

AS' SAARTHI IAS

PRAJAMANDALS OF RAJASTHAN

1. When was the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha established?

- A. 1918
- B. 1920
- C. 1919
- D. 1938

Answer: A. 1918

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was founded in 1918 AD to generate political awakening and spread awareness about responsible governance in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The first session was held in Delhi in December 1918.

2. Who was the chairperson of the first session of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha in 1918?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Girdhar Sharma
- C. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
- D. Vijay Singh Pathik

Answer: B. Girdhar Sharma

Explanation: Girdhar Sharma chaired the first session of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha, held in Delhi in December 1918.

Additional Information: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha played a crucial role in linking the local political movements with the national freedom struggle.

3. What was the primary aim of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh established in 1919?

- A. To promote Hindi language
- B. To spread political awareness
- C. To address social, economic, and political issues of the common people

D. To establish educational institutions

Answer: C. To address social, economic, and political issues of the common people

Explanation: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh aimed to address the problems faced by common people in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: It also supported peasant movements in Bijolia and Begun, and the Bhil Movement in Sirohi and Udaipur.

4. Who among the following was a key leader in the peasant movement in Bijolia supported by the Rajasthan Seva Sangh?

- A. Haribhai Kinkar
- B. Vijay Singh Pathik
- C. Girdhar Sharma
- D. Jamnalal Bajaj

Answer: B. Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik played a significant role in leading the peasant movement in Bijolia against the oppressive land revenue system.

Additional Information: The movement also had the support of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, established to protect the interests of the common people.

5. When was the All India Princely States People's Conference established?

- A. 1922
- B. 1926
- C. 1927
- D. 1931

Answer: C. 1927

Explanation: The All India Princely States People's Conference was officially established in Bombay in December 1927.

Additional Information: The conference aimed to establish responsible governance and

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civil rights for the residents of the princely states.

6. What was the primary goal of the All India Princely States People's Conference?

- A. To promote independence from the British
- B. To demand economic reforms
- C. To establish responsible governance in princely states
- D. To form political parties in Rajasthan

Answer: C. To establish responsible governance in princely states

Explanation: The conference advocated for responsible governance under princely rulers and sought civil rights similar to those in British-ruled territories.

Additional Information: The Congress supported this movement in its 1928 session in Calcutta.

7. Who was the Vice President of the All India Princely States People's Conference?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Dewan Ramchandra Rao
- C. Vijay Singh Pathik
- D. Girdhar Sharma

Answer: C. Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik served as the Vice President of the All India Princely States People's Conference.

Additional Information: The conference was a significant step towards political reforms in princely states.

8. In which year was the Jaipur Prajamandal founded?

- A. 1931
- B. 1938
- C. 1927

D. 1942

Answer: A. 1931

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal was founded in 1931 by Karpoorchand Patni and Jamnalal Bajaj.

Additional Information: It played a key role in advocating for responsible governance and civil rights in the princely state of Jaipur.

9. Who reorganized the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1936?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Hiralal Shastri
- C. Karpoorchand Patni
- D. Girdhar Sharma

Answer: A. Jamnalal Bajaj

Explanation: Jamnalal Bajaj played a pivotal role in reorganizing the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1936, appointing Chiranjilal Mishra as president and Hiralal Shastri as a minister.

Additional Information: The reorganization strengthened the influence of the Jaipur Prajamandal in the region.

10. In which year did the Jaipur princely state ban the activities of the Jaipur Prajamandal?

- A. 1936
- B. 1938
- C. 1939
- D. 1941

Answer: C. 1939

Explanation: In 1939, the Jaipur princely state banned the activities of the Jaipur Prajamandal, leading to the arrest of Jamnalal Bajaj.

Additional Information: This ban triggered a Satyagraha movement, where many activists, including women, were arrested.

11. Who among the following addressed a women's gathering in Jaipur in 1938?

- A. Kasturba Gandhi
- B. Vijayalakshmi Pandit

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C. Sarojini Naidu

D. Ratan Shastri

Answer: A. Kasturba Gandhi

Explanation: Kasturba Gandhi addressed a gathering of women in Jaipur on 10 May 1938, emphasizing the role of women in the independence movement.

Additional Information: This event occurred during the first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938, chaired by Jamnalal Bajaj.

12. What movement did the Jaipur Prajamandal support in 1939?

A. Quit India Movement

B. Satyagraha Movement

C. Civil Disobedience Movement

D. Swadeshi Movement

Answer: B. Satyagraha Movement

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal led a Satyagraha movement in response to the ban imposed by the princely state in 1939.

Additional Information: Many activists, including women, were arrested during this movement.

13. Who formed the Azad Morcha during the Quit India Movement in Jaipur?

A. Hiralal Shastri

B. Baba Harishchandra

C. Jamnalal Bajaj

D. Gulabchand Kasliwal

Answer: B. Baba Harishchandra

Explanation: Baba Harishchandra formed the Azad Morcha to participate in the Quit India Movement after Hiralal Shastri refused to support the movement.

Additional Information: Key members of the Azad Morcha included Ramkaran Joshi, Daulatmal Bhandari, and Gulabchand Kasliwal.

14. When was the Gentlemen's Agreement between Mirza Ismail and Hiralal Shastri signed?

A. 1941

B. 1938

C. 1942

D. 1939

Answer: C. 1942

Explanation: The Gentlemen's Agreement was signed on 17 September 1942, where the Jaipur state agreed to certain demands, including the establishment of responsible governance.

Additional Information: This agreement was crucial in the negotiations between the Jaipur Prajamandal and the princely state.

15. Which leader became the first non-government minister in a princely state in 1946?

A. Jamnalal Bajaj

B. Devishankar Tiwadi

C. Hiralal Shastri

D. V.T. Krishnamachari

Answer: B. Devishankar Tiwadi

Explanation: Devishankar Tiwadi became the first non-government minister in a princely state in 1946, symbolizing the shift toward a more democratic governance structure in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: He played a key role in the Jaipur Prajamandal's political participation.

