and would pollute the entire well.

Q5. What steps did Gandhiji take to remove the cultural and social backwardness in the rural areas of Champaran? [CBSE 2019]

Ans. The social and cultural backwardness in the rural areas of Champaran caused Gandhi great pain. His appeal for teachers was responded to by several people. In about six villages, primary schools were opened. Gandhi's wife and youngest son also came to Champaran to help him. Kasturba taught personal cleanliness and community sanitation to the people. Gandhi also managed to get the help of a doctor who with three medicines, tried to fight the miserable health conditions of Champaran.

Q6. What did Gandhiji do about the social and cultural upliftment of the Champaran villages? [CBSE 2019]

Ans. Gandhiji employed volunteer teachers for educating the villagers. His wife guided the women to better sanitation and living conditions. A doctor was appointed to improve the health conditions. Gandhiji wanted to uplift the poor peasants.

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