

AS' SAARTHI IAS

RAJASTHAN HEADLINES

1. Which year was the Marwar Gazette first published?

- a) 1876 AD
- b) 1882 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1920 AD

Answer: c) 1866 AD

Explanation: The Marwar Gazette was the first newspaper in Rajasthan, published in Jodhpur in 1866 AD.

Additional Info: It marked the beginning of organized print media in Rajasthan.

2. Who was the publisher of the Rajputana Gazette in 1882 AD?

- a) Munnalal Verma
- b) Maulvi Murad Ali
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

Answer: b) Maulvi Murad Ali

Explanation: The Rajputana Gazette was published from Ajmer, contributing to the socio-political discourse in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: Ajmer was under British control, making the Gazette an important colonial-era publication.

3. What was the main focus of the newspaper 'Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar'?

- a) Nationalist movements
- b) Social reforms
- c) Administrative issues
- d) Educational development

Answer: c) Administrative issues

Explanation: Published in 1879 during the reign of Maharana Sajjan Singh, this newspaper focused on governance and administrative reforms in Mewar.

Additional Info: It was published from Gwalior.

4. In which year was Rajasthan's first Hindi daily newsletter 'Rajasthan News' published?

- a) 1923 AD
- b) 1889 AD
- c) 1877 AD
- d) 1920 AD

Answer: b) 1889 AD

Explanation: Rajasthan News was the first Hindi daily newsletter, making news accessible to the local population.

Additional Info: Published by Munshi Samarth Dan Charan.

5. Who provided assistance for the publication of 'Rajasthan Kesari' in 1920 AD?

- a) Maulvi Murad Ali
- b) Jammalal Bajaj
- c) Haribhau Upadhyaya
- d) Vijay Singh Pathik

Answer: b) Jammalal Bajaj

Explanation: Jammalal Bajaj, a noted freedom fighter, supported the nationalist publication, which aimed to spread nationalist ideas.

Additional Info: The editor of Rajasthan Kesari was Ramnarayan Chaudhary.

6. What was the later name of the newspaper 'New Rajasthan' published by Vijaysingh Pathik?

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- a) Lokvani
- b) Tarun Rajasthan
- c) Rajasthan Weekly
- d) Desh Hiteshi

Answer: b) Tarun Rajasthan

Explanation: Vijaysingh Pathik renamed 'New Rajasthan' to 'Tarun Rajasthan' to symbolize a youthful perspective towards social reforms.

Additional Info: Pathik was a key figure in the Bijolia Peasant Movement.

7. 'Tyag Bhumi', published in 1927 AD, was primarily associated with which ideology?

- a) Socialism
- b) Gandhian principles
- c) Feudalism
- d) Colonial expansion

Answer: b) Gandhian principles

Explanation: Tyag Bhumi was a platform promoting Gandhian ideologies like non-violence and Satyagraha, published by Haribhau Upadhyaya.

Additional Info: It contributed significantly to the Indian independence movement.

8. Which newspaper was established on Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary in 1936 AD?

- a) Dainik Navajyoti
- b) Jayabhoomi
- c) Jaihind
- d) Rajasthan Kesari

Answer: a) Dainik Navajyoti

Explanation: Founded by Ramnarayan Chaudhary, this newspaper aligned with Gandhian principles and played an important role in the independence struggle.

Additional Info: Later managed by Captain Durgaprasad Chaudhary.

9. In which year was the Desh Hiteshini Sabha founded in Mewar?

- a) 1889 AD
- b) 1877 AD
- c) 1927 AD
- d) 1945 AD

Answer: b) 1877 AD

Explanation: The Desh Hiteshini Sabha was a social reform institution founded by Maharana Sajjan Singh to improve social conditions.

Additional Info: It marked the first organized social reform effort in Rajasthan.

10. Who was the key figure behind the establishment of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh?

- a) Vijay Singh Pathik
- b) Haribhau Upadhyaya
- c) Hiralal Shastri
- d) Jammalal Bajaj

Answer: a) Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik, along with other leaders, founded Rajasthan Seva Sangh in 1919 AD to organize social and political awareness.

Additional Info: It played a critical role in the freedom struggle.

11. Where was the Vriddhman Vidyalaya established in 1907 AD?

- a) Ajmer
- b) Jodhpur
- c) Jaipur
- d) Bikaner

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Answer: c) Jaipur

Explanation: Vriddhman Vidyalaya became a center for revolutionary activities and promoted nationalist ideas among youth.

Additional Info: It was founded by Arjunlal Sethi.

12. Which reform initiative aimed at preventing child marriages in Rajasthan by setting minimum marriage age limits?

- a) Banning of Tyaag Pratha
- b) Minimum Age for Marriage initiative
- c) Abolition of Polygamy
- d) Limitation of Marriage Expenses

Answer: b) Minimum Age for Marriage initiative

Explanation: The reform set the minimum age for marriage at 14 for girls and 18 for boys to curb child marriages.

Additional Info: It was part of broader social reform efforts.

13. Who was the founder of the Mahila Shiksha Sadan in Hatundi, Rajasthan?

- a) Prakashwati Sinha
- b) Haribhau Upadhyaya
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Saraswati Bohra

Answer: b) Haribhau Upadhyaya

Explanation: Haribhau Upadhyaya established the Mahila Shiksha Sadan in 1945 to provide education and uplift women in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: He also contributed to the literary revival in the region.

14. In which year was the All India Harijan Union established by Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) 1919 AD
- b) 1932 AD

c) 1940 AD

d) 1947 AD

Answer: b) 1932 AD

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi established the All India Harijan Union to uplift Dalits and end untouchability.

Additional Info: The Rajasthan unit was led by Harvilas Sharda.

15. Who authored the famous books 'Vansh Bhaskar' and 'Veer Satsai'?

- a) Hulasi and Purn Singh
- b) Suryamall Mishran
- c) Bankidas
- d) Nathu Singh Mahwariya

Answer: b) Suryamall Mishran

Explanation: Suryamall Mishran, a celebrated poet in the Bundi court, authored these works, which preserved the heroic history of the Rajputs.

Additional Info: His literary contributions are considered a treasure in Rajasthani literature.