16. Which of the following was a significant leader associated with the Marwar Prajamandal?

A. Hiralal Shastri

B. Jaynarayan Vyas

C. Jamnalal Bajaj

D. Girdhar Sharma

Answer: B. Jaynarayan Vyas

Explanation: Jaynarayan Vyas was a prominent leader associated with the Marwar Prajamandal and played a key role in various political movements in Marwar.

Additional Information: He also founded the

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Marwar Seva Sangh in 1920 to support local grievances.

17. When was the Marwar Princely State People's Conference founded?

- A. 1929
- B. 1931
- C. 1934
- D. 1936

Answer: A. 1929

Explanation: The Marwar Princely State People's Conference was founded in 1929, aiming to address political issues and grievances in the Marwar region.

Additional Information: The first session was held in Pushkar in November 1931, after being prohibited in Jodhpur.

18. Who founded the Marwar Youth League in 1931?

- A. Bhimraj Purohit
- B. Jaynarayan Vyas
- C. Ganeshnarayan Somani
- D. Durgashankar

Answer: B. Jaynarayan Vyas

Explanation: Jaynarayan Vyas founded the Marwar Youth League on 10 May 1931 to inspire and mobilize youth for political activism in Marwar.

Additional Information: Bhimraj Purohit served as its president.

19. Who was known as the "Gandhi of Rajasthan"?

- A. Jaynarayan Vyas
- B. Gokul Bhai Bhatt
- C. Hiralal Shastri
- D. Devishankar Tiwadi

Answer: B. Gokul Bhai Bhatt

Explanation: Gokul Bhai Bhatt was known as the "Gandhi of Rajasthan" for his leadership in

Sirohi Prajamandal and his commitment to Gandhian ideals.

Additional Information: He founded the Sirohi Prajamandal in 1939.

20. In which year was the Bikaner Prajamandal established?

- A. 1932
- B. 1936
- C. 1938
- D. 1940

Answer: B. 1936

Explanation: The Bikaner Prajamandal was established in 1936 by Vaidya Madharam, advocating for responsible governance and civil rights in Bikaner.

Additional Information: The Bikaner State Public Council was also formed in 1942.

21. Who hoisted the Indian flag in Jodhpur on 26 January 1932?

- A. Chhaganraj Chaupasniwala
- B. Lalchand Jain
- C. Jaynarayan Vyas
- D. Bhimraj Purohit

Answer: A. Chhaganraj Chaupasniwala

Explanation: Chhaganraj Chaupasniwala famously hoisted the Indian flag in Jodhpur on 26 January 1932, symbolizing the demand for self-rule.

Additional Information: This act of defiance was part of the Bal Bharat Sabha's efforts for independence.

22. What was the main focus of the Marwar Seva Sangh founded in 1920?

- A. Support for educational reforms
- B. Addressing grievances in the Marwar region
- C. Promoting women's participation
- D. Upliftment of Dalits

Answer: B. Addressing grievances in the

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Marwar region

Explanation: The Marwar Seva Sangh, founded by Jaynarayan Vyas, focused on addressing local grievances, including peasant issues and administrative problems in Marwar.

Additional Information: The Sangh also supported the Taul movement in the region.

23. What year did the Peasant Movement in Bijolia begin?

- A. 1921
- B. 1917
- C. 1920
- D. 1935

Answer: B. 1917

Explanation: The Peasant Movement in Bijolia began in 1917, aimed at protesting against oppressive land revenue demands by the feudal lords.

Additional Information: Vijay Singh Pathik played a key role in this movement, which had significant support from the Rajasthan Seva Sangh.

24. Which year saw the first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal?

- A. 1936
- B. 1938
- C. 1935
- D. 1940

Answer: B. 1938

Explanation: The first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal took place on 8-9 May 1938 in Jaipur, chaired by Jamnalal Bajaj.

Additional Information: This session was significant for bringing together various regional efforts for a common political cause.

25. Who was the President of the first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Chiranjilal Mishra

C. Hiralal Shastri

D. Gokul Bhai Bhatt

Answer: A. Jamnalal Bajaj

Explanation: Jamnalal Bajaj chaired the first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938.

Additional Information: His leadership helped unify different regional movements under the Jaipur Prajamandal.

26. Who became the first non-government minister in a princely state in 1946?

- A. Tikaram Paliwal
- B. Jamnalal Bajaj
- C. Devishankar Tiwadi
- D. Daulatmal Bhandari

Answer: C. Devishankar Tiwadi

Explanation: Devishankar Tiwadi became the first non-government minister in a princely state in 1946, marking a significant shift toward inclusive governance.

Additional Information: His role symbolized the efforts to transition Rajasthan's princely states toward more democratic governance.

27. Which of the following leaders founded the Jaipur Hitkarini Sabha?

- A. Hiralal Shastri
- B. Jamnalal Bajaj
- C. Vijay Singh Pathik
- D. Tikaram Paliwal

Answer: A. Hiralal Shastri

Explanation: Hiralal Shastri established the Jaipur Hitkarini Sabha to promote social welfare and awareness in Jaipur.

Additional Information: Shastri's other initiatives included the founding of Vanasthali Vidyapeeth and contributions to the Prajamandal movements.

28. In which year was the Rajasthan Seva Sangh founded?

- A. 1920

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B. 1919

C. 1930

D. 1939

Answer: B. 1919

Explanation: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was founded in 1919 AD to address the problems of the people of Rajasthan, particularly the peasant communities.

Additional Information: It was instrumental in supporting key movements like the Peasant Movement in Bijolia.

29. Which of the following organizations was formed in 1942 to support the Quit India Movement in Jaipur?

A. Satyagraha Sabha

B. Azad Morcha

C. Lok Parishad

D. Bharat Parishad

Answer: B. Azad Morcha

Explanation: The Azad Morcha was formed in 1942 under the leadership of Baba Harishchandra to support the Quit India Movement after the Jaipur Prajamandal decided not to participate.

Additional Information: The Morcha merged with the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945 on Jawaharlal Nehru's advice.

