

Farmer Movements in Rajasthan

Farmer Movements in Rajasthan (1–25)

- 1.** The Bijolia movement was primarily related to:
A) Women's rights
B) Education
C) Farmer exploitation
D) Forest rights
- 2.** Bijolia Movement started in which princely state?
A) Kota
B) Udaipur
C) Mewar
D) Bundi
- 3.** Who is considered the pioneer of the Bijolia movement?
A) Vijay Singh Pathik
B) Ram Narayan Chaudhary
C) Arjun Lal Sethi
D) Haribhau Upadhyay
- 4.** In which year did the Bijolia movement begin?
A) 1913
B) 1918
C) 1921
D) 1930
- 5.** What was the name of the peasant organization formed during the Bijolia Movement?
A) Bijolia Praja Mandal
B) Bijolia Kisan Panchayat
C) Kisan Sabha
D) Bijolia Kranti Dal
- 6.** Who led the second phase of the Bijolia Movement?
A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
B) Vijay Singh Pathik
C) Baldev Ram Mirdha
D) Arjun Lal Sethi
- 7.** The movement against Begar (forced labor) in Jodhpur was led by:
A) Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath
B) Swami Kumar

- C) Motilal Tejawat
- D) Sitaram Das

8. Motilal Tejawat was a leader of which tribal movement?

- A) Bhil Movement
- B) Meena Revolt
- C) Ahir Samaj
- D) Garasiya Rebellion

9. Which princely state witnessed the Ekal movement?

- A) Udaipur
- B) Jaipur
- C) Jodhpur
- D) Alwar

10. Eki Movement among Bhils was inspired by:

- A) Gandhian ideals
- B) Marxist ideology
- C) RSS
- D) Nehruvian socialism

11. Who was the spiritual leader behind the Eki Movement?

- A) Govind Guru
- B) Motilal Tejawat
- C) Swami Dayanand
- D) Jambhoji

12. The peasants of Bijolia protested against how many types of taxes?

- A) 86
- B) 96
- C) 100
- D) 60

13. Vijay Singh Pathik was also known as:

- A) Father of Rajasthan's revolution
- B) Kisan Leader of Mewar
- C) Lok Nayak of Rajputana
- D) None of the above

14. The peasants of Bijolia used which method to protest?

- A) Armed rebellion
- B) Court trials
- C) Halting cultivation
- D) Civil disobedience

15. Which newspaper supported the Bijolia Movement?

- A) Rajasthan Kesari
- B) Naveen Rajasthan
- C) Rajasthan Patrika
- D) Tarun Rajasthan

16. Who led the peasant agitation in Shekhawati?

- A) Ram Narayan Chaudhary
- B) Baldev Ram Mirdha
- C) Jai Narayan Vyas
- D) Keshari Singh

17. Baldev Ram Mirdha was affectionately known as:

- A) Rajasthan Kesari
- B) Kisan Kesari
- C) Lok Nayak
- D) Farmer Bandhu

18. Which movement focused on farmer rights in Marwar?

- A) Marwar Kisan Sabha
- B) Jodhpur Praja Mandal
- C) Bijolia Kranti
- D) Kisan Parishad

19. Marwar Kisan Sabha was established in which year?

- A) 1930
- B) 1934
- C) 1938
- D) 1945

20. Which community was at the forefront of Shekhawati's agrarian movements?

- A) Jats
- B) Rajputs
- C) Meenas
- D) Ahirs

21. Who gave leadership to the farmers during the Bundi Movement?

- A) Ramswaroop Chaturvedi
- B) Haribhau Upadhyay
- C) Arjunlal Sethi
- D) Baldev Ram Mirdha

22. Which British-era act triggered discontent among Rajasthan farmers?

- A) Forest Act
- B) Salt Tax Act

- C) Arms Act
- D) Land Settlement Act

23. In which region did Bhils start their struggle for land rights?

- A) Kota
- B) Dungarpur
- C) Churu
- D) Sikar

24. The Kisan conference of Marwar was presided over by:

- A) Baldev Ram Mirdha
- B) Motilal Tejawat
- C) Govind Guru
- D) Sardar Patel

25. Bijolia Movement ended effectively in:

- A) 1923
- B) 1931
- C) 1941
- D) 1945

Caste & People's Movements (26–50)