16. Who was the founder of the Khandlai Ashram in Dungarpur, Rajasthan?

- a) Vijay Singh Pathik
- b) Manikya Lal Verma
- c) Gopal Singh Kharwa
- d) Hiralal Shastri

Answer: b) Manikya Lal Verma

Explanation: Manikya Lal Verma founded the Khandlai Ashram to promote education and uplift the tribal youth in Dungarpur.

Additional Info: The Ashram aimed to provide socio-economic development for marginalized communities.

17. Who established the Vagad Seva Mandir in 1935 AD?

- a) Bhogilal Pandya

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- b) Gaurishankar Upadhyay
- c) Manikya Lal Verma
- d) Haribhau Upadhyaya

Answer: a) Bhogilal Pandya

Explanation: Bhogilal Pandya, along with Gaurishankar Upadhyay, established the Vagad Seva Mandir, focusing on social work in the Vagad region.

Additional Info: It aimed to uplift the tribal and rural populations of the area.

18. What was the main objective of the Desh Hiteshini Sabha founded by Maharana Sajjan Singh?

- a) Promote industrialization
- b) Promote social reforms
- c) Resist British rule
- d) Encourage military recruitment

Answer: b) Promote social reforms

Explanation: The Desh Hiteshini Sabha was aimed at addressing social issues, including education and removing social evils in Mewar.

Additional Info: This initiative inspired similar reform movements in other princely states.

19. In which year was the Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha founded?

- a) 1889 AD
- b) 1921 AD
- c) 1866 AD
- d) 1919 AD

Answer: a) 1889 AD

Explanation: The Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha was founded in 1889 to improve social conditions within the Rajput community in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: Named after British officer A.G.G. Walter, the Sabha promoted progressive ideas.

20. Who founded the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha in 1919 AD?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Jamnalal Bajaj
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Kesari Singh Barhat

Answer: b) Jamnalal Bajaj

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was founded by Jamnalal Bajaj to unite Rajputana and Central India for social and political upliftment.

Additional Info: The Sabha worked to promote social reforms and disseminate nationalist ideas.

21. Who established Jeevan Kutir, which later evolved into Banasthali Vidyapeeth?

- a) Haribhau Upadhyaya
- b) Hiralal Shastri
- c) Arjunlal Sethi
- d) Vijay Singh Pathik

Answer: b) Hiralal Shastri

Explanation: Hiralal Shastri founded Jeevan Kutir in 1927, which later evolved into Banasthali Vidyapeeth, a prominent institution for women's education.

Additional Info: Banasthali Vidyapeeth became a pioneering institution for women's empowerment.

22. Who led the Bijoliya Peasant Movement?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Vijay Singh Pathik
- c) Jamnalal Bajaj
- d) Hiralal Shastri

Answer: b) Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik was a key

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leader in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, advocating for the rights of peasants in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The movement played a critical role in the larger nationalist struggle against British rule.

23. Which prominent figure from Rajasthan was referred to as Gandhi's "fifth son"?

- a) Vijay Singh Pathik
- b) Jamnalal Bajaj
- c) Arjunlal Sethi
- d) Hiralal Shastri

Answer: b) Jamnalal Bajaj

Explanation: Jamnalal Bajaj, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, was referred to as Gandhi's "fifth son" due to his unwavering commitment to Gandhian ideals.

Additional Info: He played a significant role in the independence movement and social reforms.

24. In which year was the Hindi Sahitya Samiti founded in Bharatpur, Rajasthan?

- a) 1912 AD
- b) 1927 AD
- c) 1935 AD
- d) 1945 AD

Answer: a) 1912 AD

Explanation: The Hindi Sahitya Samiti was founded by Jagannath Das Adhikari to promote the Hindi language and literature in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The institution organized the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, attended by prominent figures like Rabindranath Tagore.

25. Who authored the famous book 'Veer Satsai'?

- a) Bankidas
- b) Suryamall Mishran

c) Nathu Singh Mahwariya

d) Damodar Das Vyas

Answer: c) Nathu Singh Mahwariya

Explanation: Nathu Singh Mahwariya authored 'Veer Satsai', a collection of heroic verses celebrating the valor of Rajput warriors. **Additional Info:** His poetry emphasized the martial spirit and cultural pride of the Rajput community.

26. Which organization was responsible for promoting revolutionary activities in Rajasthan as part of Veer Savarkar's Abhinav Bharat?

- a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh
- b) Veer Bharat Sabha
- c) Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha
- d) Desh Hiteshini Sabha

Answer: b) Veer Bharat Sabha

Explanation: The Veer Bharat Sabha, a provincial branch of Veer Savarkar's Abhinav Bharat, aimed to inspire revolutionary activities in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: It was founded by Vijay Singh Pathik, Kesari Singh Barhat, and Gopal Singh Kharwa.

27. In which year was the first newsletter in the Rajasthani language, 'Angiban', published?

- a) 1932 AD
- b) 1920 AD
- c) 1940 AD
- d) 1919 AD

Answer: a) 1932 AD

Explanation: 'Angiban', the first newsletter in the Rajasthani language, was published in Beawar, Rajasthan, in 1932 AD.

Additional Info: It contributed to promoting Rajasthani language and identity.

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28. What was the original location of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha when it was founded?

- a) Jaipur
- b) Delhi
- c) Ajmer
- d) Jodhpur

Answer: b) Delhi

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha was initially founded in the Marwari Library in Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Additional Info: It later established its headquarters in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

29. Who was a key member of the Desh Hiteshini Sabha, known for his contributions as a scholar and historian in Mewar?

- a) Vijay Singh Pathik
- b) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- c) Kaviraja Shyamaldas
- d) Arjunlal Sethi

Answer: c) Kaviraja Shyamaldas

Explanation: Kaviraja Shyamaldas was a key member of the Desh Hiteshini Sabha, contributing to the reform efforts led by Maharana Sajjan Singh.

Additional Info: He was a renowned historian in Mewar.

30. What year marked the establishment of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh?

- a) 1919 AD
- b) 1932 AD
- c) 1940 AD
- d) 1945 AD

Answer: a) 1919 AD

Explanation: The Rajasthan Seva Sangh was

established in 1919 to organize people for social and political awareness in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The organization was pivotal in the freedom struggle in the region.

