

22/11/22- INDIGO

1. Sharecroppers of Champaran were **forced to grow indigo on 15% of land**.
2. They were **forced to give up all the indigo** to British landlords.
3. **Germany developed artificial indigo** in factories which was cheaper.
4. British landlords told sharecroppers **not to grow indigo** on 15% land.
5. They forced sharecroppers to **pay compensation for not growing indigo** on 15% land.

LINK

1. Gandhi and Shukla started for Champaran.
2. on the way, Gandhi got the news that a farmer was **beaten/ill-treated**.
3. Gandhi wanted to go but **police stopped and gave him notice**.
4. Gandhi **did not go but wrote** on the notice that he would disobey.

5. Gandhi **got summon** and reached **Motihari court**.
6. Thousands of farmers came to see **champion of their rights**
7. **Police** requested Gandhi to control the crowd.
8. The government lawyer wanted more time.
9. The judge asked Gandhi to **take bail** for few hours.
10. Gandhi refused and said that he should be punished he was wrong and released if he was right.

11. Gandhi was released without bail.
12. Local leaders decided to follow Gandhi if he was jailed.'
13. Gandhi said the **battle of Champaran was won**.
14. Gandhi won the case. British landlords thought Gandhi **would ask to give back 100% compensation**.
Gandhi asked only **50%**. Landlords offered **25%**. Gandhi agreed. First, **landlords were defeated for the first time. Farmers won for the first time**. Farmers became brave and confident.

1. Gandhi also worked for social upliftment.
2. His two followers , **Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh** , offered to educate farmers.
3. Kasturba Gandhi told women about cleanliness.
4. 3 medicines were provided- **Quinine, Castor oil and Sulphur ointment**.

1. Gandhi stayed at Champaran for almost an year.
2. His follower, **Charles Andrews** wanted to stay back to help farmers.
3. Gandhi refused because he wanted farmers to be self-dependent to fight their own problems.

1. RAJ KUMAR SHUKLA- WHO; QUALITY; GANDHI AGREED
2. PATNA INCIDENT- SERVANTS; DIDN'T KNOW; GANDHI REALISED
3. INDIGO PROBLEM- GROW; HANDOVER; GERMANY; NOT TO GROW; PAY COMPENSATION
4. GANDHI GOT NOTICE & SUMMON- NEARBY VILLAGE; GANDHI WANTED TO GO; NOTICE; HE WOULD DISOBEY; SUMMON
5. MOTIHARI COURT- FARMERS; POLICE; GOVERNMENT LAWYER; GANDHI REFUSED; RELEASED WITHOUT BAIL; LOCAL LEADERS
6. DEADLOCK BROKE- LANDLORDS THOUGHT; GANDHI DEMANDED; LANDLORDS OFFERED; GANDHI AGREED; DEFEATED; WON; BRAVE

1. Douglas was covered by a wave at California beach. Fear of water set in him.
2. But he wanted to learn swimming so joined YMCA Club.
3. Mother told him stories of people who drowned at Yakima river.
4. His legs were weak and he was under training.
5. He was sitting near the swimming pool and a big boy threw him in the pool.
6. He did not fear and decided to strike bottom hard and come up.
7. Failed three times. Shouted but only water heard. Tried to grab imaginary ropes and ladders. Swallowed lots of water. Lungs and head pained a lot. Legs were lifeless. He was almost drowned.
8. He wanted to go in the water of cascades. He wanted to do fishing and boating. So hired a trainer.
9. Trainer tied a rope in the belt of Douglas. The other end of the rope went across pulley. Douglas went back and forth for a long time. Then he learnt to inhale and exhale in water. Finally he learnt to kick legs against the force of water. Finally learnt swimming.
10. He swam in lake Wentworth, Trigg's Island and Stamp Act island and ensured that he had learnt swimming.

-
1. Douglas was
 2. He wanted
 3. Mother
 4. His legs
 5. Sitting
 6. Did not
 7. Failed three times-6 points
 8. He wanted
 9. Tied rope
 10. Swam in three places-

LOST SPRING-24/11/22

Part-1

Q1. What does the author ask Saheb to do instead of ragpicking? What promise is made by the author? Why is the narrator embarrassed?

Ans- To go to the school to study. Of building a school. Her fake promise of building a school, which she never intended to fulfil, made her embarrassed.

Q2. What is the irony in Saheb's name? Which game does Saheb like and how does he fulfil his wish? By the end, why is Saheb no longer a master of his own?

Ans-Full name- Saheb e Alam – Lord of the Universe- but he is a poor ragpicker. Tennis; by wearing discarded shoes of a rich boy, having hole in one of them.

Starts working at a tea stall earning Rs. 800/- month but loses freedom. Becomes a slave to his master. Burdened with poverty and responsibility.

Q3. What are the excuses made by the poor children for not wearing footwear? What is the perpetual state of poverty as mentioned in the chapter?

Ans- Mothers won't buy, not interested to wear; tradition of not wearing footwear. Ragpickers won't accept their poverty and make excuses. Rich ones are unconcerned.

Q4. What are the living conditions at Seemapuri? How is the perspective of the children and adults different regarding ragpicking?

Ans-Mud houses with tin roof; no sewage, drainage and running water; only identity is ration cards which helps to get food at discounted rates.

Elders consider it as means of survival, roof over their head and daily bread. Children consider it a fun, a wonder as sometimes they find a five or ten rupee note thrown mistakenly by someone.

Q5. How is Seemapuri miles away from Delhi?

Ans-There is no progress and advancement at Seemapuri as seen in the national capital.

PART-2

Q1. What are the working conditions of bangle makers of Firozabad? What are the living conditions of bangle makers of Firozabad?

Ans- Work in front of the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light. Stinking lanes choked with garbage; crumbling walls; wobbly doors; humans and animals co-exist

Q2. What happens to most of the children before they become young? Who is Savita and in what context the narrator mentions about her?

Ans- They lose their eyesight due to intense light and heat in which they work.

A young girl, who is making bangles mechanically, unaware of the significance it holds .

Q3. Who is Mukesh and what dream has he seen? How is the father of Mukesh, a failure in his life? What is the opinion of the grandmother?

Ans- He is a young boy belonging to the family of bangle makers ;he wishes to become a motor mechanic. First tried to be tailor; failed; couldn't send his two sons to the school and couldn't renovate his house. She considers it as destiny. [karma]

Q4. Which vicious circle does the author refer to? Which two distinct worlds the author refer to? Why are the bangle makers unable to form a union?

Ans- Middlemen, sahuikars, policemen, political leaders and bureaucrats.

Have's and have nots; one of poor bangle makers, oppressed, and the other of powerful and influential people. Children are trapped in between. Due to vicious circle. Even if someone tries, he is beaten, dragged to jail as if he has done something illegal.

Q5. How can we say that Mukesh can realize his dream? What does the author mean by "few planes fly over Firozabad"?

Ans- Despite the restraints, he has decided to break free from the tradition, determined to walk till garage, far from his home. It's a tangible and attainable dream for him.

People don't have dreams beyond their reach. Mukesh also has seen a dream which is tangible and approachable.
