

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## PEASANT MOVEMENT IN RAJASTHAN

1. What was the primary cause of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?

- A) Excessive taxes and feudal exploitation
- B) British intervention in Rajasthan
- C) Religious differences
- D) Failure of agricultural reforms

**Answer:** A) Excessive taxes and feudal exploitation

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement was initiated due to the imposition of 84 types of taxes, high land revenue, and exploitative feudal practices.

**Additional Information:** This movement was one of the earliest and most important agrarian uprisings in Rajasthan.

2. The Bijoliya region was governed by which clan originally?

- A) Parmar
- B) Rathore
- C) Sisodia
- D) Kachwaha

**Answer:** A) Parmar

**Explanation:** Bijoliya was initially governed by the Parmar clan in the Uparmal region of Mewar.

**Additional Information:** The Parmar clan's control over Bijoliya was confirmed after Ashok Parmar's loyalty during the Battle of Khanwa.

3. How many types of taxes were levied on the farmers in Bijoliya?

- A) 50
- B) 84
- C) 100

D) 60

**Answer:** B) 84

**Explanation:** Farmers in Bijoliya were subjected to 84 different types of taxes, which created severe financial burdens.

**Additional Information:** These arbitrary and excessive taxes contributed to the rising discontent among the peasants.

4. The Chawri tax in Bijoliya was imposed during which occasions?

- A) Births
- B) Marriages
- C) Festivals
- D) Harvesting

**Answer:** B) Marriages

**Explanation:** The Chawri tax was imposed on farmers during family events, especially weddings, adding to their financial strain.

**Additional Information:** In 1903, the Chawri tax was formally introduced, demanding five rupees per wedding.

5. What was the Talwar Bandhai tax?

- A) A tax on weapons
- B) A tax on marriage ceremonies
- C) A tax for the succession of estates
- D) A tax on land revenue

**Answer:** C) A tax for the succession of estates

**Explanation:** The Talwar Bandhai tax was collected from newly appointed or succeeding feudal lords to confirm their succession of a jagir (estate).

**Additional Information:** It was perceived as a tribute that reinforced the hierarchical structure of feudal relations.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**6. In which year did the Bijoliya Peasant Movement begin?**

- A) 1901
- B) 1897
- C) 1915
- D) 1923

**Answer:** B) 1897

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement originated in 1897 in the village of Girdharpur, led by farmers of the Dhakad caste.

**Additional Information:** The movement evolved over several phases with different leaders joining later.

**7. Who was one of the early leaders of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) Vijay Singh Pathik
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Premchand Bhil
- D) Jamnalal Bajaj

**Answer:** C) Premchand Bhil

**Explanation:** Premchand Bhil, along with other local leaders, led the initial phase of the movement.

**Additional Information:** Other leaders included Fateh Karan Charan and Brahmadev.

**8. Who advised the peasants to approach Maharana Fateh Singh for relief during the Bijoliya Movement?**

- A) Sitaram Das
- B) Jamnalal Bajaj
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Prithvi Singh

**Answer:** A) Sitaram Das

**Explanation:** Sitaram Das advised two representatives to present the grievances of the farmers to Maharana Fateh Singh.

**Additional Information:** However, the investigation ordered by the Maharana did not yield significant results.

**9. What was the term "Lanta Kunta" associated with in the Bijoliya movement?**

- A) Forced labor
- B) Arbitrary tax levies
- C) Military service
- D) Religious donations

**Answer:** B) Arbitrary tax levies

**Explanation:** Lanta Kunta was a form of arbitrary levy imposed on farmers by the feudal authorities.

**Additional Information:** The exact nature of this tax is not entirely clear, but it contributed to the financial exploitation of peasants.

**10. What was the impact of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement on other regions?**

- A) Inspired further peasant uprisings
- B) Established democratic governance
- C) Ended the feudal system in Rajasthan
- D) Formed alliances with British officials

**Answer:** A) Inspired further peasant uprisings

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement became a symbol of resistance and inspired subsequent agrarian movements across Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** Movements such as the Bengu and Bundi peasant uprisings were influenced by Bijoliya.

**11. In which region did the Bijoliya Peasant Movement primarily take place?**

- A) Marwar
- B) Uparmal
- C) Shekhawati

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

D) Alwar

**Answer:** B) Uparmal

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement took place in the Uparmal region of Mewar, which is part of present-day Bhilwara district.

**Additional Information:** This region was known for its jagir (feudal landholding) system under the control of the Parmar clan.

**12. Who played a pivotal role in leading the second phase of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) Sitaram Das
- B) Vijay Singh Pathik
- C) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- D) Fateh Karan Charan

**Answer:** B) Vijay Singh Pathik

**Explanation:** Vijay Singh Pathik emerged as a prominent leader during the second phase of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, organizing it on a broader scale.

**Additional Information:** He founded the Uparmaal Panch Board to coordinate the movement and played a central role in its strategic planning.

**13. What did the Uparmaal Panch Board aim to achieve?**

- A) Tax reduction for merchants
- B) Representation of peasant interests
- C) Feudal control of lands
- D) Export of agricultural products

**Answer:** B) Representation of peasant interests

**Explanation:** The Uparmaal Panch Board, established by Vijay Singh Pathik in 1917, aimed to represent and coordinate the interests of peasants against oppressive taxation and feudal practices.

**Additional Information:** This board played a crucial role in organizing the peasants and keeping the movement alive.

**14. Who took leadership of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement after Vijay Singh Pathik withdrew?**

- A) Jamnalal Bajaj
- B) Manikya Lal Varma
- C) Haribhau Upadhyay
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer:** A) Jamnalal Bajaj

**Explanation:** After Vijay Singh Pathik withdrew in 1927, Jamnalal Bajaj took leadership of the movement and appointed Haribhau Upadhyay to continue the efforts.

**Additional Information:** Jamnalal Bajaj was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to support the movement.

**15. What was the outcome of the Bijoliya movement in 1941?**

- A) Complete failure
- B) Peasants regained their seized lands
- C) Introduction of new taxes
- D) Complete eradication of feudalism

**Answer:** B) Peasants regained their seized lands

**Explanation:** In 1941, a settlement was reached, allowing the peasants to reclaim their seized lands, ending the long struggle.

**Additional Information:** The agreement was signed by V. Raghava Chari, Prime Minister of Mewar, and Revenue Minister Mohan Singh Mehta.

**16. Which literary work was inspired by the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) Godan
- B) Rangbhoomi
- C) Gaban
- D) Nirmala



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** B) Rangbhoomi

**Explanation:** Munshi Premchand's novel *Rangbhoomi* was based on the struggles of peasants in the Bijoliya movement.

**Additional Information:** This work reflects the socio-political context of rural India and the peasant resistance against feudal oppression.