31. Who established the Vriddhman Vidyalaya in 1907 AD?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Vijay Singh Pathik
- c) Hiralal Shastri
- d) Bhogilal Pandya

Answer: a) Arjunlal Sethi

Explanation: Arjunlal Sethi established Vriddhman Vidyalaya in Jaipur, which became a center for revolutionary activities promoting nationalism.

Additional Info: The school played a crucial role in spreading nationalist ideas among youth.

32. Who was associated with the establishment of the Vidya Pracharini Sabha in Ochdi village, Chittorgarh?

- a) Haribhau Upadhyaya
- b) Vijay Singh Pathik
- c) Hiralal Shastri
- d) Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa

Answer: b) Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik established the Vidya Pracharini Sabha to promote education and awareness in rural Rajasthan.

Additional Info: Pathik was a key leader in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

33. In which year was the first women's education-focused institution, Jeevan Kutir, established in Rajasthan?

- a) 1927 AD
- b) 1943 AD
- c) 1919 AD

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d) 1907 AD

Answer: a) 1927 AD

Explanation: Jeevan Kutir was established by Hiralal Shastri in 1927 to promote women's education and self-reliance in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: It later evolved into Banasthali Vidyapeeth, one of India's premier institutions for women's education.

34. Who founded the Vagad Seva Sangh?

a) Bhogilal Pandya

b) Vijay Singh Pathik

c) Haribhau Upadhyaya

d) Hiralal Shastri

Answer: a) Bhogilal Pandya

Explanation: Bhogilal Pandya founded the Vagad Seva Sangh, extending social service activities in the Vagad region, focusing on marginalized communities.

Additional Info: It aimed to promote education and social welfare in rural and tribal areas.

35. In which year did the Mahila Shiksha Sadan, aimed at women's education, begin its operations?

a) 1945 AD

b) 1920 AD

c) 1932 AD

d) 1889 AD

Answer: a) 1945 AD

Explanation: The Mahila Shiksha Sadan was founded by Haribhau Upadhyaya in 1945 to provide education for women in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: It was located near Ajmer in Hatundi.

36. Which organization was instrumental in organizing people for the freedom struggle and social reform in 1919 AD?

a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh

b) Hindi Sahitya Samiti

c) Desh Hiteshini Sabha

d) Veer Bharat Sabha

Answer: a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh

Explanation: Founded by Vijay Singh Pathik and other leaders, Rajasthan Seva Sangh played a key role in organizing people for social reforms and the freedom movement.

Additional Info: The Sangh was pivotal in mobilizing local populations for the national cause.

37. Who was the founder of the All India Harijan Union's Rajasthan unit?

a) Jammalal Bajaj

b) Harvilas Sharda

c) Vijay Singh Pathik

d) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

Answer: b) Harvilas Sharda

Explanation: Harvilas Sharda led the Rajasthan chapter of the All India Harijan Union, founded by Mahatma Gandhi to promote the rights of Dalits.

Additional Info: The organization fought against caste-based discrimination.

38. In which year was the Hindi Sahitya Samiti founded to promote Hindi literature in Rajasthan?

a) 1912 AD

b) 1920 AD

c) 1935 AD

d) 1945 AD

Answer: a) 1912 AD

Explanation: The Hindi Sahitya Samiti was founded by Jagannath Das Adhikari in 1912 in Bharatpur to promote Hindi language and literature.

Additional Info: The organization held major

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literary events, such as the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

39. Who was the editor of 'Rajasthan Kesari', published in 1920 AD?

- a) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- b) Munnalal Verma
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Haribhau Upadhyaya

Answer: a) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

Explanation: Ramnarayan Chaudhary was the editor of 'Rajasthan Kesari', a newspaper that played a significant role during the freedom struggle.

Additional Info: It was published with the support of Jamnalal Bajaj.

40. Who played a key role in organizing the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in 1927 AD?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha
- c) Jamnalal Bajaj
- d) Vijay Singh Pathik

Answer: b) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha

Explanation: Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, a notable historian, chaired the 1927 Hindi Sahitya Sammelan organized by the Hindi Sahitya Samiti.

Additional Info: The event was attended by prominent figures such as Rabindranath Tagore.

41. Who led the Kakori Conspiracy Case accused, Ashfaqulla Khan, into hiding in Rajasthan?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Vijay Singh Pathik
- c) Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa
- d) Haribhau Upadhyaya

Answer: a) Arjunlal Sethi

Explanation: Arjunlal Sethi provided shelter to Ashfaqulla Khan, one of the key figures in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

Additional Info: Sethi was known for his revolutionary activities and efforts to promote communal harmony.

42. Who advised Maharana Fateh Singh of Mewar to boycott Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar in 1903 AD?

- a) Kesari Singh Barhat
- b) Jamnalal Bajaj
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Gopal Singh Kharwa

Answer: a) Kesari Singh Barhat

Explanation: Kesari Singh Barhat, a revolutionary, advised Maharana Fateh Singh of Mewar to boycott Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar in 1903 AD.

Additional Info: Barhat issued 13 warnings against the event, advocating resistance to British rule.

43. Who was responsible for establishing Krishna Mill in Beawar in 1889 AD?

- a) Damodar Das Rathi
- b) Hiralal Shastri
- c) Bhogilal Pandya
- d) Haribhau Upadhyaya

Answer: a) Damodar Das Rathi

Explanation: Damodar Das Rathi established Krishna Mill in Beawar, contributing to economic development in the region.

Additional Info: Rathi was also known for promoting Hindi in administration and supporting freedom fighters.

44. Who was awarded the title "Bhamashah" in recognition of financial support for revolutionaries?

- a) Vijay Singh Pathik

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b) Damodar Das Rathi

c) Jamnalal Bajaj

d) Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa

Answer: b) Damodar Das Rathi

Explanation: Damodar Das Rathi earned the title "Bhamashah" for his financial support of revolutionaries during the independence movement.

Additional Info: The title refers to the legendary Rajput general who supported Maharana Pratap.

45. Who was known for promoting self-reliance and social justice through the newsletter 'Lokvani' in 1943 AD?

a) Haribhau Upadhyaya

b) Devishankar Tiwari

c) Vijay Singh Pathik

d) Ramnarayan Chaudhary

Answer: b) Devishankar Tiwari

Explanation: Devishankar Tiwari founded 'Lokvani' to promote social justice, equality, and Gandhian ideals.

Additional Info: The newsletter was published in memory of Jamnalal Bajaj.