30. Which of the following movements was supported by the Rajasthan Seva Sangh?

A. Non-Cooperation Movement

B. Peasant Movement in Bijolia

C. Civil Disobedience Movement

D. Quit India Movement

Answer: B. Peasant Movement in Bijolia

Explanation: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh actively supported the Peasant Movement in Bijolia, which was aimed at reducing oppressive land revenue demands.

Additional Information: The movement was

one of the first large-scale agrarian movements in Rajasthan.

31. What was the primary objective of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha?

A. To promote Hindi as a national language

B. To advocate for job opportunities for locals

C. To address the grievances of farmers

D. To establish educational institutions

Answer: B. To advocate for job opportunities for locals

Explanation: The Marwar Hitkarini Sabha demanded the prioritization of local Marwari residents for employment opportunities in the region.

Additional Information: It was established in 1918 and was later reorganized by Jaynarayan Vyas in 1923.

32. Who presided over the Pushkar Session of the Marwar Princely State People's Conference in 1931?

A. Jaynarayan Vyas

B. Chandkaran Sharda

C. Kasturba Gandhi

D. Kaka Kalelkar

Answer: B. Chandkaran Sharda

Explanation: Chandkaran Sharda presided over the Pushkar Session of the Marwar Princely State People's Conference, which took place in November 1931.

Additional Information: This session passed 22 resolutions aimed at addressing the political and social issues of the Marwar region.

33. Who founded the Marwar Kranti Sangh, which played a role in the Quit India Movement?

A. Bhimraj Purohit

B. Lalchand Jain

C. Tikaram Paliwal

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D. Gokul Bhai Bhatt

Answer: B. Lalchand Jain

Explanation: Lalchand Jain founded the Marwar Kranti Sangh, which contributed to revolutionary activities during the Quit India Movement.

Additional Information: This organization worked toward the broader goal of achieving self-rule in Rajasthan's princely states.

34. Who was the first non-government chief minister in a princely state of Rajasthan?

A. Hiralal Shastri

B. Tikaram Paliwal

C. Devishankar Tiwadi

D. V.T. Krishnamachari

Answer: C. Devishankar Tiwadi

Explanation: Devishankar Tiwadi became the first non-government chief minister in a princely state in 1946.

Additional Information: His appointment was part of the broader political reforms in Rajasthan's princely states.

35. What was the main focus of the Mahajan Kisan Andolan in 1938?

A. High land revenue and exploitation

B. Education reform

C. Representation of farmers in government

D. The promotion of Hindi language

Answer: A. High land revenue and exploitation

Explanation: The Mahajan Kisan Andolan in 1938 focused on addressing the issues of high land revenue and exploitation in the Pugal and Kumbhana regions.

Additional Information: This was one of the major agrarian movements in the Bikaner region, led by local farmers.

36. In which year did the Gang Canal Farmers Movement occur?

A. 1929

B. 1931

C. 1937

D. 1940

Answer: B. 1931

Explanation: The Gang Canal Farmers Movement took place in 1930-1931, focusing on protesting high land revenue and irrigation taxes.

Additional Information: The movement was led by farmers of the Khalsa region of Bikaner.

37. Who founded the Bikaner Prajamandal in 1936?

A. Ratan Shastri

B. Vaidya Madharam

C. Jamnalal Bajaj

D. Tikaram Paliwal

Answer: B. Vaidya Madharam

Explanation: Vaidya Madharam founded the Bikaner Prajamandal in 1936, aiming to advocate for responsible governance in Bikaner. **Additional Information:** The Bikaner State Public Council was later established in 1942 to address public grievances.

38. In which year was the Dudhwa Khara Kisan Movement initiated?

A. 1930

B. 1944

C. 1938

D. 1947

Answer: B. 1944

Explanation: The Dudhwa Khara Kisan Movement was initiated in 1944 by Hanuman Singh Arya, focusing on addressing high land revenue and exploitation by feudal lords.

Additional Information: Arya met with the Maharaja of Bikaner but was arrested several times during this movement.

39. Which movement was associated with the martyrdom of Birbal in Bikaner in 1946?

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- A. Bharat Parishad Movement
- B. Prajaparishad Movement
- C. Quit India Movement
- D. Satyagraha Movement

Answer: B. Prajaparishad Movement

Explanation: The martyrdom of Birbal occurred during a procession of the Prajaparishad Movement in Raisingh Nagar, Bikaner, in 1946.

Additional Information: The Birbal Branch of the Indira Gandhi Canal in Jaisalmer is named after him.

40. When was the Jaipur Prajamandal first banned by the Jaipur Princely State?

- A. 1936
- B. 1939
- C. 1942
- D. 1938

Answer: B. 1939

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal was first banned in 1939 by the Jaipur princely state, and Jammalal Bajaj was arrested.

Additional Information: This led to a Satyagraha movement in which many activists, including women, participated and faced arrests.

41. Who led the Bhil Movement in Sirohi and Udaipur?

- A. Haribhai Kinkar
- B. Vijay Singh Pathik
- C. Girdhar Sharma
- D. Ramnarayan Chaudhary

Answer: B. Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik was a key leader in the Bhil Movement, which aimed to uplift the Bhil community in Sirohi and Udaipur.

Additional Information: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh supported this movement, which addressed tribal rights and exploitation.

42. Which leader founded the Mahila Mandal in Banswada in 1943?

- A. Janaki Devi Bajaj
- B. Vijaya Bahn Bhavasar
- C. Ratan Shastri
- D. Kasturba Gandhi

Answer: B. Vijaya Bahn Bhavasar

Explanation: Vijaya Bahn Bhavasar founded the Mahila Mandal in Banswada in 1943 to empower women and promote their participation in social reform.

Additional Information: She was one of the prominent women leaders involved in the Prajamandal movements across Rajasthan.

43. What was the primary goal of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha?

- A. Spread of education
- B. Political awakening
- C. Support for agriculture
- D. Cultural revival

Answer: B. Political awakening

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was established to spread political awareness among the people living in the princely states of Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The Sabha also aimed to advocate for responsible governance within the princely states.

