

## Short-Answer Questions

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**Q.1. How did Gandhiji react to the Commissioner's advice? Where did he go?**

**[CBSE (F) 2013]**

**Ans.** Gandhiji was asked to leave the Tirhut division at once by the commissioner. He did not leave, instead, he proceeded to Motihari, the capital of Champaran.

**Q.2. Why did the servants think Gandhiji to be another peasant?**

**[CBSE Delhi 2010]**

**Ans.** Gandhiji was a simple man and he used to dress in a dhoti, which was the dress the farmers in India used to wear. Hence, the servants thought Gandhiji to be another farmer.

**Q.3. "The battle of Champaran is won!" What led Gandhiji to make this remark?**

**[CBSE (F) 2010]**

**Ans.** Gandhiji said these words when he was able to win the lawyers' trust. Earlier, these lawyers had certain misconceptions about Gandhiji but as they saw his determination towards the peasants' liberation, they came in his full support.

**Q.4. Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in December 1916? Who met him there and why?**

**Ans.** Gandhiji went to Lucknow to attend the annual convention of the Indian National Congress. A poor peasant named Rajkumar Shukla met him there. He was from Champaran. He wanted Gandhiji to come to Champaran to help the poor sharecroppers.

**Q.5. Why did the landlords compel the peasants to do as per the terms of a long-term contract?**

**Ans.** The landlords forced peasants to plant indigo on 15 per cent of their land. All the indigo produce had to be surrendered as rent. The peasants felt sour about it.

**Q.6. What did the British planters try to do when they came to know that synthetic indigo had been developed by Germany?**

**Ans.** The British planters realised that it was no longer profitable to produce natural indigo. The synthetic indigo was much cheaper. Thus, they compelled the peasants to give them compensation for not having to plant indigo on their land.

**Q.7. What happened when the British planters asked the peasants for compensation for releasing them from the 15 per cent agreement?**

**Ans.** The sharecropping agreement seemed irksome to the peasants. Therefore, many of them signed it willingly. However, others engaged lawyers to fight their cases. So the landlords hired thugs.

**Q.8. How was Gandhi treated at Rajendra Prasad's house?**

**[CBSE (AI) 2015]**

**Ans.** Since Gandhiji was quite simple in his dress and manners, Rajendra Prasad's servants mistook him to be a peasant. They did not allow him to draw water from the well lest it be polluted. They let him stay on the grounds.

**Q.9. What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indian peasants?**

**[CBSE (AI) 2015]**

**Ans.** The fertile land was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The peasants had to grow indigo on 15 per cent of the land. This product was submitted as rent to the British landlords.

**Q.10. Why was Gandhiji opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran?**

**[CBSE Delhi 2016]**

**Ans.** Gandhiji was opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran because he was a foreigner. C.F. Andrews was a social worker in Champaran. He was a close follower of Gandhiji. He felt that a foreigner's help should not be sought to free India of foreigners. According to him self-reliance was of utmost importance.