46. In which year was the 'Peep' newsletter published in English from Delhi?

a) 1923 AD

b) 1932 AD

c) 1940 AD

d) 1921 AD

Answer: c) 1940 AD

Explanation: 'Peep' was an English-language newsletter published from Delhi in 1940, contributing to intellectual discourse on socio-political issues.

Additional Info: It played a role in reaching a wider audience through its English publication.

47. Who was the founder of Veer Bharat Sabha, a provincial branch of Abhinav Bharat?

a) Gopal Singh Kharwa

b) Vijay Singh Pathik

c) Kesari Singh Barhat

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Explanation: Veer Bharat Sabha was founded by Vijay Singh Pathik, Kesari Singh Barhat, and Gopal Singh Kharwa, promoting revolutionary ideas in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The organization was part of Veer Savarkar's revolutionary network, Abhinav Bharat.

48. Who was known for his literary works such as 'Stree Mukti' and 'Sudra Mukti'?

a) Arjunlal Sethi

b) Suryamall Mishran

c) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha

d) Damodar Das Rathi

Answer: a) Arjunlal Sethi

Explanation: Arjunlal Sethi authored 'Stree Mukti' and 'Sudra Mukti', focusing on social reform and the rights of women and lower castes.

Additional Info: He was also involved in revolutionary activities during the freedom struggle.

49. In which year was the Jaipur News published, keeping the people of Jaipur informed during India's independence struggle?

a) 1942 AD

b) 1935 AD

c) 1920 AD

d) 1927 AD

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Answer: a) 1942 AD

Explanation: Jaipur News was published in 1942 by Shyamlal Sharma to keep people updated on national and regional developments during the independence movement.

Additional Info: It played an important role in the socio-political discourse of the time.

50. Who was involved in the spread of nationalist ideas through the newsletter 'Jayabhoomi' in 1940 AD?

- a) Ghulab Chand Kala
- b) Vijay Singh Pathik
- c) Arjunlal Sethi
- d) Kesari Singh Barhat

Answer: a) Ghulab Chand Kala

Explanation: Ghulab Chand Kala published 'Jayabhoomi' in 1940, contributing to the spread of nationalist ideas in Rajasthan during the freedom struggle.

Additional Info: It served as a medium to foster awareness and encourage participation in the freedom movement.

51. Who founded the All India Harijan Union in 1932 AD?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Damodar Das Rathi

Answer: b) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: The All India Harijan Union was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to uplift Dalits and eradicate untouchability.

Additional Info: The Rajasthan unit was led by Harvilas Sharda, focusing on social equality and educational opportunities.

52. Who established the Nagari Pracharini Sabha in Rajasthan to promote the Devanagari script?

- a) Damodar Das Rathi

b) Jammalal Bajaj

c) Arjunlal Sethi

d) Hiralal Shastri

Answer: a) Damodar Das Rathi

Explanation: Damodar Das Rathi founded the Nagari Pracharini Sabha to promote the Devanagari script and Hindi in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: His efforts helped influence the use of Hindi in administrative offices in the region.

53. Who was responsible for the newspaper 'Angiban', the first newsletter published in the Rajasthani language?

- a) Jayanarayan Vyas
- b) Vijaysingh Pathik
- c) Ghulab Chand Kala
- d) Damodar Das Rathi

Answer: a) Jayanarayan Vyas

Explanation: 'Angiban' was published by Jayanarayan Vyas in 1932, marking the first newsletter in the Rajasthani language.

Additional Info: The publication contributed to preserving the Rajasthani language and identity.

54. Who was the editor of the English-language newsletter 'Peep'?

- a) Ramnarayan Chaudhary
- b) Maulvi Murad Ali
- c) Jayanarayan Vyas
- d) None of the above

Answer: d) None of the above

Explanation: The document does not specify an editor for 'Peep', but it was an English-language publication that contributed to the intellectual discourse in Delhi.

Additional Info: The publication covered socio-political issues in the capital city of India.

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55. Who was a notable freedom fighter from Bulandshahr who adopted the name Vijay Singh Pathik?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Kesari Singh Barhat
- c) Bhup Singh
- d) Gopal Singh Kharwa

Answer: c) Bhup Singh

Explanation: Bhup Singh, a freedom fighter from Bulandshahr, adopted the name Vijay Singh Pathik to symbolize his dedication to the independence movement.

Additional Info: He played a pivotal role in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

56. Who wrote 'What are the Indian States' and 'Ajmeru', reflecting on Indian nationalism?

- a) Hiralal Shastri
- b) Damodar Das Rathi
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Jamnalal Bajaj

Answer: c) Vijay Singh Pathik

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik authored these works, which reflected his views on Indian states and nationalism during the freedom struggle.

Additional Info: He was a prominent leader in the fight for the rights of peasants and freedom from colonial rule.

57. In which jail was Arjunlal Sethi imprisoned for his involvement in revolutionary activities?

- a) Ajmer Jail
- b) Tadgarh Jail
- c) Vellore Jail
- d) Bareilly Jail

Answer: c) Vellore Jail

Explanation: Arjunlal Sethi was imprisoned in Vellore Jail for his involvement in revolutionary activities, including the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

Additional Info: Sethi later became an influential figure in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

58. Which freedom fighter provided support to Rash Behari Bose's planned armed uprising against British rule in Rajasthan?

- a) Hiralal Shastri
- b) Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa
- c) Vijay Singh Pathik
- d) Kesari Singh Barhat

Answer: b) Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa

Explanation: Rao Gopal Singh Kharwa was tasked with leading revolutionary activities in Rajasthan as part of Rash Behari Bose's planned uprising.

Additional Info: He was imprisoned multiple times for his commitment to the independence movement.

59. Who was the author of the song 'Pralaya Pratik Namu Namu', contributing to patriotic literature?

- a) Arjunlal Sethi
- b) Hiralal Shastri
- c) Jamnalal Bajaj
- d) Damodar Das Rathi

Answer: b) Hiralal Shastri

Explanation: Hiralal Shastri wrote 'Pralaya Pratik Namu Namu', a patriotic song that contributed to the nationalist movement through literature.

Additional Info: Shastri was also a key figure in women's education and social reform.