**17. Which tax was imposed by Krishna Singh of Bijoliya in 1903?**

- A) Lanta Kunta
- B) Chawri tax
- C) Jakhat tax
- D) Talwar Bandhai tax

**Answer:** B) Chawri tax

**Explanation:** In 1903, Krishna Singh imposed the Chawri tax, demanding five rupees from farmers, particularly during their daughters' weddings.

**Additional Information:** This tax was especially burdensome for poorer families, adding to the financial strain of the peasantry.

**18. What role did newspapers play in the Bijoliya movement?**

- A) Criticized the movement
- B) Supported the movement and spread awareness
- C) Had no impact on the movement
- D) Sided with the feudal authorities

**Answer:** B) Supported the movement and spread awareness

**Explanation:** Newspapers like *Maratha* and *Pratap* played an important role in spreading awareness about the movement, gaining national attention.

**Additional Information:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi wrote articles in support of the peasants.

**19. In which year did the first phase of the Bijoliya movement end?**

- A) 1897
- B) 1915
- C) 1920
- D) 1941

**Answer:** B) 1915

**Explanation:** The first phase of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, marked by initial leadership and grievances, ended in 1915.

**Additional Information:** This phase laid the groundwork for later organized resistance under leaders like Vijay Singh Pathik.

**20. What practice did the peasants of Bijoliya strongly oppose?**

- A) Forced labor (Begar)
- B) Opium cultivation
- C) Caste-based discrimination
- D) British educational reforms

**Answer:** A) Forced labor (Begar)

**Explanation:** Peasants in Bijoliya opposed the practice of forced labor, known as begar, where they were compelled to work without pay for feudal lords.

**Additional Information:** This practice further exacerbated the economic hardships of the peasants, as they were taken away from their own agricultural activities.

**21. What event marked the brutal suppression of the Bengu Peasant Movement in 1923?**

- A) Neemuchna Massacre
- B) Govindpura Massacre
- C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- D) Kudan Massacre

**Answer:** B) Govindpura Massacre

**Explanation:** The Govindpura Massacre in 1923 saw British authorities open fire on a peaceful gathering of peasants, killing two

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

Dhakad farmers.

**Additional Information:** This event further fueled the Bengu Peasant Movement's resistance against feudal oppression.

**22. Who led the investigation into the atrocities committed during the Bundi Peasant Movement?**

- A) Prabhash Chandra Chatterjee
- B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- C) Vijay Singh Pathik
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer:** B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

**Explanation:** Ramnarayan Chaudhary and Satya Bhakta investigated the atrocities during the Bundi Peasant Movement and criticized the state for its actions.

**Additional Information:** Their report helped bring the injustices of the Bundi movement to light, influencing later peasant uprisings.

**23. Which tax was imposed in the Shekhawati Peasant Movement, causing financial strain on farmers?**

- A) Chanwari tax
- B) Talwar Bandhai tax
- C) Jakhat tax
- D) Lanta Kunta

**Answer:** C) Jakhat tax

**Explanation:** The Jakhat tax was one of several levies imposed on farmers in the Shekhawati region, adding to their financial burden.

**Additional Information:** This tax, along with others like the Lanta Kunta and increased land revenue, played a key role in igniting the movement.

**24. What was the role of Thakur Deshraj in the Shekhawati Peasant Movement?**

- A) Leader of the movement
- B) British official suppressing the movement

C) Feudal lord imposing taxes

D) Journalist documenting the movement

**Answer:** A) Leader of the movement

**Explanation:** Thakur Deshraj became a key leader of the Shekhawati Peasant Movement in 1931, organizing farmers under the Rajasthan Jat Regional General Assembly.

**Additional Information:** His leadership was instrumental in coordinating protests and advocating for farmers' rights.

**25. The Kudan Massacre occurred during which peasant movement?**

- A) Shekhawati Peasant Movement
- B) Bijoliya Peasant Movement
- C) Bengu Peasant Movement
- D) Alwar Peasant Movement

**Answer:** A) Shekhawati Peasant Movement

**Explanation:** The Kudan Massacre occurred during the Shekhawati Peasant Movement, where several farmers were killed during a protest against taxes.

**Additional Information:** This incident led to widespread condemnation and international attention, increasing pressure on the colonial authorities.

**26. What was the main demand of the peasants in the Khalsa region of Mewar during their movement in 1921?**

- A) Reduction of land taxes and end of forced labor
- B) Independence from British rule
- C) Legal ownership of lands
- D) Establishment of schools and hospitals

**Answer:** A) Reduction of land taxes and end of forced labor

**Explanation:** The peasants in the Khalsa region demanded a reduction in land taxes and the abolition of the begar (forced labor) system.

**Additional Information:** This movement was

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

part of a larger agrarian resistance against feudal exploitation and oppressive labor practices.

**27. What year marked the beginning of the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) 1917
- B) 1921
- C) 1930
- D) 1942

**Answer:** B) 1921

**Explanation:** The Bengu Peasant Movement began in 1921, initiated by Dhakad farmers near Bhairukund in the Chittorgarh region.

**Additional Information:** This movement was inspired by the earlier Bijoliya Peasant Movement and sought to address similar issues of exploitation.

**28. Which leader was sent by Vijay Singh Pathik to lead the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- C) Jannalal Bajaj
- D) Kalyanji Mehta

**Answer:** B) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

**Explanation:** Vijay Singh Pathik, preoccupied with other struggles, sent Ramnarayan Chaudhary to lead and support the Bengu Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** Ramnarayan played a key role in organizing the peasants and pushing for their rights.

**29. What was the "Lanta Kunta" in the context of the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) A local leader
- B) A specific form of taxation
- C) A military strategy

D) A method of forced labor

**Answer:** B) A specific form of taxation

**Explanation:** "Lanta Kunta" referred to an additional extraction or levy imposed by feudal authorities, adding to the financial burden of the peasants.

**Additional Information:** This term was part of the complex system of taxation that fueled the discontent among the agrarian community.

**30. What was the outcome of the 1922 agreement during the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) Full acceptance by the feudal state
- B) Labeled as a "Bolshevik Agreement" and rejected
- C) Immediate relief for peasants
- D) Reduction of all taxes

**Answer:** B) Labeled as a "Bolshevik Agreement" and rejected

**Explanation:** The agreement reached in 1922 between Anup Singh of Begu and the farmers was labeled as a "Bolshevik Agreement" by the Mewar princely state, which rejected its terms.

**Additional Information:** The rejection of this agreement led to further unrest and escalated the conflict between the peasants and the feudal authorities.

**31. What was the significance of the Govindpura Massacre in the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) It marked the beginning of the movement.
- B) It led to the martyrdom of Dhakad farmers and intensified the struggle.
- C) It resulted in a peaceful agreement with the feudal lords.
- D) It ended the movement altogether.