44. In which year was the Bikaner State Public Council formed?

- A. 1936
- B. 1942
- C. 1944
- D. 1946

Answer: B. 1942

Explanation: The Bikaner State Public Council was established on 22 July 1942 by Raghuvar Dayal Goyal, focusing on public representation and addressing local issues.

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Additional Information: The council played a crucial role in organizing protests and advocating for democratic governance in Bikaner.

45. Who among the following was a key leader of the Jaipur Prajamandal during the Quit India Movement?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Hiralal Shastri
- C. Baba Harishchandra
- D. Ramkaran Joshi

Answer: C. Baba Harishchandra

Explanation: Baba Harishchandra led the formation of the Azad Morcha, a faction of the Jaipur Prajamandal that supported the Quit India Movement.

Additional Information: The Azad Morcha later reunited with the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945.

46. Which leader played a crucial role in establishing the Rajasthan Seva Sangh in 1919?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Vijay Singh Pathik
- C. Hiralal Shastri
- D. Girdhar Sharma

Answer: B. Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik was one of the founders of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, which aimed to address the problems of the common people of Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The Sangh supported key movements like the Peasant Movement in Bijolia and the Bhil Movement.

47. What was the main objective of the Quit India Movement in Rajasthan's princely states?

- A. To demand immediate independence from the British

- B. To promote responsible governance in the princely states

- C. To address agrarian issues

- D. To establish regional political parties

Answer: A. To demand immediate independence from the British

Explanation: The Quit India Movement aimed to demand immediate independence from British rule and saw widespread participation across Rajasthan's princely states.

Additional Information: Several Prajamandals, including Jaipur and Marwar, played crucial roles in the movement.

48. When was the Bharatpur Prajamandal founded?

- A. 1938
- B. 1937
- C. 1941
- D. 1935

Answer: A. 1938

Explanation: The Bharatpur Prajamandal was founded on 4 March 1938 at Jugalkishore Chaturvedi's residence in Rewari.

Additional Information: This organization played a pivotal role in advocating for responsible governance and civil rights in Bharatpur.

49. Who founded the Bharatpur Congress Mandal in 1937?

- A. Jamnalal Bajaj
- B. Gokulchand Verma
- C. Hiralal Shastri
- D. Girdhar Sharma

Answer: B. Gokulchand Verma

Explanation: Gokulchand Verma founded the Bharatpur Congress Mandal in 1937 with the inspiration of Jawaharlal Nehru, aligning it with the Indian freedom movement.

Additional Information: The Bharatpur Congress Mandal played an active role in

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promoting political awareness and participation in the region.

50. Which significant event occurred in Bharatpur during Maharaja Kishan Singh's rule in 1927?

- A. Establishment of Prajamandal
- B. Organization of All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
- C. Formation of Quit India Movement
- D. Founding of Bharatpur State Public Council

Answer: B. Organization of All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

Explanation: Maharaja Kishan Singh hosted the 17th All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in 1927, promoting Hindi as the official language. **Additional Information:** Prominent figures like Rabindranath Tagore, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Jammalal Bajaj participated in this event.

51. Who among the following founded the Civil Liberties Union in Marwar in 1936?

- A. Jaynarayan Vyas
- B. Ranchhod Das Gattani
- C. Durgashankar
- D. Bhimraj Purohit

Answer: B. Ranchhod Das Gattani

Explanation: Ranchhod Das Gattani founded the Civil Liberties Union in Marwar in 1936 to promote civil rights and liberties in alignment with the Congress.

Additional Information: The Civil Liberties Union worked closely with Congress to promote democratic reforms in the region.

52. Who founded the Rajbhakt Desh Hitkarini Sabha in Marwar in 1938?

- A. Gokul Bhai Bhatt
- B. Vakeel Ganeshdas Bohra
- C. Lalchand Jain

D. Jaynarayan Vyas

Answer: B. Vakeel Ganeshdas Bohra

Explanation: Vakeel Ganeshdas Bohra founded the Rajbhakt Desh Hitkarini Sabha on 20 May 1938 to promote social upliftment and nationalist ideals in Marwar.

Additional Information: This organization contributed to the broader freedom movement in Rajasthan.

53. In which year did the Chandaval Incident occur during the Quit India Movement in Marwar?

- A. 1940
- B. 1942
- C. 1944
- D. 1946

Answer: B. 1942

Explanation: The Chandaval Incident took place on 28 March 1942 during the Quit India Movement, highlighting the political struggle in Marwar.

Additional Information: This event was part of the broader movement for independence across Rajasthan's princely states.

54. What was the objective of the Mahila Mandal established in Banswada?

- A. To support women's education
- B. To promote women's participation in political movements
- C. To improve health services for women
- D. To empower women through social reforms

Answer: D. To empower women through social reforms

Explanation: The Mahila Mandal in Banswada, established in 1943, aimed to empower women through social reforms and encourage their active participation in societal development.

Additional Information: It was founded by Vijaya Bahn Bhavasar.

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55. Who was responsible for the publication of the newspaper "Jayabhoomi" in 1940?

- A. Shyamlal Verma
- B. Gulabchand Kala
- C. Ratan Shastri
- D. Vijay Singh Pathik

Answer: A. Shyamlal Verma

Explanation: Shyamlal Verma published the newspaper "Jayabhoomi" in 1940, promoting nationalist ideals and the fight against British rule in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: Verma also published "Jaipur Samachar" in 1942, focusing on political developments in Rajasthan.

56. What year marked the first session of the Mewar Prajamandal?

- A. 1940
- B. 1942
- C. 1941
- D. 1938

Answer: C. 1941

Explanation: The first session of the Mewar Prajamandal was held on 25-26 November 1941 in Udaipur, presided over by Manikya Lal Verma.

Additional Information: J.B. Kripalani inaugurated the Khadi exhibition during the session, emphasizing self-reliance.