60. Who was awarded the Padma Shri, making her the first woman in Rajasthan to receive the honor?

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- a) Janaki Devi Bajaj
- b) Ratnashastry
- c) Prakashwati Sinha
- d) Saraswati Bohra

Answer: b) Ratnashastry

Explanation: Ratnashastry, the wife of Hiralal Shastri, was awarded the Padma Shri, becoming the first woman from Rajasthan to receive the honor.

Additional Info: She contributed significantly to social work and women's empowerment in the region.

61. What was the primary reason for Maharana Sajjan Singh to establish the Desh Hiteshini Sabha in 1877 AD?

- a) Promote political awareness
- b) Address social issues and reforms
- c) Mobilize people for independence
- d) Strengthen the economic conditions of Mewar

Answer: b) Address social issues and reforms

Explanation: Maharana Sajjan Singh established the Desh Hiteshini Sabha to address social issues, focusing on education and the removal of social evils.

Additional Info: This reform movement laid the foundation for future social changes in Rajasthan.

62. How did the establishment of Rajasthan Seva Sangh in 1919 contribute to the freedom struggle?

- a) It primarily focused on military resistance against the British.
- b) It aimed to mobilize people for social and political awareness.
- c) It focused on industrial development in Rajasthan.
- d) It only concentrated on women's education.

Answer: b) It aimed to mobilize people for social and political awareness.

Explanation: Rajasthan Seva Sangh played a pivotal role in organizing people for social reforms and political mobilization during the freedom struggle.

Additional Info: The Sangh nurtured leaders who became influential in the independence movement.

63. Why was the Bijoliya Peasant Movement considered a critical moment in Rajasthan's socio-political history?

- a) It helped in spreading British policies in rural Rajasthan.
- b) It was an early demonstration of organized peasant resistance against feudal oppression.
- c) It supported the princely states in fighting against the Indian National Congress.
- d) It was primarily a cultural movement with no political involvement.

Answer: b) It was an early demonstration of organized peasant resistance against feudal oppression.

Explanation: The Bijoliya Peasant Movement was significant because it represented the organized fight of peasants against oppressive taxes and feudal lords in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: Vijay Singh Pathik played a major role in the movement, aligning it with the larger nationalist struggle.

64. Which of the following best explains the impact of 'Lokvani' as a publication during 1943 AD?

- a) It focused solely on promoting English education.
- b) It highlighted the importance of Gandhian principles and social justice.
- c) It was used to criticize nationalist movements.
- d) It focused exclusively on international news.

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Answer: b) It highlighted the importance of Gandhian principles and social justice.

Explanation: 'Lokvani', published by Devishankar Tiwari, was instrumental in spreading Gandhian values like non-violence and social justice during a crucial period in India's history.

Additional Info: The publication was inspired by the legacy of Jammalal Bajaj.

65. What was the significance of setting a minimum age for marriage in Rajasthan during the social reform movement?

- a) It was aimed at reducing polygamy.
- b) It sought to promote gender equality and prevent child marriages.
- c) It intended to legalize forced marriages.
- d) It only focused on lowering dowry demands.

Answer: b) It sought to promote gender equality and prevent child marriages.

Explanation: The minimum age for marriage was set to 14 for girls and 18 for boys as part of a larger effort to prevent child marriages and ensure better opportunities for children.

Additional Info: This reform was part of broader social changes aiming to uplift the status of women.

66. Which reform institution was dissolved in 1936 AD, marking the end of its activities in Rajasthan?

- a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh
- b) Desh Hiteshini Sabha
- c) All India Harijan Union
- d) Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha

Answer: b) Desh Hiteshini Sabha

Explanation: The Desh Hiteshini Sabha was dissolved in 1936 AD, ending its social reform activities, although its initiatives laid the foundation for future reforms.

Additional Info: Despite its dissolution, it

inspired many princely states to conduct similar social reform sessions.

67. How did the efforts of Haribhau Upadhyaya contribute to the literary and educational revival in Rajasthan?

- a) He promoted English as the language of administration.
- b) He founded Mahila Shiksha Sadan to educate women and published significant literary magazines.
- c) He focused on improving military education in Rajasthan.
- d) He introduced Western philosophies in Rajasthan's education system.

Answer: b) He founded Mahila Shiksha Sadan to educate women and published significant literary magazines.

Explanation: Haribhau Upadhyaya was instrumental in founding Mahila Shiksha Sadan and publishing magazines like Saraswati, contributing to women's education and the region's cultural revival.

Additional Info: His contributions helped uplift the female literacy rate in Rajasthan.

68. Why was the Hindi Sahitya Samiti founded in Bharatpur significant to the cultural heritage of Rajasthan?

- a) It promoted local dialects over Hindi.
- b) It played a pivotal role in promoting the Hindi language and literature.
- c) It was focused on promoting English literature.
- d) It discouraged regional cultural activities.

Answer: b) It played a pivotal role in promoting the Hindi language and literature.

Explanation: The Hindi Sahitya Samiti, founded in 1912 AD, contributed to the promotion of Hindi literature and served as a platform for scholars and writers to come together.

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Additional Info: The institution organized the famous Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, fostering the growth of Hindi as a language of intellectual discourse.

69. What was the main reason behind renaming the newspaper 'New Rajasthan' to 'Tarun Rajasthan' in 1921 AD?

- a) To reflect the aging population of Rajasthan.
- b) To symbolize a fresh and youthful perspective towards social reforms.
- c) To cater to a British audience.
- d) To align with international news trends.

Answer: b) To symbolize a fresh and youthful perspective towards social reforms.

Explanation: The renaming of 'New Rajasthan' to 'Tarun Rajasthan' by Vijaysingh Pathik was aimed at bringing a youthful and progressive outlook to the socio-political discourse of Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The publication advocated for social reforms and awareness of peasants' grievances.

70. How did the establishment of Banasthali Vidyapeeth contribute to the empowerment of women in Rajasthan?

- a) It focused exclusively on training women for military roles.
- b) It became a leading institution promoting women's education and self-reliance.
- c) It was aimed only at teaching religious studies to women.
- d) It discouraged modern education for women.

Answer: b) It became a leading institution promoting women's education and self-reliance.

Explanation: Banasthali Vidyapeeth, which evolved from Jeevan Kutir, played a revolutionary role in promoting women's education and self-reliance in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The institution became one of the leading women's universities in India,

contributing significantly to women's empowerment.

