

Q.2)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

In the 1880s, Indian women started enrolling in universities, pursuing various paths such as medical training and teaching. A significant number of women also began expressing their critical opinions on the role of women in society through writing and publication.

Option a is incorrect: Pandita Ramabai was a social reformer and women's rights activist in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She was a **great scholar of Sanskrit**, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women. She founded a **widows' home at Poona** to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives. Here women were trained so that they could support themselves economically.

Option b is incorrect: Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was a pioneering Bengali feminist writer and social reformer. She authored a book "**Sultana's Dream**," which depicts a utopian world where women are in charge and have a significant role in society. It challenges traditional gender roles and envisions a society where women have freedom and agency.

Option c is correct: Tarabai Shinde was an Indian social reformer known for her critique of patriarchy and the social status of women in the 19th century. She authored the **book "Stripurushtulna,"** which criticised the disparities between men and women in society. Her work was groundbreaking for its time, challenging prevailing societal norms.

Option d is incorrect: Savitribai Phule, along with her husband Jyotiba Phule, was a prominent social reformer who worked extensively for women's education and social equality.

Q.8)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- Attlee's statement did indeed contain hints of partition. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, announced on **February 20, 1947**, the **British House of Commons** declaration of the **intention to withdraw from the Indian subcontinent.**

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)- Attlee's statement did mention the possibility of transferring power to either a central or existing provincial government if the **Constituent Assembly lacked full representation (if the Muslim majority provinces did not join).** This was a clear indication that the British **were not committed to the idea of a united India** and **were willing to consider dividing the country if necessary.**

Q.14)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Anti-Compromise Conference was convened in 1940. Its objective **was to encourage people to not to help the ongoing Imperialist war** (i.e. World War-II) with any resources such as men, material or money. It called for resistance to be offered to all forms of exploitation of Indian resources for the imperial cause.

Statement 2 is correct: The Anti-Compromise Conference was **convened by Subhash Chandra Bose at Ramgarh in 1940.** It was a **joint effort of the Forward Block and the Kisan Sabha.** Hence, the given statement is correct.

Q.15)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The British, post World-War II, feared a mass action by the Congress. So, they decided to **establish a Congress-dominated interim government** (between September 2, 1946–August 15, 1947). **Members of**

Muslim League were also assigned important portfolios in the government. However, the Viceroy continued to possess the veto powers.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Dr. John Mathai was **given the responsibility of Industries and Supplies**. Post-Independence, he [served](#) as India's first Railway Minister. He also served as the Finance Minister after independence.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: In the interim government, **Jagjivan Ram was assigned the portfolio of 'Labor'**. Since 1946, he remained a member of Union Cabinet for nearly 31 years. Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as 'babuji', was a freedom fighter, crusader of social justice and a champion of depressed classes. He was instrumental in establishing the All India Depressed Classes League.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Jogendranath Mandal was a **representative from the Muslim League. He became the Minister of Law**. Hence, the given pair is correctly matched.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Baldev Singh held the **Ministry of Defence**. Along with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he was responsible for managing security and relief efforts during partition.

Knowledge Base: **Other important ministers of the interim government:**

Minister	Portfolio
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Common Wealth Relations
Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information and Broadcasting
C. Rajagopalachari	Education
C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines and Power
Asaf Ali	Railway
Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Commerce
Abdur Rab Nishtar	Communications

Q.16)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- The '**Pakistan Resolution**' was adopted during the **Lahore session of the Muslim League, 1940**. It proposed the "**grouping of all geographically contiguous Muslim-majority areas (primarily in north-western and eastern India) into independent states**, where the **constituent units would be autonomous and sovereign**. It also called for adequate safeguards for Muslims in other regions where they constitute a minority.

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)- The Indian National Congress, the main political party advocating for Indian independence, was seen by many Muslims as dominated by Hindus and their interests. Jinnah feared that in an **independent India controlled by the Congress, Muslims would be marginalized, and their religious rights threatened**. So, the Pakistan Resolution was passed in 1940 at Lahore.

Q.18)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Ghadar Party was established with the explicit goal of opposing British rule in India and striving for India's independence.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ghadar Party was a revolutionary organization formed in **1913 by expatriate Indian immigrants in the United States and Canada** to overthrow British rule in India. It was headquartered at San Francisco and branches were open along the US coast and in the Far East.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The party aimed to free India from colonial rule through armed revolution. It advocated for a **militant approach to overthrow the British Raj and regain sovereignty for India**. The party organized and planned several armed uprisings and revolutionary activities, seeking to instigate a widespread rebellion against British dominance in India.