**Answer:** B) It led to the martyrdom of Dhakad farmers and intensified the struggle.

**Explanation:** The Govindpura Massacre on July 13, 1923, saw two Dhakad farmers, Rupaji



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

and Kirpaji, martyred, marking a turning point in the Bengu Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** The massacre galvanized further support for the movement and highlighted the brutal suppression by the authorities.

## 32. The Neemuchna Peasant Movement in Alwar primarily protested against:

- A) The increase in land revenue by 40%
- B) British interference in Alwar
- C) The destruction of temples
- D) Urbanization policies

**Answer:** A) The increase in land revenue by 40%

**Explanation:** The Neemuchna Peasant Movement arose due to a 40% increase in land revenue after a land settlement in 1924 conducted by N.L. Tikko.

**Additional Information:** The revocation of privileges for certain castes further fueled the discontent, leading to the protests.

## 33. Which community led the Neemuchna Peasant Movement?

- A) Mev community
- B) Rajput farmers
- C) Gurjar community
- D) Dhakad farmers

**Answer:** B) Rajput farmers

**Explanation:** The Neemuchna Peasant Movement was primarily led by Rajput farmers in the Bansur and Thanagaji areas of Alwar.

**Additional Information:** They protested against increased land revenue and other grievances that affected their livelihoods.

## 34. Which movement in Alwar led to the brutal Neemuchna Massacre?

- A) Bijoliya Peasant Movement
- B) Mev Farmers' Movement

C) Neemuchna Peasant Movement

D) Bundi Peasant Movement

**Answer:** C) Neemuchna Peasant Movement

**Explanation:** The Neemuchna Massacre occurred on May 14, 1925, during the Neemuchna Peasant Movement, when 156 farmers were killed by police firing.

**Additional Information:** The massacre was condemned by national leaders, and Mahatma Gandhi referred to it as "dual Dyerism," likening it to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

## 35. What were the main demands of the Mev Farmers' Movement in Alwar?

- A) Reduction of land revenue during famine and compensation for confiscated lands
- B) Independence from the British
- C) Creation of a peasant-owned bank
- D) Abolition of all forms of taxes

**Answer:** A) Reduction of land revenue during famine and compensation for confiscated lands

**Explanation:** The Mev Farmers' Movement demanded a reduction in land revenue during times of famine and compensation for lands that had been confiscated for public projects.

**Additional Information:** The Mev community was supported by associations like Anjuman Khadim ul Islam and Jamiat Tablig Ul Islam.

## 36. What was the significance of the Podoli Conference in the Khalsa region?

- A) It initiated the Bundi Peasant Movement.
- B) It was the first time peasants demanded the abolition of forced labor.
- C) It was a social gathering of farmers.
- D) It led to the British takeover of Rajasthan.

**Answer:** B) It was the first time peasants demanded the abolition of forced labor.

**Explanation:** The Podoli Conference, held in December 1921, brought together caste

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

panchayats and demanded the abolition of forced labor (begar) and the reduction of taxes.

**Additional Information:** This conference played a crucial role in strengthening the peasant movement in the Khalsa region.

## 37. Which leader is associated with the Shekhawati Peasant Movement?

- A) Thakur Deshraj
- B) Vijay Singh Pathik
- C) Jamnalal Bajaj
- D) Fateh Singh

**Answer:** A) Thakur Deshraj

**Explanation:** Thakur Deshraj led the Shekhawati Peasant Movement and organized farmers under the Rajasthan Jat Regional General Assembly in 1931.

**Additional Information:** His leadership helped mobilize the peasants and unify their efforts against feudal oppression.

## 38. What was the outcome of the Kudan Massacre during the Shekhawati Peasant Movement?

- A) The movement was completely suppressed.
- B) The massacre led to international condemnation and greater awareness.
- C) The peasants immediately gained their rights.
- D) Feudal lords were imprisoned.

**Answer:** B) The massacre led to international condemnation and greater awareness.

**Explanation:** The Kudan Massacre in 1935 resulted in the deaths of several farmers, leading to widespread condemnation and coverage in the British House of Commons.

**Additional Information:** The event highlighted the brutality of the feudal system and strengthened the resolve of the peasants.

## 39. What was the significance of the Hindoli Conference in the Bundi Peasant Movement?

A) It resolved the conflict between peasants and the state.

B) It brought together 500 farmers to demand reforms.

C) It marked the end of the movement.

D) It led to British interference in Bundi.

**Answer:** B) It brought together 500 farmers to demand reforms.

**Explanation:** The Hindoli Conference, held on October 5, 1936, saw the participation of 500 Gurjar and Meena farmers from 90 villages, leading to the acceptance of several demands.

**Additional Information:** This conference helped unite the farmers and was part of the broader Bundi Peasant Movement.

## 40. What distinguished the Mewar Farmers' Movement from the Bundi Farmers' Movement?

- A) The Mewar movement had skilled leadership.
- B) The Bundi movement had greater support from the Rajasthan Seva Sangh.
- C) The Mewar movement was more focused on social issues.
- D) The Bundi movement was led by women.

**Answer:** A) The Mewar movement had skilled leadership.

**Explanation:** The Mewar Farmers' Movement benefited from skilled leadership and received significant support from organizations like the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, while the Bundi movement lacked effective leadership.

**Additional Information:** Both movements were significant in resisting the oppressive practices of feudal lords.

## 41. Which form of labor was widely opposed during the peasant movements in Rajasthan?

- A) Industrial labor
- B) Agricultural wage labor



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

C) Forced labor (Begar)

D) Military conscription

**Answer:** C) Forced labor (Begar)

**Explanation:** The practice of *begar*, or forced labor, where peasants were required to work without pay, was a common source of grievance in various peasant movements across Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** This practice took farmers away from their own agricultural work, deepening their economic hardship.

**42. Which prominent leader provided support to the Bijoliya Peasant Movement after Vijay Singh Pathik's withdrawal?**

A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

B) Jamnalal Bajaj

C) Subhas Chandra Bose

D) Bhagat Singh

**Answer:** B) Jamnalal Bajaj

**Explanation:** Jamnalal Bajaj took over leadership of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement after Vijay Singh Pathik withdrew in 1927, continuing to advocate for the peasants' rights.

**Additional Information:** Bajaj was appointed by Mahatma Gandhi and played a significant role in keeping the movement alive.

**43. What were the key demands of the Mev community during their peasant movement in Alwar?**

A) Elimination of British rule

B) Reduction in land revenue and permission to hunt wild boars

C) Establishment of new trade routes

D) Free education for peasants

**Answer:** B) Reduction in land revenue and permission to hunt wild boars

**Explanation:** The Mev farmers in Alwar demanded a reduction in land revenue during times of famine and permission to hunt wild boars that destroyed their crops.