71. What was the significance of 'Riyasati', a publication during the partition period of India?

- a) It covered the plans regarding the merger of Jodhpur with Pakistan.
- b) It promoted the economic policies of the British.
- c) It discussed the international trade policies in Rajasthan.
- d) It covered only religious issues in the princely states.

Answer: a) It covered the plans regarding the merger of Jodhpur with Pakistan.

Explanation: 'Riyasati' gained attention for revealing sensitive political issues, such as the possible merger of Jodhpur with Pakistan during the partition period.

Additional Info: The publication highlighted the political uncertainty and regional concerns of Jodhpur during this critical time.

72. Why was 'Dainik Navajyoti', established in 1936 AD, significant to the socio-political environment of Rajasthan?

- a) It was aligned with Gandhian principles and played an important role in the independence struggle.
- b) It focused only on local commercial news.
- c) It was a British propaganda newspaper.
- d) It discouraged nationalistic ideas.

Answer: a) It was aligned with Gandhian principles and played an important role in the independence struggle.

Explanation: 'Dainik Navajyoti', founded by Ramnarayan Chaudhary, was closely aligned with Gandhian values and was important for spreading nationalist ideas in Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The newspaper contributed

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to the socio-political discourse, particularly during the freedom movement.

73. What role did Vijaysingh Pathik play in the Bijoliya Kisan Andolan?

- a) He was against the movement and supported the British.
- b) He was a key leader advocating for peasant rights and connecting the movement to the national freedom struggle.
- c) He worked only as a mediator between peasants and landlords.
- d) He promoted industrialization in Rajasthan through the movement.

Answer: b) He was a key leader advocating for peasant rights and connecting the movement to the national freedom struggle.

Explanation: Vijaysingh Pathik was instrumental in leading the Bijoliya Kisan Andolan, a significant peasant movement in Rajasthan that aligned with the larger independence movement.

Additional Info: The movement raised awareness about oppressive taxation and the exploitation of peasants by landlords.

74. Which social reform effort in Rajasthan specifically aimed at banning the practice of 'Tyaag Pratha'?

- a) Desh Hiteshini Sabha
- b) Rajasthan Seva Sangh
- c) Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha
- d) Veer Bharat Sabha

Answer: a) Desh Hiteshini Sabha

Explanation: The Desh Hiteshini Sabha made efforts to ban the 'Tyaag Pratha', a practice of social exclusion and renunciation, as part of its broader social reform initiatives.

Additional Info: This reform aimed at eliminating social discrimination and fostering harmony.

75. How did Jamnalal Bajaj contribute to the cultural and social movements in Rajasthan?

- a) By supporting British educational policies.
- b) By advocating for industrial development at the expense of social reforms.
- c) By aligning with Gandhian principles and promoting social equality and nationalism.
- d) By focusing solely on religious reforms.

Answer: c) By aligning with Gandhian principles and promoting social equality and nationalism.

Explanation: Jamnalal Bajaj, known as Gandhi's "fifth son," contributed significantly to cultural and social movements in Rajasthan by promoting Gandhian values of non-violence and equality.

Additional Info: He played a key role in spreading nationalist ideas and supporting the independence movement.

76. What was the objective of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha, established by Jamnalal Bajaj?

- a) To unite the people of Rajputana and Madhya Bharat for social and political reforms.
- b) To promote British rule in Rajasthan.
- c) To advocate for the partition of India.
- d) To focus only on economic reforms in Rajputana.

Answer: a) To unite the people of Rajputana and Madhya Bharat for social and political reforms.

Explanation: The Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha, founded by Jamnalal Bajaj, aimed to unite the people for social and political upliftment and to spread nationalist ideas.

Additional Info: It helped to shape the socio-political consciousness of the time.

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77. How did Kesari Singh Barhat's actions influence Maharana Fateh Singh's stance at the 1903 Delhi Durbar?

- a) By advising Maharana to participate actively.
- b) By advising Maharana Fateh Singh to boycott the Durbar as a form of resistance to British rule.
- c) By encouraging British collaboration for economic benefits.
- d) By promoting cultural exchange with the British.

Answer: b) By advising Maharana Fateh Singh to boycott the Durbar as a form of resistance to British rule.

Explanation: Kesari Singh Barhat issued 13 warnings to Maharana Fateh Singh, urging him to boycott the 1903 Delhi Durbar, symbolizing resistance to British control.

Additional Info: His efforts marked an important moment in Rajasthan's fight against colonialism.

78. What was the main purpose of founding the Vagad Seva Mandir in 1935 AD?

- a) To promote tourism in Rajasthan.
- b) To uplift the tribal and rural populations of the Vagad region through social work.
- c) To support British educational initiatives.
- d) To focus on military training for local youth.

Answer: b) To uplift the tribal and rural populations of the Vagad region through social work.

Explanation: The Vagad Seva Mandir, established by Bhogilal Pandya and Gaurishankar Upadhyay, focused on education, healthcare, and socio-economic development for marginalized communities in Vagad.

Additional Info: The institution worked towards reducing inequalities and improving living conditions in the region.

79. Which organization was instrumental in promoting the education of the Rajput community and discouraging British-influenced institutions like Mayo College?

- a) Rajasthan Seva Sangh
- b) Veer Bharat Sabha
- c) Desh Hiteshini Sabha
- d) Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha

Answer: d) Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha

Explanation: The Walter Rajput Hikarini Sabha aimed to improve the social conditions of the Rajput community by promoting indigenous education and discouraging attendance at British-influenced schools like Mayo College.

Additional Info: The Sabha worked towards modernization while retaining traditional values.

80. How did Vijay Singh Pathik use his publications to contribute to India's freedom movement?

- a) By promoting British policies in Rajasthan.
- b) By using his writings to raise awareness about the independence struggle and social reforms.
- c) By focusing on international trade policies.
- d) By writing primarily about regional festivals and traditions.

Answer: b) By using his writings to raise awareness about the independence struggle and social reforms.

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik authored works like 'What are the Indian States' and used his publications as platforms to promote nationalist ideas and social reforms.

Additional Info: His involvement in the Bijoliya Kisan Andolan further highlighted his contribution to the freedom movement.

81. How did the newspaper 'Rajasthan Kesari' influence the nationalist movement in Rajasthan?

- a) It promoted British governance in Rajasthan.