Statement 3 is correct: The Ghadar Party published a **newspaper called "The Ghadar" to propagate anti-colonial sentiments**. The party was built around the weekly newspaper "The Ghadar," which carried the caption on the masthead: "Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman" (an enemy of British rule). The newspaper declared, "Wanted brave soldiers to stir up rebellion in India. Pay-death; Price-martyrdom; Pension-liberty; Field of battle-India".

Statement 4 is correct: The Ghadar Party primarily sought support from Indian soldiers serving in the British colonial armies in various countries. The party **aimed to incite Indian troops to mutiny against the British**. The Ghadarites smuggled arms into India and coordinated with Indian troops stationed abroad. They were able to do this by covertly navigating through cantonments and having conversations with skilled troops in the lines.

The Ghadar Party's efforts to incite Indian soldiers to mutiny against the British were successful to some extent. In 1915, the Ghadarites were able to incite a rebellion in Singapore.

Knowledge Base:

Some of the other foreign based revolutionary groups:

- 1) **Berlin Committee:** The Berlin Committee was a group of Indian students and intellectuals based in Germany during World War I. The committee was formed in 1915 with the aim of coordinating anti-British activities in India and Europe
- 2) **Indian Independence Committee:** The Indian Independence Committee was founded in Berlin in 1914 by Indian students and intellectuals living in Europe. The committee aimed to coordinate anti-British activities in India and Europe and establish an independent Indian state.
- 3) **Indian National Army:** The Indian National Army (INA) was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. The INA was led by Subhas Chandra Bose and aimed to overthrow British rule in India with the help of Japanese forces.

Q.28)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Chittagong armoury raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen on 18 April 1930 to raid the Chittagong armoury of police and auxiliary forces in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now Bangladesh). Bhagat Singh was in Lahore Jail, facing trial for the Lahore Conspiracy case when this incident took place.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Kanpur Conspiracy Case was against the communist movement in India. Some of the prominent leaders who were arrested in this case consisted of M N Roy, Muzaffar Ahamed, S A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, Ghulam Hussain were caught by the Government and were trailed for conspiring against the Government. The Charge on them was "to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India, by complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain by a violent revolution."

This case brought the communists into the limelight. The newspapers covered the matter exhaustively and this was for the first time the people of India could know the communist doctrine in details.

In this case, M N Roy was charged in absentia, so he was not arrested. Ghulam Hussain turned a British informer and was pardoned. Rest all people were arrested and sent to jail for 4 years.

Bhagat Singh was not involved in this conspiracy and hence was not tried in the case.

Statement 3 is correct: Bhagat Singh was tried for the killing of J.P. Saunders popularly known as Lahore Conspiracy in 1928. This was in retaliation for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai during a lathi charge, which was ordered by Saunders in 1928. The trial of the case started on 10th July 1929. Later the case was transferred to a tribunal on 1st May 1930.

On 7 October 1930, Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar were sentenced to death. Date of execution was fixed as 27 October 1930.

Statement 4 is correct: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a non-lethal bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929. They aimed to use this drill for propaganda against repressive bills like Public Safety Bill, 1928. Bhagat Singh surrendered and was arrested by the police. The trial for this case began on 7 May 1929 and ended on 12 June 1929.

Statement 5 is incorrect: The Meerut Conspiracy case started with the issuing of arrest warrants against 31 Communists and other persons on 15th March 1929. The charges were that these persons conspired to overthrow the British Government of India through strikes and other militant methods. By 20th of March almost all were arrested. The arrested included almost all the known communists including Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, S.V. Ghate, Dr. G. Adhikari, P.C. Joshi, S.S. Mirajkar, Shaikat Usmani, Philip Stratt and others. Bhagat Singh was not associated with this case

Q.32)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Congress had organised a **National Conference on Education** in October 1937 in Wardha. In the light of the resolutions passed there, **Zakir Hussain committee** formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education known as Wardha Scheme.

Statement 2 is correct: The scheme had the provisions like inclusion of a basic handicraft in the syllabus; **first seven years of schooling to be an integral part of a free and compulsory nationwide education system (through mother tongue).**

Statement 3 is incorrect: There was not much development of the **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education**, because of the **start of the Second World War and the resignation of the Congress ministries** (October 1939).

