

# Document Upload & QA (RAG)

## Upload Files (PDF, DOCX, XLSX, TXT)

Mahatma\_Gandhi.pdf

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## Ask a Question

### Question

What is known as Sudamapuri?

### Model (Hugging Face)

google/flan-t5-small (Generative QA)

### Answer

Porbandar (also known as Sudamapuri), a coastal town on the Kathiawar Peninsula and then part of the small princely state of Porbandar in the Kathiawar Agency of the British Raj

## Contexts

minister.[6] During his tenure, Karamchand married four times. His first two wives died young, after each had given birth to a daughter, and his third marriage was childless. In 1857, Karamchand sought his third wife's permission to remarry; that year, he married Putlibai (1844–1891), who also came from Junagadh,[6] and was from a Pranami Vaishnava family.[7][8][9] Karamchand and Putlibai had four children: a son, Laxmidas (c. 1860–1914), a daughter, Raliabhen (1862–1960), a second son, Karsandas (c. 1866–1913),[10][11] and a third son, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,[12] who was born on 2 October 1869 in Porbandar (also known as Sudamapuri), a coastal town on the Kathiawar Peninsula and then part of the small princely state of Porbandar in the Kathiawar Agency of the British Raj.[13] In 1874\ln--\n\nal on 7 October 2024. Retrieved 19 March 2023.  
19. Guha (2014a), p. 42 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=X57UAAAQBAJ&q=%22the+subcaste+the+Gandhis+belonged+to+was+known+as+Modh+Banias,+the+prefix%22&pg=PP42>). "The subcaste the Gandhis belonged to was known as Modh Banias, the prefix apparently referring to the town of Modhera, in Southern Gujarat."  
20. Renard, John (1999). Responses to 101 Questions on Hinduism ([https://archive.org/details/respondsto101qu0000rena\\_e0p7/page/139](https://archive.org/details/respondsto101qu0000rena_e0p7/page/139)). Paulist Press. p. 139 ([https://archive.org/details/respondsto101qu0000rena\\_e0p7/page/139](https://archive.org/details/respondsto101qu0000rena_e0p7/page/139)). ISBN 978-0-8091-3845-6. Retrieved 16 August 2020.  
21. Gandhi (2008), pp. 2, 8, 269.  
22. Arvind Sharma (2013). Gandhi: A Spiritual Biography (<https://archive.org/details/gandhispiritualb0000shar>). Yale University Press. p\ln--\n\ion, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He began his sentence on 18 March 1922. With Gandhi isolated in prison, the Indian National Congress split into two factions, one led by Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru favouring party participation in the legislatures, and the other led by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, opposing this move.[121] Furthermore, co-operation among Hindus and Muslims ended as Khilafat movement collapsed with the rise of Atatürk in Turkey. Muslim leaders left the Congress and began forming Muslim organisations. The Gandhi spinning yarn political base behind Gandhi had broken into factions. He was released in February 1924 for an appendicitis operation, having served only two years.[122][123]  
Salt Satyagraha (Salt March/Civil Disobedien