**Additional Information:** Their movement was supported by local organizations, including religious associations like Jamiat Tablig Ul Islam.

**44. What was the term "Saad system" related to in the peasant movements?**

A) A forced taxation system

B) A land tenure system

C) A system of extractions and levies imposed by feudal authorities

D) A system of currency exchange

**Answer:** C) A system of extractions and levies imposed by feudal authorities

**Explanation:** The Saad system referred to the traditional practice of arbitrary extractions imposed by the jagirdars, which fueled discontent among the peasants.

**Additional Information:** The system became a significant point of contention in various peasant movements across Rajasthan.

**45. The Kudan Massacre in the Shekhawati Peasant Movement took place in which year?**

A) 1921

B) 1935

C) 1940

D) 1919

**Answer:** B) 1935

**Explanation:** The Kudan Massacre occurred in 1935 during the Shekhawati Peasant Movement, where several farmers were killed by police firing under orders from Captain Webb.

**Additional Information:** The massacre brought international attention to the movement and was discussed in the British House of Commons.

**46. What was the main grievance of the Bengu Peasant Movement in Chittorgarh?**

A) British-imposed taxes

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- B) High land revenue and forced labor
- C) Industrial exploitation
- D) Educational reforms

**Answer:** B) High land revenue and forced labor

**Explanation:** The Bengu Peasant Movement in Chittorgarh protested against high land revenue taxes and the practice of forced labor (begar).

**Additional Information:** The movement was part of a larger resistance against feudal oppression, inspired by the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

**47. Who led the investigation into the Neemuchna Massacre?**

- A) Manilal Kothari
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer:** A) Manilal Kothari

**Explanation:** Manilal Kothari chaired the national inquiry committee that investigated the Neemuchna Massacre, with Ramnarayan Chaudhary serving as its secretary.

**Additional Information:** The inquiry brought attention to the brutality of the massacre, which saw the death of 156 farmers, primarily from the Rajput community.

**48. What was the main objective of the Dabi Kisan Panchayat during the Bundi Peasant Movement?**

- A) To negotiate new trade deals
- B) To demand fair taxation and reclaim lands
- C) To establish schools for peasants
- D) To promote British governance

**Answer:** B) To demand fair taxation and reclaim lands

**Explanation:** The Dabi Kisan Panchayat, established by Sadhu Sitaram Das, aimed to demand fair taxation and reclaim lands that had

been used as state grazing land.

**Additional Information:** The Panchayat played a significant role in organizing the farmers and leading resistance against feudal exploitation.

**49. Which newspaper was instrumental in spreading awareness about the peasant movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) Maratha
- B) Pratap
- C) Hindustan Times
- D) The Times of India

**Answer:** B) Pratap

**Explanation:** *Pratap*, along with other newspapers like *Rajasthan Kesari* and *Tarun Rajasthan*, played a crucial role in spreading awareness and mobilizing support for the peasant movements in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** These newspapers were vital in documenting the struggles of the peasants and drawing national attention to their plight.

**50. The Khalsa region's peasant movement in Mewar was largely led by which community?**

- A) Gurjar community
- B) Rajput community
- C) Jat farmers
- D) Brahmin community

**Answer:** C) Jat farmers

**Explanation:** The Khalsa region's peasant movement in Mewar was primarily led by Jat farmers, who protested against high taxes and the practice of begar (forced labor).

**Additional Information:** This movement shared many similarities with the Bengu and Bijoliya peasant movements in its goals and methods of resistance.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**51. Which of the following was a common characteristic of the peasant movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) Violent resistance
- B) Non-violent protests
- C) Support from British authorities
- D) Industrial strikes

**Answer:** B) Non-violent protests

**Explanation:** Most of the peasant movements in Rajasthan, such as the Bijoliya and Shekhawati movements, were characterized by non-violent resistance inspired by the broader Indian national movement.

**Additional Information:** The non-violent nature of these movements highlighted the resilience and determination of the peasants to fight against systemic oppression.

**52. What role did the Arya Samaj play in the peasant movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) It supported feudal lords.
- B) It advocated for social reforms and peasant rights.
- C) It promoted British policies.
- D) It remained neutral in the conflicts.

**Answer:** B) It advocated for social reforms and peasant rights.

**Explanation:** The Arya Samaj played a significant role in supporting the peasant movements by advocating for social reforms and challenging feudal norms, especially in regions like Bikaner and Shekhawati.

**Additional Information:** The Arya Samaj's involvement contributed to the success of the movements by aligning them with broader reformist goals.

**53. Who was referred to as the "Gandhi of Chidawa" for his role in the Shekhawati Peasant Movement?**

- A) Master Pyarelal Gupta

B) Vijay Singh Pathik

C) Thakur Deshraj

D) Sardar Harlal Singh

**Answer:** A) Master Pyarelal Gupta

**Explanation:** Master Pyarelal Gupta, known as the "Gandhi of Chidawa," was a prominent leader of the Shekhawati Peasant Movement and founded the Amar Seva Samiti to raise awareness about peasant issues.

**Additional Information:** He was actively involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement and played a crucial role in organizing the resistance against feudal oppression.

**54. What was the role of Jammalal Bajaj in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) A British official who suppressed the movement
- B) A national leader who provided leadership and resources
- C) A peasant leader from the local community
- D) A journalist who documented the events

**Answer:** B) A national leader who provided leadership and resources

**Explanation:** Jammalal Bajaj was a national leader sent by Mahatma Gandhi to provide leadership and resources to the Bijoliya Peasant Movement after Vijay Singh Pathik's withdrawal.

**Additional Information:** He continued the non-violent approach of the movement and played a key role in its later phases.

**55. What was the main objective of the Rajasthan Jat Regional General Assembly during the Shekhawati Peasant Movement?**

- A) To promote British governance in Rajasthan
- B) To organize peasant resistance and address grievances
- C) To introduce new industrial policies



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

D) To negotiate trade agreements with other states

**Answer:** B) To organize peasant resistance and address grievances

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Jat Regional General Assembly, established by Thakur Deshraj, aimed to organize peasant resistance and address grievances related to taxation, forced labor, and other forms of exploitation.

**Additional Information:** The assembly provided a platform for peasants to voice their demands and coordinate their efforts in the Shekhawati region.

**56. What was the primary method used by peasants to resist feudal exploitation during the movements?**

- A) Armed rebellion
- B) Non-cooperation and tax refusal
- C) Seeking British intervention
- D) Forming political parties

**Answer:** B) Non-cooperation and tax refusal

**Explanation:** Peasants commonly used non-cooperation and tax refusal as their primary method of resisting feudal exploitation, particularly in movements like Bijoliya and Shekhawati.