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- b) It acted as a platform for spreading Gandhian principles and nationalist ideas.
- c) It focused on religious issues unrelated to independence.
- d) It promoted economic ties with Britain.

Answer: b) It acted as a platform for spreading Gandhian principles and nationalist ideas.

Explanation: 'Rajasthan Kesari', established by Ramnarayan Chaudhary with the support of Jammalal Bajaj, played a key role in promoting nationalism and supporting the Indian independence movement.

Additional Info: The newspaper was aligned with Gandhian principles, making it a vital medium for political discourse.

82. Why was the newsletter 'Peep' significant in Delhi during its publication?

- a) It focused solely on promoting British colonial culture.
- b) It provided intellectual discourse on socio-political issues in English.
- c) It was a trade-focused newsletter aimed at improving economic conditions.
- d) It was a religious magazine promoting ancient Indian texts.

Answer: b) It provided intellectual discourse on socio-political issues in English.

Explanation: 'Peep' was published in English and contributed to the intellectual debate around socio-political issues during a critical time in India's struggle for independence.

Additional Info: It helped reach a wider audience due to its English-language content.

83. What was the primary aim of the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha when it was founded by Jammalal Bajaj?

- a) To encourage the British Raj's control over the region.

b) To unite people from Rajputana and Madhya Bharat for social and political reforms.

c) To promote a military agenda for local kings.

d) To focus on increasing British investments in the region.

Answer: b) To unite people from Rajputana and Madhya Bharat for social and political reforms.

Explanation: Jammalal Bajaj founded the Rajputana Madhya Bharat Sabha to bring together people from the region to focus on social reforms and to encourage nationalist ideas.

Additional Info: The Sabha played a crucial role in shaping public opinion during the independence movement.

84. Which of the following best explains the significance of the 'Veer Bharat Sabha' founded in Rajasthan?

- a) It was a provincial branch of Abhinav Bharat promoting revolutionary ideas.
- b) It focused only on religious reforms in Rajasthan.
- c) It was a forum for promoting British governance.
- d) It acted as a trading hub for local businesses.

Answer: a) It was a provincial branch of Abhinav Bharat promoting revolutionary ideas.

Explanation: The Veer Bharat Sabha was established to inspire revolutionary activities and to support India's freedom struggle against British rule.

Additional Info: It was founded by Vijay Singh Pathik, Kesari Singh Barhat, and Gopal Singh Kharwa.

85. How did the establishment of 'Vriddhman Vidyalaya' by Arjunlal Sethi contribute to Rajasthan's freedom movement?

- a) It served as a center for educating children about colonial governance.

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b) It acted as a base for revolutionary activities and spreading nationalist ideas.

c) It promoted Western ideals and British educational systems.

d) It discouraged students from participating in the freedom struggle.

Answer: b) It acted as a base for revolutionary activities and spreading nationalist ideas.

Explanation: 'Vriddhman Vidyalaya', established by Arjunlal Sethi in 1907, was instrumental in educating students with nationalist ideas and promoting resistance against British rule.

Additional Info: Many students from this institution later became active in the freedom struggle.

86. What was the key focus of 'Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar', published in 1879 AD during Maharana Sajjan Singh's reign?

a) Economic reforms and development

b) Governance and administrative issues in Mewar

c) Promoting British ideals in Rajasthan

d) Educational reforms for lower castes

Answer: b) Governance and administrative issues in Mewar.

Explanation: 'Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar' focused on governance and administrative reforms, highlighting the initiatives undertaken by Maharana Sajjan Singh to improve the administration in Mewar.

Additional Info: It played a critical role in informing citizens about the state's policies.

87. What was a key challenge that limited the success of social reform efforts in Rajasthan during the 19th and early 20th centuries?

a) High levels of British intervention

b) Lack of legal enforcement for the reforms

c) Over-reliance on Western ideologies

d) Excessive promotion of industrial development

Answer: b) Lack of legal enforcement for the reforms

Explanation: One of the main challenges that hampered the success of social reforms in Rajasthan was the absence of legal mechanisms to enforce the initiatives.

Additional Info: As a result, many efforts failed to achieve their full potential, despite widespread social awareness.

88. Which of the following best describes the role of 'Tyag Bhumi' in the freedom struggle?

a) It promoted British-friendly policies.

b) It was a significant publication promoting Gandhian principles.

c) It focused on economic growth through industrialization.

d) It discouraged the involvement of common people in the freedom movement.

Answer: b) It was a significant publication promoting Gandhian principles.

Explanation: 'Tyag Bhumi', published by Haribhau Upadhyaya in 1927, focused on promoting Gandhian ideals like non-violence, Satyagraha, and self-reliance.

Additional Info: It was an important medium in the broader national independence movement.

89. How did 'Desh Hiteshini Sabha' influence the future social reform movements in Rajasthan?

a) By focusing exclusively on industrial reforms.

b) By initiating organized efforts for societal change, inspiring future reforms.

c) By discouraging participation in social and political reforms.

d) By supporting the continuation of colonial practices.

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Answer: b) By initiating organized efforts for societal change, inspiring future reforms.

Explanation: 'Desh Hiteshini Sabha', founded by Maharana Sajjan Singh, laid the groundwork for future social reform movements in Rajasthan by addressing issues like education and social justice.

Additional Info: It inspired other princely states to adopt similar reform platforms.

90. Which of the following correctly defines the role of 'Jeevan Kutir' in promoting women's empowerment?

- a) It solely focused on religious education for women.
- b) It provided educational and self-reliance opportunities for women.
- c) It trained women exclusively for household roles.
- d) It promoted early marriage among women.

Answer: b) It provided educational and self-reliance opportunities for women.

Explanation: 'Jeevan Kutir', founded by Hiralal Shastri, aimed to promote education and self-reliance among women in Rajasthan, making it a revolutionary step toward women's empowerment.

Additional Info: It evolved into Banasthali Vidyapeeth, one of India's leading institutions for women's education.

91. Why did Kesari Singh Barhat advise Maharana Fateh Singh to boycott the 1903 Delhi Durbar?

- a) To promote cultural exchange with the British.
- b) As an act of resistance against British imperial control.
- c) To gain British support for regional reforms.
- d) To show loyalty to the British Crown.