Q.34)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In 1906, the progressive state of Baroda introduced compulsory primary education throughout its territories. National leaders urged the government to do so for British India (Gokhale made a powerful advocacy for it in the Legislative Assembly).

In **1913 Resolution on Education Policy**, the government **refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education**, but accepted the policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Statement 3 is correct: Private efforts were to be encouraged for this and the quality of secondary schools was to be improved. **A university, it was decided, was to be established in each province.**

Statement 1 is incorrect: In its 1913 Resolution on Education Policy, the government refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Saddler University Commission (1917-19)** advocated for establishment of a **separate board of secondary and intermediate education** for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.

Q.37)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

During the late 1820s and early 1830s, there emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal, which came to be known as the ‘Young Bengal Movement’. They were also known as Derozians, after their firebrand teacher at Hindu College, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884) was not associated with the Young Bengal Movement. Apart from Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31), other important leaders of this movement were Krishna Mohan Banerjee, Tarachand Chakraborti and Sib Chandra Deb etc.

Statement 2 is correct: It is true that the Young Bengal Movement demanded better treatment to Indian labour abroad in British colonies.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Young Bengal Movement did not demand abolition of the Zamindari system; however, it demanded protection of ryots from oppressive zamindars.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The movement neither campaigned for conversion of Hindus into Christianity nor it had a conflictual relation with Brahma Samaj.

Q.42)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The League Against Imperialism was to be based in Berlin, and its day-to-day affairs were to be run by an International Secretariat headed by the German communist and Reichstag Member Willi Munzenberg, and including the Indian revolutionary Virendranath Chattopadhyaya. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as a member of the Executive Committee of the League Against Imperialism.

Statement 2 is correct: The League Against Imperialism was launched in Brussels in 1927 with the goal of forging unity between colonized peoples and workers in the colonizing countries. Its purpose was to establish an international organization linking up all forces against imperialism and colonial oppression.

Q.46)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Anushilan Samiti was one of the secret revolutionary organisations operating in Bengal in the first quarter of the 20th century. It was bent on overthrowing the British colonial rule.

Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct: The Calcutta Anushilan Samiti was founded in 1902 by Promotha Mitter. Jatindranath Banerjee and Barindra Kumar Ghosh were also the members of this Samiti. Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta and other members had started the weekly Yugantar in 1906.

Statement 3 is correct: From 1907 the members belonging to the Anushilan Samiti were very active in revolutionary activities. Due to revolutionary activities, its members were also arrested and tried in Alipore Conspiracy Case. For example, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, a leader of the Anushilan Samiti, was brought to trial in the so-called Alipore Conspiracy Case. The Alipore trial led to a series of arrests and raids culminating in the divisions in the Anushilan Samitis

Q.47)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Sibsagar district of the state of Assam has been central to several significant phases of Assam's history, especially in the context of the Ahom Kingdom. The Ahom Revolt of 1828 was one such event that has immense importance in the history of resistance to British rule in the region.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ahom Revolt of 1828 was an armed resistance against the British East India Company's annexation of the Ahom kingdom in Assam. The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824–26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to

incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion. This sparked off Ahom rebellion/ revolt in 1828.

Statement 2 is correct: Ahom revolt took place under the leadership of Ahom prince Gomdhar Konwar who tried to establish the ancient Ahom monarchy and evict the British. Other important leaders of the Ahom Revolt include- Dhanjay Borgohain and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The revolt was unsuccessful. Under the leadership of Gomadhar Konwar, the rebels started advancing toward the British stronghold in Rangpur. But their plans were revealed, and the British caught them and quelled the rebellion.

Q.57)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indian working-class suffering from the problems of low wages, long working hours, unhygienic working conditions, absence of basic Amenities gave fillip to working class movements in India in the beginning of the 20th century.

Statement 1 is correct: Worker participation in the Swadeshi movement was high due the movement's effort

to mobilise workers by organising strikes around workers' grievances. For instance, Subramania Siva and Chidambaram Pillai led strikes in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in a foreign owned cotton mill. In Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh led the strike led by railway workers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was established in 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal as its first general secretary. The prominent Congress and Swarajist leader C.R. Das presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Alarmed at the increasing strength of the trade union movement under communist influence, the government passed the Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929 and TDA,1929 made strike an illegal activity. It was the Trade Union Act, 1926 for the first-time recognised trade unions as legal associations, in India. Also, the act laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities and it secured immunity for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities in both civil and criminal matters.