**Additional Information:** This non-violent form of protest was aligned with the broader strategy of the Indian freedom struggle.

**57. Who composed the song "Panchida" that motivated farmers during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) Manikya Lal Varma
- B) Munshi Premchand
- C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D) Jannalal Bajaj

**Answer:** A) Manikya Lal Varma

**Explanation:** Manikya Lal Varma composed the song *Panchida*, which along with folk songs by other writers, served to motivate and unite

the farmers during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** Songs and literature played an important cultural role in inspiring the peasants to continue their resistance.

**58. What key issue was addressed by the All India Kshatriya Mahasabha during the Neemuchna Peasant Movement?**

- A) Tax reforms for traders
- B) Grievances of Rajput farmers
- C) Promotion of British policies
- D) Military conscription for peasants

**Answer:** B) Grievances of Rajput farmers

**Explanation:** The All India Kshatriya Mahasabha addressed the grievances of Rajput farmers during the Neemuchna Peasant Movement and published a pamphlet titled *Pukar* to highlight their issues.

**Additional Information:** The movement focused on issues such as high land revenue and the revocation of privileges for certain castes.

**59. What was the outcome of the land settlement in the third phase of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) Lower taxes on irrigated land, higher taxes on uncultivated land
- B) Complete exemption from taxes for peasants
- C) Equal taxes for all types of land
- D) Abolition of the feudal system

**Answer:** A) Lower taxes on irrigated land, higher taxes on uncultivated land

**Explanation:** During the third phase of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, land settlements introduced lower taxes on irrigated land but imposed higher taxes on uncultivated land, aggravating the economic situation for many peasants.

**Additional Information:** This policy led many peasants to return their uncultivated land to the feudal lords.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**60. Who compared the Neemuchna Massacre to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

**Answer:** A) Mahatma Gandhi

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Neemuchna Massacre as "dual Dyerism" in his publication *Lavandah Padakapam*, comparing it to the infamous Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

**Additional Information:** The massacre drew widespread condemnation and was a turning point in the Neemuchna Peasant Movement.

**61. What was the key reason for the failure of initial phases of peasant movements like Bijoliya?**

- A) Lack of peasant unity
- B) Repression by the feudal authorities
- C) Insufficient leadership
- D) British intervention

**Answer:** B) Repression by the feudal authorities

**Explanation:** One of the major reasons for the failure of the initial phases of movements like Bijoliya was the severe repression by feudal authorities, which led to the expulsion of leaders and the silencing of dissent.

**Additional Information:** Leaders like Fateh Karan Charan and Brahmadev were expelled, and peasants faced intense repression during the early stages.

**62. How did the Bijoliya Peasant Movement influence later peasant struggles in Rajasthan?**

- A) By promoting violence as a solution
- B) By setting a precedent for organized and peaceful protests

- C) By aligning with British authorities
- D) By adopting new agricultural practices

**Answer:** B) By setting a precedent for organized and peaceful protests

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement became a model for later peasant movements in Rajasthan by organizing protests in a peaceful and systematic manner.

**Additional Information:** Movements like the Bengu and Bundi Peasant Movements followed the path set by Bijoliya in resisting feudal oppression.

**63. What were the strategic reasons for involving national leaders like Jamnalal Bajaj in the peasant movements?**

- A) To gain national and international attention
- B) To negotiate directly with British authorities
- C) To increase the agricultural productivity
- D) To recruit peasants for the Indian National Congress

**Answer:** A) To gain national and international attention

**Explanation:** Involving leaders like Jamnalal Bajaj helped to draw national and international attention to the struggles of the peasants, garnering support for their cause.

**Additional Information:** Bajaj's involvement also aligned the peasant movements with the broader freedom struggle in India.

**64. How did the failure of multiple commissions (such as the Bindulal Bhattacharya Commission) affect the peasant movements?**

- A) It resolved the conflicts peacefully.
- B) It intensified the dissatisfaction and continued the struggle.
- C) It forced peasants to join British administration.
- D) It led to the end of the movements.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** B) It intensified the dissatisfaction and continued the struggle.

**Explanation:** The failure of commissions like the Bindulal Bhattacharya Commission to provide significant relief only deepened the dissatisfaction among peasants and prolonged their struggle.

**Additional Information:** Repeated failures of these commissions highlighted the systemic neglect of peasant grievances.

**65. What role did the "Uparmaal Ka Danka" paper play in the Bijoliya movement?**

- A) It was a government-issued publication
- B) It spread awareness and kept the movement alive
- C) It reported on British governance
- D) It focused on religious education

**Answer:** B) It spread awareness and kept the movement alive

**Explanation:** The "Uparmaal Ka Danka" was a publication established by Vijay Singh Pathik to spread awareness about the peasants' grievances and to sustain the momentum of the movement.

**Additional Information:** Such publications played an essential role in disseminating information and mobilizing support for the peasant movements.

**66. What could have been a better strategy to prevent the rejection of the 1922 agreement during the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

- A) More involvement from British officials
- B) Increased negotiation efforts from both sides
- C) Adoption of violent methods
- D) Submission to feudal authorities

**Answer:** B) Increased negotiation efforts from both sides

**Explanation:** More effective negotiation and communication between the peasant leaders and

the feudal authorities could have prevented the rejection of the 1922 agreement, which was labeled a "Bolshevik Agreement."

**Additional Information:** Diplomatic efforts and compromise could have led to a more sustainable solution for both parties.

**67. How did the involvement of newspapers like *Pratap* affect the progress of the peasant movements?**

- A) It helped suppress the movements.
- B) It attracted wider public support and increased awareness.
- C) It shifted the focus to agricultural reforms.
- D) It alienated the local communities.

**Answer:** B) It attracted wider public support and increased awareness.

**Explanation:** Newspapers like *Pratap*, *Maratha*, and others were instrumental in spreading awareness about the peasant movements, garnering public support across India.

**Additional Information:** Media coverage played a vital role in bringing national attention to the struggles of the peasants.

**68. Why did the peasants resist the "Lanta Kunta" tax system?**

- A) It encouraged agricultural growth.
- B) It was an arbitrary and unjust levy.
- C) It helped in irrigation development.
- D) It provided land ownership to peasants.

**Answer:** B) It was an arbitrary and unjust levy.

**Explanation:** The "Lanta Kunta" was an arbitrary tax that lacked transparency and imposed an additional burden on the peasants, further contributing to their financial hardships.

**Additional Information:** Such unfair taxation practices were a major cause of peasant uprisings in Rajasthan.



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**69. How did the cultural impact of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement contribute to its significance?**

- A) It led to industrial development.
- B) It inspired literature and folk songs that united the peasants.
- C) It prompted British authorities to offer compensation.
- D) It created religious reforms.