57. Who was the first Satyagrahi in the Mewar Prajamandal's Satyagraha Movement in 1938?

- A. Ramesh Chandra Vyas
- B. Manikya Lal Verma
- C. Bhurelal Baya
- D. Pyarechand Bishnoi

Answer: A. Ramesh Chandra Vyas

Explanation: Ramesh Chandra Vyas was the first Satyagrahi of the Mewar Prajamandal's

Satyagraha Movement, which began on Vijayadashami in 1938.

Additional Information: The movement was part of the broader push for responsible governance in Mewar.

58. What was the primary objective of the Marwar Lok Parishad founded in 1938?

- A. To support agrarian movements
- B. To promote responsible governance and social reforms
- C. To empower local artisans
- D. To foster youth involvement in political movements

Answer: B. To promote responsible governance and social reforms

Explanation: The Marwar Lok Parishad, founded by Ranchhod Das Gattani in 1938, aimed to promote responsible governance and address social issues in Marwar.

Additional Information: This organization played an important role in political and social reform in the region.

59. Who was appointed as the President of the Mewar Prajamandal upon its establishment in 1938?

- A. Bhurelal Baya
- B. Balwant Singh Mehta
- C. Manikya Lal Verma
- D. Narendra Pal Singh

Answer: B. Balwant Singh Mehta

Explanation: Balwant Singh Mehta was appointed President of the Mewar Prajamandal when it was established on 24 April 1938 at Sahitya Kutir, Udaipur.

Additional Information: The Prajamandal played a key role in advocating for responsible governance in Mewar.

60. Who among the following was a prominent leader in the Bijolia Peasant Movement?

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A. Vijay Singh Pathik

B. Hiralal Shastri

C. Manikya Lal Verma

D. Ramesh Chandra Vyas

Answer: A. Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik was a key leader in the Bijolia Peasant Movement, which aimed to challenge oppressive feudal practices and excessive land revenue demands.

Additional Information: The movement was one of the earliest and most significant agrarian movements in Rajasthan.

61. What were the critical reasons behind the establishment of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh in 1919?

A. To resolve agrarian crises in Rajasthan

B. To foster unity between feudal lords and common people

C. To spread education in Rajasthan

D. To develop industrial infrastructure

Answer: B. To foster unity between feudal lords and common people

Explanation: One of the key reasons for establishing the Rajasthan Seva Sangh was to improve relationships between feudal lords and common people, ensuring better governance.

Additional Information: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh also supported movements like the Bhil Movement and the Peasant Movement in Bijolia.

62. How did the activities of the Jaipur Prajamandal influence women's participation in the independence movement?

A. It encouraged women to take leadership roles

B. It restricted women's involvement to social reforms

C. It supported only educational reforms for women

D. It did not involve women in political movements

Answer: A. It encouraged women to take leadership roles

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal's activities, such as Kasturba Gandhi's address in 1938, actively encouraged women's participation in political movements.

Additional Information: Women played significant roles in the Satyagraha movements led by the Prajamandal.

63. Which reasoning explains why the Jaipur Prajamandal decided not to participate in the Quit India Movement?

A. It fully supported the British government

B. It prioritized negotiations with the princely state

C. It disagreed with the timing of the movement

D. It was focused solely on local governance issues

Answer: B. It prioritized negotiations with the princely state

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal chose to prioritize negotiations with the Jaipur princely state, leading to the Gentlemen's Agreement in 1942, which promised responsible governance.

Additional Information: This decision led to the formation of the Azad Morcha, which participated in the Quit India Movement.

64. What impact did the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1942 have on the political landscape of Jaipur?

A. It ended the Quit India Movement in Jaipur

B. It led to the establishment of responsible governance

C. It caused a split in the Prajamandal

D. It increased the power of the British authorities

Answer: B. It led to the establishment of responsible governance

Explanation: The Gentlemen's Agreement resulted in the formation of a committee that drafted a framework for responsible governance in Jaipur, leading to the establishment of the

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Dhara Sabha.

Additional Information: This agreement allowed for peaceful protests and limited the princely state's support for the British during the Quit India Movement.

65. Analyze the factors that contributed to the decline of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh by 1928-29.

- A. Increased opposition from the British
- B. Internal conflicts and imprisonment of leaders
- C. Success in achieving all its objectives
- D. Financial constraints

Answer: B. Internal conflicts and imprisonment of leaders

Explanation: The imprisonment of key leader Vijay Singh Pathik and internal differences among the members led to the decline of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh by 1928-29.

Additional Information: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh had initially played a pivotal role in the Peasant Movement and the Bhil Movement.

66. What critical role did the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha play in influencing the national movement?

- A. It organized peasant revolts across India
- B. It aligned the political movement in Rajasthan with the Indian National Congress
- C. It created an independent army for princely states
- D. It sought to strengthen British governance

Answer: B. It aligned the political movement in Rajasthan with the Indian National Congress

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha worked towards increasing Congress membership in Rajasthan, thereby aligning the local movement with the national freedom struggle.

Additional Information: Its sessions were often organized alongside Congress sessions, further strengthening the connection.

67. Evaluate the influence of the Jaipur Prajamandal's reorganization in 1936 on the political activities in Rajasthan.

- A. It led to a significant decrease in political participation
- B. It fragmented the freedom movement in Rajasthan
- C. It strengthened the political movement and promoted unity
- D. It resulted in increased suppression by the British

Answer: C. It strengthened the political movement and promoted unity

Explanation: The reorganization of the Jaipur Prajamandal by Jamnalal Bajaj in 1936 reinforced the movement's organizational structure, enhancing its influence on political reforms in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: Hiralal Shastri and Chiranjilal Mishra played critical roles in this reorganization.

68. What was the reasoning behind Congress's support for the Prajamandal movement in its 1938 Haripura session?

- A. The Congress sought to gain control over the princely states
- B. The Congress wanted to end the political struggles in princely states
- C. The Congress recognized the movement's potential to challenge autocratic rule
- D. The Congress was primarily focused on agrarian reforms

Answer: C. The Congress recognized the movement's potential to challenge autocratic rule

Explanation: The Congress supported the Prajamandal movement in 1938 as it saw the potential to unify efforts against autocratic princely rule and promote political rights in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: This support helped strengthen the link between the regional and national movements.