Statement 4 is correct: The Meerut conspiracy case, 1929 the Government arrested 31 labour leaders, and resulted in the conviction of communist leaders like Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt etc. Although the trial got worldwide publicity, it weakened the working-class movement.

Q.60)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Parsi Religious Reform Association was founded in Bombay by Furdunji Naoroji and S.S. Bengalee, in 1851. Behramji M. Malabari (1853-1912) founded the Seva Sadan in 1908 along with his friend Diwan Dayaram Gidumal.

Statement 2 is correct: Behramji M. Malabari founded the newspaper called Indian Spectator, an english daily, to spread his message.

Statement 3 is correct: Rukhmabai (1864-1955) was the first practising female doctor in colonial India. Malabari defended Rukhmabai in a legal case involving restitution of conjugal rights. Rukhmabai was married off at the young age of eleven, while her husband- Dadaji Bhikaji was nineteen years old. Later, her refusal to go back to him at the age of 25 resulted in her husband moving the Bombay High Court. Malabari defended Rukhmabai, not only in Bombay court but in Britain as well.

Statement 4 is correct: Malabari was against child marriage. It is true that he played an instrumental role in passing the Age of Consent Act in 1891 which prohibited the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

Q.65)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Option c is correct: The First World War broke out in Europe in August 1914. It provided a new hope for the Ghadarites (Ghadar Party) to take advantage of the opportunity and organise an armed revolt against British rule in India. During the course of the War, the Ghadar leadership in the USA held regular meetings with German agents. In 1915, they organised an Indo-German 'Conspiracy', to overthrow British rule in India. The Maverick and Annie Larsen incident was a well-known attempt by the Ghadar Party to get arms into India with the assistance of the Germans. Two steamships called Maverick and Annie Larsen were purchased with German's money for the purpose of transferring arms to India.

Q.69)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Shahu Maharaj (1874 – 1922) of the Bhonsle dynasty of Marathas was the Maharaja (1900–1922) of the Indian princely state of Kolhapur. He was considered a true democrat and social reformer and was associated with many progressive policies during his rule.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Shahu Maharaj allowed backward castes in both state services as well as to conduct religious rituals. Shahu Maharaj appointed Marathas (considered as Backward castes) as the religious teacher of the non-Brahmins, with the title of Kshatra Jagadguru. This was known as the Vedokta controversy. He was very notable for his proclamation in 1902, in which he declared that 50 percent of the posts in the state's services would be reserved for the backward classes

Statement 2 is correct: In 1911, Shahu Maharaj initiated free education for children from the depressed classes. In 1917, he made primary education free and mandatory for every child including depressed classes in Kolhapur state. This initiative's impact can be seen from the fact that in 1917 Kolhapur had only 27 schools with 1,296 students. But in 1922 (when Shahu died) there were 420 schools which admitted more than 22,000 students.

Statement 3 is correct: Shahu Maharaj in 1919, passed laws to promote Inter-caste and Inter-religion Marriage

Act. Further he passed the Law for Prevention of Cruelty against Women and the Manifesto against Observance of

Untouchability. Thus, Shahu was committed to the welfare of the backward classes and also to the idea of a modern, forward-looking society that was modelled on what he had observed in Europe.

Q.76)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: It is true that the Indian Slavery Act, 1843 made the practice of slavery an offence. The act states how the sale of any person as a slave was banned, and anyone buying or selling slaves would be booked under the Indian Penal Code with an offence carrying strict punishment.

Statement 2 is correct: The Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870 also known as the Act VIII of 1870 was passed by British India, to prevent murder of female infants. The British passed this act under pressure of Christian missionaries, thus it is true that Christian Missionaries played an instrumental role in the passage of this act. The Act also stipulated a prison sentence of six months or a fine of thirty thousand rupees, or both, on anyone who disobeyed or obstructed the police officers enforcing the Act.

Statement 3 is correct: The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928 abolishes the ancient Hindu legal practice which held that those who are handicapped are ineligible to inherit property from their family. The Hindu Inheritance act, 1928 enabled physically and mentally challenged people to inherit properties by stating physically & mentally handicapped person cannot be disqualified from their right to own or share joint-family property unless the law specifies otherwise.