**Answer:** B) It inspired literature and folk songs that united the peasants.

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement had a strong cultural influence, inspiring literary works and folk songs that motivated the peasants and strengthened their unity.

**Additional Information:** Works like Premchand's *Rangbhoomi* and songs by Manikya Lal Varma helped keep the spirit of resistance alive.

**70. What was the strategic importance of the Uparmaal Panch Board established by Vijay Singh Pathik?**

- A) To suppress the British
- B) To unite and coordinate peasant efforts against oppressive taxation
- C) To introduce new agricultural techniques
- D) To negotiate trade deals with neighboring states.

**Answer:** B) To unite and coordinate peasant efforts against oppressive taxation

**Explanation:** The Uparmaal Panch Board was established by Vijay Singh Pathik in 1917 to coordinate and unite the efforts of the peasants in their struggle against oppressive taxation.

**Additional Information:** The Board played a key role in organizing the movement and maintaining its focus on the peasants' grievances.

**71. What role did caste panchayats play in organizing peasant movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) They aligned with feudal authorities.
- B) They organized resistance and ensured social cohesion.
- C) They promoted industrialization.
- D) They focused on religious conversion.

**Answer:** B) They organized resistance and ensured social cohesion.

**Explanation:** Caste panchayats played an important role in organizing resistance during the peasant movements by ensuring social cohesion and collective action.

**Additional Information:** Decisions made by the panchayats were binding, and non-compliance could result in social ostracization, adding pressure to maintain unity.

**72. What was a major flaw in the commission reports investigating peasant grievances?**

- A) They always sided with the peasants.
- B) They failed to address core issues like forced labor and high taxes.
- C) They focused on British governance reforms.
- D) They promoted immediate abolition of all taxes.

**Answer:** B) They failed to address core issues like forced labor and high taxes.

**Explanation:** The commission reports often failed to address the core issues raised by the peasants, such as forced labor (begar) and high taxes, leading to continued dissatisfaction.

**Additional Information:** The failure to provide meaningful relief resulted in the continuation of the peasant movements.

**73. What critical factor allowed the Bijoliya Peasant Movement to continue for over 44 years?**

- A) Violent tactics used by the peasants

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

B) The involvement of national leaders and sustained organization

C) Support from British authorities

D) Lack of interest from feudal lords

**Answer:** B) The involvement of national leaders and sustained organization

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement continued for over 44 years due to its organized leadership, including figures like Vijay Singh Pathik and Jamnalal Bajaj, as well as its alignment with the national freedom movement.

**Additional Information:** The movement's longevity was also due to its focus on non-violent resistance and the support it received from the Indian National Congress.

**74. How did the abolition of the jagirdari system in Rajasthan after independence relate to the peasant movements?**

A) It was a direct result of the pressure created by peasant movements.

B) It had no connection to the peasant movements.

C) It was a British initiative to improve agriculture.

D) It was introduced by feudal lords to maintain power.

**Answer:** A) It was a direct result of the pressure created by peasant movements.

**Explanation:** The abolition of the jagirdari system in Rajasthan after independence was directly influenced by the pressure created by peasant movements, which fought against the exploitative practices of the feudal system.

**Additional Information:** Land reforms following independence significantly improved the socio-economic conditions of the peasantry.

**75. How did the political changes in Mewar in the early 1920s affect the Bengu Peasant Movement?**

A) They reduced tensions between peasants and the authorities.

B) They intensified the conflict by destabilizing the region.

C) They shifted the movement's focus to British governance.

D) They had no impact on the movement.

**Answer:** B) They intensified the conflict by destabilizing the region.

**Explanation:** The political changes in Mewar, including the transfer of governance to Maharaj Kumar Bhupal Singh, added to the instability and increased tensions between the peasants and the authorities during the Bengu Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** These changes further complicated the already strained relations between the peasants and the feudal state.

**76. Why was the practice of forced labor (begar) particularly harmful to the economic stability of peasants?**

A) It provided income to the peasants.

B) It prevented peasants from working on their own agricultural activities.

C) It encouraged new agricultural techniques.

D) It allowed peasants to expand their landholdings.

**Answer:** B) It prevented peasants from working on their own agricultural activities.

**Explanation:** The practice of forced labor (begar) took peasants away from their agricultural work, preventing them from cultivating their land and earning a livelihood, thereby deepening their economic instability.

**Additional Information:** Begar was a common grievance in peasant movements across Rajasthan and was one of the primary demands for abolition.

**77. How did the peasants' refusal to accept external donations during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement reflect their strategy?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A) It showed their desire for independence and self-reliance.
- B) It weakened their movement by cutting off resources.
- C) It aligned them with British authorities.
- D) It led to increased military support.

**Answer:** A) It showed their desire for independence and self-reliance.

**Explanation:** The peasants' refusal to accept external donations during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement demonstrated their commitment to self-reliance and self-respect, emphasizing the importance of independence in their struggle.

**Additional Information:** This approach added moral strength to the movement and helped maintain the integrity of the cause.

**78. What could have been a more effective way to address peasant grievances, considering the repeated failures of various commissions?**

- A) Increased military intervention
- B) Direct negotiations between peasants and feudal lords, with oversight from neutral parties
- C) Increased taxation on peasants
- D) Complete reliance on British authorities for solutions

**Answer:** B) Direct negotiations between peasants and feudal lords, with oversight from neutral parties

**Explanation:** Direct negotiations between peasants and feudal lords, with neutral parties acting as mediators, could have provided more effective solutions to the peasants' grievances and prevented the continuation of conflict.

**Additional Information:** Such negotiations would have ensured that both sides were fairly represented and that the core issues were addressed.

**79. How did the support from prominent leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak impact the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) It weakened the movement's local focus.
- B) It provided national visibility and moral support.
- C) It led to British suppression.
- D) It shifted the movement's goals toward industrial reforms.

**Answer:** B) It provided national visibility and moral support.

**Explanation:** Support from leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak provided national visibility and moral support to the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, encouraging peasants to continue their struggle and attracting wider attention to their cause.

**Additional Information:** Tilak's articles in *Maratha* and personal appeals to Maharana Fateh Singh were crucial in rallying support for the peasants.

**80. How did the social structure of Rajasthan, including caste-based divisions, impact the organization of peasant movements?**

- A) It prevented peasants from organizing.
- B) It provided a framework for organizing resistance through caste panchayats.
- C) It led to the feudal lords gaining more power.
- D) It shifted the focus to religious issues.

**Answer:** B) It provided a framework for organizing resistance through caste panchayats.

**Explanation:** The caste-based social structure of Rajasthan provided a framework for organizing peasant movements through caste panchayats, which played a central role in mobilizing peasants and coordinating resistance.

**Additional Information:** The panchayats ensured social cohesion and provided a structured way to plan and execute protests against feudal practices.