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69. How did the 1928 Calcutta Session of Congress impact the relationship between Congress and the princely states?

- A. Congress began supporting the rulers of princely states
- B. Congress passed a resolution urging responsible governance in princely states
- C. Congress focused solely on British India and avoided princely state issues
- D. Congress urged the British to increase their control over princely states

Answer: B. Congress passed a resolution urging responsible governance in princely states

Explanation: In the 1928 Calcutta Session, Congress passed a resolution urging the rulers of princely states to establish responsible governance and include the public in governance processes.

Additional Information: This resolution marked a shift in Congress's approach toward the internal affairs of princely states.

70. Analyze the critical differences between the Jaipur Prajamandal and the Azad Morcha during the Quit India Movement.

- A. The Prajamandal supported the British, while the Azad Morcha did not
- B. The Azad Morcha participated in the Quit India Movement, while the Prajamandal did not
- C. The Prajamandal focused on agrarian reforms, while the Azad Morcha focused on industrial issues
- D. Both organizations were aligned in their approach

Answer: B. The Azad Morcha participated in the Quit India Movement, while the Prajamandal did not

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal chose not to participate in the Quit India Movement, while the Azad Morcha, led by Baba Harishchandra, was formed to actively participate in it.

Additional Information: The Azad Morcha

later reunited with the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945.

71. How did the establishment of the Dhara Sabha in Jaipur in 1943 reflect the progress toward responsible governance?

- A. It was controlled solely by the princely state
- B. It allowed public representation in governance
- C. It replaced British rule entirely
- D. It was limited to the participation of elites

Answer: B. It allowed public representation in governance

Explanation: The Dhara Sabha, established in 1943, marked a significant step toward responsible governance by allowing public representation, with 27 seats for the Prajamandal in the House of Representatives.

Additional Information: The Dhara Sabha had two houses—the House of Representatives and the Assembly.

72. What was the significance of the peasant movements in Bijolia and Begun in the context of Rajasthan's political awakening?

- A. They focused on promoting industrialization
- B. They led to the establishment of labor unions
- C. They sparked widespread resistance against feudal exploitation
- D. They were limited to the royal families

Answer: C. They sparked widespread resistance against feudal exploitation

Explanation: The peasant movements in Bijolia and Begun were significant for initiating widespread resistance against oppressive feudal practices, particularly high land revenue demands.

Additional Information: These movements had the support of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh and Vijay Singh Pathik.

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73. What reasoning explains the merger of the Azad Morcha and Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945?

- A. Disagreement between the leadership of both groups
- B. Pressure from the British authorities
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru's advice to strengthen the independence movement
- D. A desire to avoid participation in the Quit India Movement

Answer: C. Jawaharlal Nehru's advice to strengthen the independence movement

Explanation: The Azad Morcha merged with the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945 upon the advice of Jawaharlal Nehru, strengthening their collective efforts toward political reforms and independence.

Additional Information: The Azad Morcha had initially split from the Prajamandal due to differences over the Quit India Movement.

74. Analyze how the influence of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha extended beyond Rajasthan's borders.

- A. It remained confined to local issues in Rajasthan
- B. It became a significant part of the national movement
- C. It focused only on educational reforms within Rajasthan
- D. It dissolved after a few years

Answer: B. It became a significant part of the national movement

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha extended its influence by aligning its efforts with the Indian National Congress and spreading political consciousness beyond Rajasthan.

Additional Information: Its sessions were held alongside major Congress sessions, reflecting its broader national role.

75. What critical challenges did the Marwar Princely State People's Conference face during its initial stages?

- A. Lack of popular support
- B. Prohibition of its sessions in Jodhpur
- C. Absence of any leadership
- D. Cooperation from the British authorities

Answer: B. Prohibition of its sessions in Jodhpur

Explanation: The Marwar Princely State People's Conference faced initial challenges when its first session in Jodhpur was prohibited, leading to the arrest of key leaders like Jaynarayan Vyas.

Additional Information: The conference eventually held its first session in Pushkar in November 1931.

76. How did the Bijolia Peasant Movement contribute to shaping Rajasthan's agrarian reforms?

- A. It led to the establishment of industrial labor laws
- B. It introduced a land redistribution policy
- C. It highlighted the need for lower land revenue and reduced exploitation
- D. It focused on promoting foreign investment in agriculture

Answer: C. It highlighted the need for lower land revenue and reduced exploitation

Explanation: The Bijolia Peasant Movement highlighted the excessive land revenue demands and exploitation by feudal lords, contributing to the push for agrarian reforms in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: This movement is considered one of the earliest agrarian struggles in India.

77. What role did Jammalal Bajaj play in the organization of the Jaipur Prajamandal?

- A. He led armed revolts against the British

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B. He reorganized the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1936

C. He opposed the establishment of the Prajamandal

D. He promoted only educational reforms

Answer: B. He reorganized the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1936

Explanation: Jammalal Bajaj played a pivotal role in reorganizing the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1936, strengthening its organizational structure and influence in the region.

Additional Information: Bajaj was a prominent figure in Rajasthan's political awakening and closely associated with Gandhian principles.

78. Evaluate the role of women leaders in the Rajasthan Prajamandal movements.

A. Women played a limited role in the movements

B. Women only supported agrarian reforms

C. Women leaders actively participated in political and social movements

D. Women were excluded from the leadership positions

Answer: C. Women leaders actively participated in political and social movements

Explanation: Women leaders like Kasturba Gandhi, Ramadevi, and Vijaya Bahn Bhavasar played significant roles in the Prajamandal movements, supporting political, social, and agrarian reforms.

Additional Information: Kasturba Gandhi addressed a women's gathering in Jaipur in 1938, promoting women's participation in the independence movement.

79. How did the formation of the Jaipur Prajamandal impact the political structure of the Jaipur princely state?

A. It had no significant impact

B. It increased the monarch's control over the people

C. It led to the establishment of Dhara Sabha and public representation in governance

D. It focused solely on educational reforms

Answer: C. It led to the establishment of Dhara Sabha and public representation in governance

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal's activities led to the formation of the Dhara Sabha in 1943, marking a significant shift toward responsible governance and public representation.