Answer: b) As an act of resistance against British imperial control.

Explanation: Kesari Singh Barhat advised Maharana Fateh Singh to boycott Lord Curzon's 1903 Delhi Durbar as a symbolic resistance to British rule in India.

Additional Info: His warnings reflected a strong anti-colonial sentiment and were an important moment in Rajasthan's resistance to British control.

92. How did the establishment of 'Khandlai Ashram' by Manikya Lal Verma contribute to the socio-economic development of Rajasthan?

- a) It promoted only religious teachings among the youth.
- b) It focused on educating tribal youth and improving their socio-economic conditions.
- c) It served as a base for promoting British education.
- d) It discouraged education among tribal populations.

Answer: b) It focused on educating tribal youth and improving their socio-economic conditions.

Explanation: 'Khandlai Ashram' was established to provide education and socio-economic development opportunities to tribal youth in Rajasthan, contributing to the upliftment of marginalized communities.

Additional Info: The Ashram played a crucial role in addressing inequalities in the region.

93. What was the role of Bhogilal Pandya in founding the 'Vagad Seva Mandir' in 1935?

- a) He promoted trade and commerce in Rajasthan.
- b) He focused on education, healthcare, and socio-economic development for underprivileged communities.
- c) He advocated for British cultural practices.
- d) He worked on promoting British industrial policies.

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Answer: b) He focused on education, healthcare, and socio-economic development for underprivileged communities.

Explanation: Bhogilal Pandya, along with Gaurishankar Upadhyay, founded the 'Vagad Seva Mandir' to address the needs of marginalized communities, focusing on improving education and healthcare.

Additional Info: The institution worked to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the Vagad region.

94. How did the 'All India Harijan Union' impact caste-based discrimination in Rajasthan?

- a) It encouraged caste-based practices for economic growth.
- b) It focused on promoting social equality and fighting against untouchability.
- c) It focused exclusively on economic reforms for upper castes.
- d) It discouraged participation in any social reforms.

Answer: b) It focused on promoting social equality and fighting against untouchability.

Explanation: The 'All India Harijan Union', established by Mahatma Gandhi and led in Rajasthan by Harvilas Sharda, aimed to uplift the Dalits and fight against caste-based discrimination in the state.

Additional Info: The union played a critical role in promoting social equality and educational opportunities for Dalits.

95. What was the key contribution of Vijay Singh Pathik to the nationalist movement in Rajasthan?

- a) He opposed peasant movements and supported feudal lords.
- b) He led the Bijoliya Peasant Movement and advocated for peasant rights.
- c) He focused solely on industrial development in Rajasthan.

d) He discouraged resistance against the British.

Answer: b) He led the Bijoliya Peasant Movement and advocated for peasant rights.

Explanation: Vijay Singh Pathik was a key leader in the Bijoliya Peasant Movement, aligning it with the larger national freedom struggle and advocating for the rights of peasants against oppressive taxation.

Additional Info: Pathik's leadership in the movement made it one of the most significant peasant uprisings in Rajasthan's history.

96. How did 'Rajasthan News' published in 1889 AD, contribute to journalism in Rajasthan?

- a) It was the first English daily in Rajasthan.
- b) It was the first Hindi daily newsletter, making information accessible to the Hindi-speaking population.
- c) It only published news about British activities.
- d) It discouraged the dissemination of local news.

Answer: b) It was the first Hindi daily newsletter, making information accessible to the Hindi-speaking population.

Explanation: 'Rajasthan News', published in 1889, marked a shift toward making news more accessible to the local population by publishing in Hindi, Rajasthan's predominant language.

Additional Info: It played a crucial role in the spread of regional affairs and contributed to the development of journalism in the region.

97. Why was the establishment of 'Akhand Bharat' by Jayanarayan Vyas significant in the freedom movement?

- a) It promoted partition and supported British policies.
- b) It advocated for a united India and spread nationalist ideas among the Hindi-speaking population.
- c) It focused on promoting British education policies.

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d) It supported local princely rulers over national interests.

Answer: b) It advocated for a united India and spread nationalist ideas among the Hindi-speaking population.

Explanation: 'Akhand Bharat' was significant in advocating for Indian unity and promoting nationalist sentiments, particularly among the Hindi-speaking population.

Additional Info: The newsletter contributed to the larger freedom struggle by amplifying calls for a united India.

98. How did the newsletters published by Jayanarayan Vyas influence the socio-political landscape of Rajasthan?

- a) They supported British policies in India.
- b) They promoted nationalist ideas and encouraged unity among the people.
- c) They focused only on regional cultural issues with no political involvement.
- d) They discouraged common people from participating in social reforms.

Answer: b) They promoted nationalist ideas and encouraged unity among the people.

Explanation: Newsletters like 'Akhand Bharat' and 'Angiban' published by Jayanarayan Vyas played a critical role in promoting nationalist sentiments and fostering unity during the freedom movement.

Additional Info: These publications were instrumental in the spread of social reform and political awareness.

99. What was the significance of 'Tarun Rajasthan', renamed from 'New Rajasthan' in 1921 AD?

- a) It reflected a shift toward British-aligned governance in Rajasthan.
- b) It symbolized a fresh, youthful perspective toward social reforms in the region.
- c) It discouraged youth participation in political movements.

d) It focused solely on religious reforms in Rajasthan.

Answer: b) It symbolized a fresh, youthful perspective toward social reforms in the region.

Explanation: 'Tarun Rajasthan', renamed by Vijaysingh Pathik, represented a new, dynamic approach to social reform, with a focus on youth involvement in the socio-political movements of Rajasthan.

Additional Info: The publication encouraged active participation in social and political changes in the state.

100. Why was 'Jaipur News' significant in the political context of Rajasthan in 1942?

- a) It focused solely on promoting British economic policies.
- b) It kept the people of Jaipur informed about the independence movement and regional developments.
- c) It discouraged people from participating in the freedom movement.
- d) It promoted a pro-British narrative during the independence struggle.

Answer: b) It kept the people of Jaipur informed about the independence movement and regional developments.

Explanation: 'Jaipur News' played an important role during the independence struggle by providing news about both regional and national developments, keeping the public connected to the ongoing freedom movement.

Additional Info: It was crucial in spreading awareness among the people of Jaipur about the socio-political situation during the critical years leading up to independence.