**81. What was a significant reason for the longevity of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A) Military support from external forces
- B) The movement's ability to adapt and sustain itself through multiple phases
- C) Direct intervention by the British government
- D) Economic prosperity in the region

**Answer:** B) The movement's ability to adapt and sustain itself through multiple phases

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement lasted for over four decades due to its ability to reorganize under different leadership in each phase, sustaining the struggle despite setbacks.

**Additional Information:** Each phase of the movement was marked by new leaders and strategies, allowing it to survive for an extended period.

## 82. Why did the Bijoliya Peasant Movement initially fail to achieve its goals despite widespread support from peasants?

- A) Lack of clear leadership
- B) Strong repression from feudal lords and the absence of immediate solutions from Maharana Fateh Singh
- C) Lack of support from national leaders
- D) Poor agricultural productivity

**Answer:** B) Strong repression from feudal lords and the absence of immediate solutions from Maharana Fateh Singh

**Explanation:** The early phase of the movement was met with heavy repression by the feudal authorities, and despite petitions to Maharana Fateh Singh, the grievances of the peasants were not adequately addressed, prolonging the struggle.

**Additional Information:** Expulsions of leaders like Fateh Karan Charan and the lack of effective reforms hindered the movement's early progress.

## 83. In what way did the establishment of youth committees during the Bijoliya

## Peasant Movement contribute to its sustainability?

- A) It created alliances with the British government.
- B) It introduced new agricultural techniques.
- C) It mobilized younger generations and kept the movement alive through education and awareness.
- D) It shifted focus to religious reforms.

**Answer:** C) It mobilized younger generations and kept the movement alive through education and awareness.

**Explanation:** The establishment of youth committees, like the Uparmaal Sewa Samiti, played a significant role in mobilizing the younger generation, spreading awareness, and ensuring the movement's continuity.

**Additional Information:** These committees were crucial in maintaining the movement's momentum and preventing it from fading away.

## 84. How did the socio-political context of rural India shape the course of the peasant movements in Rajasthan?

- A) It encouraged peasants to adopt British policies.
- B) It delayed the start of the movements.
- C) It fueled grievances related to taxation, feudal oppression, and forced labor, giving rise to organized resistance.
- D) It focused primarily on religious reforms.

**Answer:** C) It fueled grievances related to taxation, feudal oppression, and forced labor, giving rise to organized resistance.

**Explanation:** The socio-political context of rural India, marked by heavy taxation, feudal exploitation, and the imposition of forced labor (begar), gave rise to various peasant movements, including those in Rajasthan.

**Additional Information:** These movements sought to address the injustices imposed by the

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

feudal system and demand better treatment for the agrarian community.

## 85. Why was the peasants' decision to boycott government courts during the Bundi Peasant Movement significant?

- A) It allowed feudal lords to take control of the movement.
- B) It undermined the legitimacy of the existing feudal and state judicial systems.
- C) It led to immediate military support from the British.
- D) It shifted the movement's focus toward religious issues.

**Answer:** B) It undermined the legitimacy of the existing feudal and state judicial systems.

**Explanation:** The decision to boycott government courts reflected the peasants' distrust of the feudal and state judicial systems, weakening the legitimacy of those systems and asserting the peasants' right to justice.

**Additional Information:** This strategy allowed peasants to reclaim lands and challenge the power structures imposed by the princely states.

## 86. How did the 1922 agreement in the Bengu Peasant Movement reflect the influence of global revolutionary ideologies?

- A) The agreement was modeled on American democratic principles.
- B) It was rejected by feudal authorities as a "Bolshevik Agreement."
- C) It incorporated British economic reforms.
- D) It introduced Marxist principles to the peasants.

**Answer:** B) It was rejected by feudal authorities as a "Bolshevik Agreement."

**Explanation:** The 1922 agreement between the Bengu peasants and Anup Singh was labeled a "Bolshevik Agreement" by the Mewar princely

state, reflecting the influence of global revolutionary ideologies, such as the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which advocated for peasant and worker rights.

**Additional Information:** The rejection of this agreement highlighted the fear of radical change among the feudal authorities.

## 87. What was the critical role of caste-based panchayats in sustaining peasant movements in Rajasthan?

- A) They aligned with feudal lords to suppress the movements.
- B) They provided organizational structure, ensuring collective action and accountability.
- C) They negotiated directly with British officials.
- D) They focused exclusively on religious disputes.

**Answer:** B) They provided organizational structure, ensuring collective action and accountability.

**Explanation:** Caste-based panchayats played a key role in organizing the peasant movements by providing a clear structure for collective action and accountability, helping the peasants coordinate their efforts.

**Additional Information:** These panchayats enforced unity, and non-compliance could result in social ostracism, making them effective tools for organizing resistance.

## 88. How did the British administration's policy of transferring governance to Maharaj Kumar Bhupal Singh impact the Bengu Peasant Movement?

- A) It resolved the peasant grievances.
- B) It intensified the movement by creating instability and tension.
- C) It led to British military intervention.
- D) It ended the movement by introducing agricultural reforms.



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** B) It intensified the movement by creating instability and tension.

**Explanation:** The British administration's decision to transfer governance to Maharaj Kumar Bhupal Singh created political instability and heightened tensions between the peasants and authorities during the Bengu Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** This change in leadership added to the existing grievances of the peasants and contributed to the escalation of the movement.

**89. In what way did the participation of women in peasant movements, such as the Shekhawati movement, enhance the movement's inclusivity?**

- A) It shifted the focus to gender rights.
- B) It broadened the movement's base by involving entire families and demonstrating widespread discontent.
- C) It isolated male leaders from the movement.
- D) It caused divisions within the peasant community.

**Answer:** B) It broadened the movement's base by involving entire families and demonstrating widespread discontent.

**Explanation:** The participation of women in movements like the Shekhawati Peasant Movement broadened the base of the movement, involving entire families and demonstrating that the discontent was widespread across all demographics.

**Additional Information:** Women's involvement was particularly visible during events like the Katrathal Conference, where over 10,000 women participated.

**90. Why did the British authorities compare the Neemuchna Massacre to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

- A) Because both were peaceful protests that ended in brutal violence.
- B) Because both were military victories for the British.

C) Because the peasants were armed in both instances.

D) Because the peasants allied with the British.

**Answer:** A) Because both were peaceful protests that ended in brutal violence.

**Explanation:** The Neemuchna Massacre was compared to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre because both involved peaceful protests that were met with excessive force and violence, leading to significant loss of life.

**Additional Information:** Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Neemuchna Massacre as "dual Dyerism," likening it to General Dyer's actions at Jallianwala Bagh.