26. The 'Dalit Uplift Movement' in Rajasthan was inspired by:

- A) Jyotiba Phule
- B) B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

27. The Arya Samaj mainly worked for reform in which caste group?

- A) Brahmins
- B) Rajputs
- C) Dalits
- D) All of the above

28. Who founded the 'Jat Mahasabha' in Rajasthan?

- A) Chhotu Ram
- B) Baldev Ram Mirdha
- C) Ramdev Singh
- D) Vijay Singh Pathik

29. Which caste-based reformer was known as 'Marwar Kesari'?

- A) Ram Narayan Chaudhary
- B) Jai Narayan Vyas

- C) Baldev Ram Mirdha
- D) Sitaram Das

30. 'Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh' was established by:

- A) Gopal Singh Rathore
- B) Haribhau Upadhyay
- C) Arjunlal Sethi
- D) Govind Guru

31. What was the main objective of 'Jat Mahasabha'?

- A) Political dominance
- B) Social upliftment
- C) Agricultural development
- D) Religious reform

32. Who started the 'Meena Sangh' for tribal welfare?

- A) Manikya Lal Verma
- B) Jorawar Singh
- C) Govind Guru
- D) Ram Narayan Chaudhary

33. Which leader was associated with the Bhil Seva Mandal?

- A) Haribhau Upadhyay
- B) Motilal Tejawat
- C) Swami Kumaranand
- D) Manikya Lal Verma

34. Who was the founder of Rajasthan Seva Sangh?

- A) Arjunlal Sethi
- B) Vijay Singh Pathik
- C) Jainarayan Vyas
- D) Haribhau Upadhyay

35. Which movement was aimed at ending untouchability in Rajasthan?

- A) Bhoodan Movement
- B) Temple Entry Movement
- C) Kisan Sabha
- D) Non-Cooperation Movement

36. Harijan Sevak Sangh worked under the guidance of:

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Ambedkar
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Bhagat Singh

37. Which organization raised the voice for backward castes in Rajasthan?

- A) Praja Mandal
- B) Jat Mahasabha
- C) Rajasthan Backward Class Union
- D) Harijan Sabha

38. What was the aim of Meena and Bhil movements?

- A) Political freedom
- B) Tribal welfare and land rights
- C) Reservation
- D) Military training

39. Which social movement challenged feudal land ownership in rural Rajasthan?

- A) Chipko Movement
- B) Land Reforms Movement
- C) Kisan Sabha
- D) Ekta Movement

40. Who formed the 'Jatav Mahasabha' in Rajasthan?

- A) Haribhau Upadhyay
- B) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- C) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- D) Jorawar Singh

41. Which movement fought for labor rights in Rajasthan?

- A) Labor Union Movement
- B) Mazdoor Sangh
- C) Trade Union Strike
- D) All of the above

42. Which group opposed caste-based discrimination in temples?

- A) Harijan Sevak Sangh
- B) RSS
- C) Jat Mahasabha
- D) Praja Mandal

43. Praja Mandal movement in Rajasthan also addressed issues of:

- A) Social equality
- B) Farmers' grievances
- C) Civil liberties
- D) All of the above

44. Manikya Lal Verma was closely associated with:

- A) Harijan Movement
- B) Tribal Welfare

- C) Women's Rights
- D) Temple Reforms

45. The organization 'Rajput Sabha' aimed to:

- A) Reform Rajput customs
- B) Promote education
- C) Oppose British
- D) Both A and B

46. 'Backward Classes League' was mainly for:

- A) Rajputs
- B) Brahmins
- C) OBCs and SCs
- D) None

47. Which tribal revolt inspired local leadership among Bhils in Banswara?

- A) Dungarpur Revolt
- B) Mangarh Massacre
- C) Govind Guru Protest
- D) All of the above

48. What was the major demand of caste-based movements in Rajasthan pre-Independence?

- A) Independence
- B) Reservation
- C) Land reforms
- D) Social equality

49. Which organization took the responsibility to educate Dalits in Rajasthan?

- A) Harijan Sevak Sangh
- B) Jat Mahasabha
- C) Rajput Sabha
- D) Arya Samaj

50. The major feature of caste and peasant movements in Rajasthan was:

- A) Armed struggle
- B) Constitutional demands
- C) Socio-economic reforms
- D) Religious conversions

Answers:

- 1: C
- 2: C
- 3: A

4: A
5: B
6: B
7: C
8: A
9: A
10: A
11: A
12: B
13: A
14: C
15: B
16: B
17: B
18: A
19: C
20: A
21: A
22: A
23: B
24: A
25: C
26: B
27: D
28: B
29: C
30: B
31: B
32: A
33: D
34: A
35: B
36: A
37: C
38: B
39: B
40: D
41: B
42: A
43: D
44: B
45: D
46: C
47: D
48: D

49: A
50: C