Additional Information: The Prajamandal secured 27 seats in the House of Representatives.

80. What reasoning explains the critical role of the All India Princely States People's Conference in the broader national movement?

A. It promoted regional autonomy for princely states

B. It worked to establish responsible governance in princely states

C. It focused on local trade and commerce issues

D. It opposed the Indian National Congress's influence

Answer: B. It worked to establish responsible governance in princely states

Explanation: The All India Princely States People's Conference aimed to establish responsible governance and civil rights in princely states, aligning with the broader national movement.

Additional Information: The conference's establishment in 1927 reflected the growing demand for political rights and reforms in princely states.

81. What critical factor led to the decline of the Marwar Seva Sangh by 1928?

A. Success in achieving its objectives

B. Internal conflicts and the arrest of leaders

C. Financial support from the British

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D. Its focus on educational reforms only

Answer: B. Internal conflicts and the arrest of leaders

Explanation: The Marwar Seva Sangh declined due to internal differences among its members and the arrest of key leaders like Jaynarayan Vyas.

Additional Information: Despite its decline, the Sangh played a key role in supporting local grievances and movements like the Taul Movement.

82. What was the critical importance of the Quit India Movement for the princely states of Rajasthan?

A. It directly granted independence to the princely states

B. It united various factions against British rule

C. It led to the dissolution of all Prajamandals

D. It focused only on agricultural reforms

Answer: B. It united various factions against British rule

Explanation: The Quit India Movement united various factions in Rajasthan's princely states, with organizations like the Azad Morcha and several Prajamandals participating in the broader independence movement.

Additional Information: Though some groups like the Jaipur Prajamandal initially refrained from joining, others, such as the Azad Morcha, played an active role.

83. How did the establishment of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1931 impact the political landscape of Rajasthan?

A. It focused solely on agrarian reforms

B. It had little impact on political movements

C. It laid the foundation for future political reforms and civil rights

D. It dissolved shortly after its formation

Answer: C. It laid the foundation for future political reforms and civil rights

Explanation: The Jaipur Prajamandal played a critical role in advocating for responsible

governance and civil rights, paving the way for future political reforms in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: Key figures like Jammalal Bajaj and Hiralal Shastri were instrumental in organizing the movement.

84. Analyze the relationship between the Congress and the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha during the national movement.

A. The Congress did not support the Sabha's activities

B. The Sabha remained isolated from the Congress

C. The Sabha aligned with Congress's objectives and contributed to the national movement

D. The Sabha sought to dissolve Congress influence

Answer: C. The Sabha aligned with Congress's objectives and contributed to the national movement

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha aligned with the Indian National Congress's objectives, advocating for political awareness, civil rights, and responsible governance in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The Sabha's sessions were often held alongside Congress sessions, facilitating cooperation between the two organizations.

85. What reasoning explains the significance of the Marwar Princely State People's Conference's first session in 1931?

A. It resulted in immediate political reforms

B. It was the first successful attempt at organizing political activists in Marwar

C. It had no lasting impact

D. It focused only on local administrative reforms

Answer: B. It was the first successful attempt at organizing political activists in Marwar

Explanation: The Marwar Princely State

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People's Conference's first session in 1931 marked the first successful attempt to bring together political activists in Marwar to advocate for responsible governance.

Additional Information: Despite facing prohibitions in Jodhpur, the conference played a critical role in shaping the region's political movements.

86. Evaluate the role of the Bijolia Peasant Movement in promoting agrarian reform across Rajasthan.

- A. It was confined to local issues and had no wider impact
- B. It focused on promoting industrialization
- C. It served as a model for subsequent agrarian movements in Rajasthan
- D. It dissolved shortly after its formation

Answer: C. It served as a model for subsequent agrarian movements in Rajasthan

Explanation: The Bijolia Peasant Movement, which protested against feudal exploitation and high land revenue, became a model for subsequent agrarian movements across Rajasthan.

Additional Information: Leaders like Vijay Singh Pathik played a critical role in organizing this movement.

87. How did the Quit India Movement affect the activities of Prajamandals in Rajasthan?

- A. It caused the dissolution of all Prajamandals
- B. It prompted the participation of groups like the Azad Morcha
- C. It ended all political activism in the princely states
- D. It led to the establishment of British rule in Rajasthan

Answer: B. It prompted the participation of groups like the Azad Morcha

Explanation: The Quit India Movement prompted several groups like the Azad Morcha to participate actively in the fight for

independence, despite the initial hesitation of some Prajamandals like the Jaipur Prajamandal.

Additional Information: The Azad Morcha later merged with the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1945 to unify efforts.

88. What was the primary reason for the Congress's shift in policy regarding princely states in 1928?

- A. The Congress sought to increase its control over British India
- B. The Congress wanted to avoid involvement in princely state affairs
- C. The Congress recognized the importance of supporting political reforms in princely states
- D. The Congress focused solely on educational reforms

Answer: C. The Congress recognized the importance of supporting political reforms in princely states

Explanation: In 1928, Congress amended its constitution to remove a provision that barred it from intervening in the internal affairs of princely states, recognizing the importance of political reforms in these regions.

Additional Information: This shift allowed Congress to support movements like the Prajamandal movements more actively.

89. What was the critical significance of the first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938?

- A. It had no political impact
- B. It initiated public discussion on responsible governance
- C. It was limited to agrarian issues
- D. It led to the immediate dissolution of the Prajamandal

Answer: B. It initiated public discussion on responsible governance

Explanation: The first session of the Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938 initiated important public discussions on responsible governance and the role of the people in the political process.

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Additional Information: This session was chaired by Jamnalal Bajaj and was a critical moment in the region's political history.

90. How did the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha contribute to the spread of political consciousness in Rajasthan?