**91. How did the refusal of peasants to pay certain taxes (like the Talwar Bandhai and Chawri taxes) serve as a form of resistance?**

- A) It allowed peasants to ally with the British.
- B) It undermined the authority of feudal lords and demonstrated the peasants' refusal to accept arbitrary taxation.
- C) It increased agricultural output.
- D) It led to the immediate resolution of their grievances.

**Answer:** B) It undermined the authority of feudal lords and demonstrated the peasants' refusal to accept arbitrary taxation.

**Explanation:** By refusing to pay taxes like the Talwar Bandhai and Chawri taxes, peasants undermined the authority of the feudal lords and demonstrated their resistance to the unjust and arbitrary imposition of financial burdens.

**Additional Information:** This form of resistance was a crucial aspect of the broader peasant movements against the feudal system.

**92. What was the significance of the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress in 1919 for the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) The movement was officially disbanded.



# AS' SAARTHI IAS

B) The Congress offered moral support for the movement, even though Gandhi and Malaviya opposed active intervention.

C) The movement shifted its focus to industrial reforms.

D) The Congress declared the movement illegal.

**Answer:** B) The Congress offered moral support for the movement, even though Gandhi and Malaviya opposed active intervention.

**Explanation:** At the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress in 1919, leaders like Tilak and Kelkar proposed support for the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, but this faced opposition from Gandhi and Malaviya. However, moral support was extended to the peasants.

**Additional Information:** This demonstrated the growing link between regional peasant struggles and the national freedom movement.

**93. How did the British administration's support for feudal lords during peasant uprisings influence the course of the movements?**

A) It helped peasants gain political power.

B) It intensified the peasant resistance and prolonged the movements.

C) It led to the abolition of feudalism.

D) It resolved the peasant grievances quickly.

**Answer:** B) It intensified the peasant resistance and prolonged the movements.

**Explanation:** The British administration's consistent support for feudal lords during the peasant uprisings intensified the peasants' resistance, as their grievances were not addressed and the oppression continued. This support helped prolong the peasant movements.

**Additional Information:** The British viewed the feudal system as integral to maintaining their control over princely states like Rajasthan.

**94. What was one of the strategic benefits of establishing the Uparmaal Panch Board during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

A) It created a direct alliance with British forces.

B) It provided an organized body to represent peasant grievances and coordinate protests.

C) It shifted focus toward religious unity.

D) It led to immediate military intervention.

**Answer:** B) It provided an organized body to represent peasant grievances and coordinate protests.

**Explanation:** The Uparmaal Panch Board, established by Vijay Singh Pathik, was strategically important in organizing the peasants and providing a structured platform to voice their grievances and coordinate their actions.

**Additional Information:** This board helped maintain unity and consistency in the movement's demands.

**95. What can be inferred about the role of external influences, such as the Bolshevik Revolution, on the peasant movements in Rajasthan?**

A) They directly led to the British abandoning Rajasthan.

B) They inspired ideological shifts toward greater social justice and resistance to feudalism.

C) They weakened the movements by introducing communism.

D) They caused divisions within the peasant ranks.

**Answer:** B) They inspired ideological shifts toward greater social justice and resistance to feudalism.

**Explanation:** The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which emphasized peasant and worker rights, inspired ideological shifts within the Rajasthan peasant movements, encouraging greater resistance to feudal oppression and aspirations for social justice.

**Additional Information:** Although the movements remained largely non-violent, the ideological influence of global revolutions

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

shaped the demands for more equitable treatment of peasants.

## 96. How did the peasant movements in Rajasthan align with the broader Indian National Movement?

- A) They focused solely on local issues, disconnected from national politics.
- B) They were integrated into the larger struggle for independence, with national leaders offering support.
- C) They sought support from British authorities.
- D) They opposed the Indian National Congress.

**Answer:** B) They were integrated into the larger struggle for independence, with national leaders offering support.

**Explanation:** The peasant movements in Rajasthan became part of the broader Indian National Movement, receiving support from national leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Jannalal Bajaj, and aligning their resistance with the fight for independence.

**Additional Information:** This integration helped strengthen the national freedom struggle by highlighting rural issues and building a united front against colonialism and feudalism.

## 97. What role did religious and cultural factors play in motivating the peasants during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?

- A) They were used by the British to suppress the movement.
- B) They were ignored by the peasant leaders.
- C) They served as a source of inspiration and unity through literature and folk songs.
- D) They caused divisions among the peasants.

**Answer:** C) They served as a source of inspiration and unity through literature and folk songs.

**Explanation:** Religious and cultural factors, such as the composition of folk songs and literary works like *Rangbhoomi*, helped inspire

and unite the peasants during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, reinforcing their resolve to fight against feudal oppression.

**Additional Information:** Cultural expressions played a vital role in keeping the spirit of resistance alive and fostering a sense of collective identity.

## 98. How did the response of feudal authorities to the recommendations of the Bindulal Bhattacharya Commission affect the progress of the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?

- A) It resolved all peasant grievances.
- B) The rejection of key recommendations led to continued peasant dissatisfaction and unrest.
- C) It introduced new agricultural reforms.
- D) It strengthened British control over the region.

**Answer:** B) The rejection of key recommendations led to continued peasant dissatisfaction and unrest.

**Explanation:** The failure of the Bindulal Bhattacharya Commission and other similar commissions to address the core grievances of the peasants, such as high taxation and forced labor, led to ongoing dissatisfaction and prolonged unrest during the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

**Additional Information:** These repeated failures demonstrated the unwillingness of the feudal authorities to make meaningful changes.

## 99. What does the term "Begar" refer to, and why was it a central issue in the peasant movements?

- A) Forced military conscription
- B) A form of forced unpaid labor imposed on peasants
- C) A new agricultural technology
- D) A feudal land grant system

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer:** B) A form of forced unpaid labor imposed on peasants

**Explanation:** *Begar* refers to the practice of forced unpaid labor, which was a major grievance in the peasant movements across Rajasthan, as it deprived peasants of their ability to work on their own land and pushed them deeper into poverty.

**Additional Information:** The abolition of *begar* was one of the key demands in many of the peasant uprisings, including those in Bijoliya and Bengu.

**100. What role did the concept of self-reliance play in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?**

- A) It led peasants to rely on British military support.
- B) It reinforced the peasants' refusal to accept external donations and emphasized their independence.
- C) It caused divisions within the peasant community.
- D) It encouraged peasants to seek financial aid from feudal lords.

**Answer:** B) It reinforced the peasants' refusal to accept external donations and emphasized their independence.

**Explanation:** The Bijoliya Peasant Movement was marked by the peasants' refusal to accept external donations, which reinforced their commitment to self-reliance and self-respect. This approach helped maintain the integrity and unity of the movement.

**Additional Information:** Self-reliance was a key aspect of the movement's strategy, emphasizing the peasants' determination to fight for their rights without external dependency.