Q.82)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Lord Ripon (1880–84) was a staunch Liberal democrat with faith in self-government. He was appointed as the Viceroy of India by Gladstone, the Liberal Party Prime Minister of England. He is famous for passing of Ilbert bill, resolution on Local Self-Government and Vernacular Press Act.

Statement 1 is correct: Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. The Act banned the appointment of children below the age of seven in factories. It reduced the working hours for children. It made it compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security for the workers.

Statement 2 is correct: A Resolution passed during the reign of Ripon in 1882 set off the institution of local self-government in India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: During Lord Lansdowne (1888–94), categorisation of civil services into imperial, provincial and subordinate was done based on the recommendation of the Aitchinson Commission.

Statement 4 is correct: During the tenure of Lord Ripon, the Rendition Act of 1881 made British to handover the state of Mysore to the Wodeyar Dynasty. On March 25, 1881. Chamaraja Wadiyar X assumed powers of Princely Mysore. On that day, by 'the Rendition of 1881', the British handed over the reigns of governance to him, and Princely Mysore was restored to the Wadiyar dynasty.

Q.86)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin Movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of

Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education in Madras Presidency.

Options 1,2 and 4 are correct: On November 20, 1916, around 30 prominent non-Brahmin leaders including Dr Natesa Mudaliyar, Sir PT Theyagaraya Chetty, TM Nair, and a woman Alamelu Mangai Thayammal came together to form South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) which would popularly be called as Justice Party after the 'Justice' newspaper it launched to propagate the ideals of the movement. Periyar was elected as the leader of the Justice party in 1938. In 1944, the Justice Party along with the Self Respect movement rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam.

Option 3 is incorrect: K.T. Telang along with Badruddin Tyabji and Pherozshah Mehta are associated with the formation of Bombay Presidency Association in 1885. It was established in answer to the Ilbert Bill controversy and Lytton's reactionary policies.

Option 5 is incorrect: Chettur Sankaran Nair was born in Mankara in Palakkad District on 11 July 1857. He was the youngest president of the Indian National Congress at the Amaravathi Session of the Congress in 1897. He was the first Malayali president of the Indian National Congress.

Q.93)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Charter Act, 1833 came under the backdrop of great changes that had taken place in Great Britain because of the Industrial Revolution. It is also known as the Saint Helena Act 1833.

Statement 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1833 renewed the East India Company's charter for another twenty years, giving it continued control over British India. However, the Act ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.

Statement 2 is correct: The Charter Act of 1833 deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.

Statement 3 is correct: The Act attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection in Civil Services. It stated that Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the company. It was nullified after opposition from the Court of Directors. The concept of a merit based modern Civil Service in India was introduced on the recommendations of Lord Macaulay's Report in 1854.

Q.95)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct: Indian Councils Act, 1861, enacted during the time of Lord Canning, led to the introduction of the portfolio system and the inception of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The promulgation of the Regulating Act of 1773 by the King of England paved the way for establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Indians for the first time in Viceroy's executive council. (Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, as the law

member) through Indian Councils Act, 1909 also known as Morley-Minto reforms.

Pair 4 is incorrect. Government of India Act, 1919 separated for the first time the provincial and central budgets.

Q.98)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Borsad satyagraha was led by Vallabhbhai Patel in the Kheda district of Gujarat in 1923–24. The Borsad satyagraha was over a punitive tax imposed on the villages (in Gujarat) to pay for additional police forces to protect against two dacoits of that area – Babar Deva and Ali.

Statement 1 is correct: Borsad satyagraha was led by Vallabhbhai Patel in the Kheda district of Gujarat in 1923–24.

Statement 2 is correct: Ravishankar Vyas, also known as Ravishankar Maharaj participated in several Satyagrahas, including the Borsad Satyagraha in 1923, where he protested against the Haidiya Tax, and the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928, where he was imprisoned by British authorities for six months.

Statement 3 is correct: The Borsad satyagraha revolved around the issue of an unjust poll tax imposed in September 1923 on every adult in Borsad. The tax covered police expenses required for the suppression of a wave of dacoities. The Patidars felt that the tax was an unfair measure designed to punish them for supporting the Congress.

Statement 4 is incorrect: An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions during Bardoli Satyagraha (and not during Borsad Satyagraha).