- A. It focused solely on promoting trade
- B. It organized sessions to discuss political reforms and governance
- C. It limited its activities to educational reforms
- D. It dissolved after a few years

Answer: B. It organized sessions to discuss political reforms and governance

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha played a key role in spreading political consciousness by organizing sessions that discussed responsible governance, political reforms, and aligning the region with the national freedom struggle.

Additional Information: These sessions helped to unify the efforts of various political activists in Rajasthan's princely states.

91. How did the establishment of the Dhara Sabha in Jaipur in 1943 mark a significant shift toward democratic governance?

- A. It granted absolute power to the princely state
- B. It allowed public representation in governance
- C. It replaced the British authorities in Rajasthan
- D. It focused only on economic reforms

Answer: B. It allowed public representation in governance

Explanation: The establishment of the Dhara Sabha in 1943 marked a significant shift toward democratic governance by allowing public representation in the legislative process of Jaipur.

Additional Information: The Dhara Sabha included the House of Representatives, where the Jaipur Prajamandal secured 27 seats.

92. What reasoning explains the importance of the Prajamandal movements in shaping Rajasthan's political landscape?

- A. They remained confined to social reforms
- B. They focused solely on agrarian issues
- C. They promoted responsible governance and public participation
- D. They dissolved after a few years

Answer: C. They promoted responsible governance and public participation

Explanation: The Prajamandal movements played a critical role in promoting responsible governance and advocating for public participation in the political process, laying the groundwork for democratic reforms in Rajasthan.

Additional Information: The Prajamandal movements aligned with the broader national movement for independence.

93. Evaluate the impact of women's participation in the Jaipur Prajamandal movement.

- A. Women played only a minor role
- B. Women were excluded from political activities
- C. Women actively participated and led several political movements
- D. Women were restricted to educational reforms

Answer: C. Women actively participated and led several political movements

Explanation: Women played an active role in the Jaipur Prajamandal movement, with figures like Kasturba Gandhi addressing women's gatherings and advocating for their participation in the independence movement.

Additional Information: Women were also involved in the Satyagraha movements and faced arrests during political protests.

94. What were the key challenges faced by the Rajasthan Seva Sangh in its efforts to address social and political issues?

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- A. Financial instability and lack of leadership
- B. Support from the British authorities
- C. Internal conflicts and the imprisonment of leaders
- D. Complete success in achieving its objectives

Answer: C. Internal conflicts and the imprisonment of leaders

Explanation: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh faced key challenges in the form of internal conflicts and the imprisonment of leaders like Vijay Singh Pathik, which led to its decline by 1928-29.

Additional Information: Despite these challenges, the Seva Sangh played a critical role in movements like the Peasant Movement in Bijolia.

95. Analyze how the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha's demand for the "Marwarisation of jobs" reflects the region's socio-economic concerns.

- A. It focused on agrarian reforms
- B. It emphasized industrial development
- C. It sought to prioritize local residents for employment opportunities
- D. It dissolved shortly after its formation

Answer: C. It sought to prioritize local residents for employment opportunities

Explanation: The Marwar Hitkarini Sabha demanded the "Marwarisation of jobs," reflecting the region's concern that employment opportunities should prioritize local residents.

Additional Information: The Sabha also protested against the export of food grains during times of scarcity.

96. How did the Bharatpur Prajamandal contribute to political reforms in the region?

- A. It focused solely on educational reforms
- B. It promoted responsible governance and public representation
- C. It dissolved shortly after its formation

D. It had no impact on the region's political landscape

Answer: B. It promoted responsible governance and public representation

Explanation: The Bharatpur Prajamandal played a critical role in advocating for responsible governance and public representation, contributing to political reforms in the region.

Additional Information: It was founded in 1938 and was part of the broader Prajamandal movement in Rajasthan.

97. What was the primary aim of the Marwar Kranti Sangh founded by Lalchand Jain in 1940?

- A. To promote agrarian reforms
- B. To support industrial development
- C. To participate in revolutionary activities during the Quit India Movement
- D. To advocate for educational reforms

Answer: C. To participate in revolutionary activities during the Quit India Movement

Explanation: The Marwar Kranti Sangh, founded by Lalchand Jain in 1940, participated in revolutionary activities during the Quit India Movement, advocating for an end to British rule.

Additional Information: The organization supported the broader nationalist struggle in Rajasthan.

98. Analyze the critical impact of the Gentlemen's Agreement in 1942 on Jaipur's political landscape.

- A. It dissolved the Jaipur Prajamandal
- B. It led to immediate independence from British rule
- C. It allowed peaceful protests and led to the formation of a responsible government committee
- D. It had no lasting impact on Jaipur

Answer: C. It allowed peaceful protests and led to the formation of a responsible government committee

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Explanation: The Gentlemen's Agreement in 1942 allowed peaceful protests and led to the formation of a committee that drafted a framework for responsible governance in Jaipur.

Additional Information: The agreement was a significant step toward establishing a more inclusive political system in the princely state.

Additional Information: Vyas also founded the Marwar Seva Sangh and supported key movements like the Taul Movement.

99. How did the Quit India Movement shape the activities of the Bikaner Prajamandal?

- A. It led to the dissolution of the Prajamandal
- B. It caused the Prajamandal to stop its activities
- C. It increased the involvement of the Prajamandal in political activism
- D. It had no impact on the Prajamandal

Answer: C. It increased the involvement of the Prajamandal in political activism

Explanation: The Quit India Movement led to increased political activism by the Bikaner Prajamandal, with leaders organizing protests and advocating for independence from British rule.

Additional Information: The Bikaner Prajamandal also commemorated important days like "Anti-Daman Day" and "Independence Day" to rally support for the independence movement.

100. Evaluate the role of Jaynarayan Vyas in the political awakening of Marwar.

- A. He focused solely on social reforms
- B. He promoted agricultural development
- C. He played a key role in organizing political movements and conferences
- D. He dissolved all political organizations in Marwar

Answer: C. He played a key role in organizing political movements and conferences

Explanation: Jaynarayan Vyas was instrumental in organizing political movements and conferences like the Marwar Princely State People's Conference, contributing significantly to the political awakening in Marwar.