

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## TRIBAL MOVEMENTS IN RAJASTHAN

**1. Which tribal group first resisted the alliance between local feudalism and British imperialism in Rajasthan?**

- A) Bhil
- B) Meena
- C) Mer
- D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

**Explanation:** The first resistance came from the Mer, Meena, and Bhil tribes.

**Additional Info:** These tribes faced exploitation under the new administrative system imposed by the British and local rulers.

**2. What was one of the main reasons for tribal movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) Misunderstanding of British administrative systems
- B) Desire for independence
- C) Religious differences
- D) Trade disputes

**Answer:** A) Misunderstanding of British administrative systems

**Explanation:** The tribes were unfamiliar with the new administrative structure, leading to their exploitation.

**Additional Info:** This included the loss of traditional forest rights and interference with their social traditions.

**3. Which tribal group had their forest rights abolished, severely impacting their livelihood?**

- A) Rajput
- B) Bhil
- C) Brahmin
- D) Gurjar

**Answer:** B) Bhil

**Explanation:** The abolition of forest rights affected the Bhils the most, as they were dependent on forest resources for their livelihood.

**Additional Info:** British colonial policies significantly disrupted traditional tribal livelihoods.

**4. In which year did Maharana Swaroop Singh of Mewar ban the Dakan Pratha?**

- A) 1818
- B) 1835
- C) 1853
- D) 1867

**Answer:** C) 1853

**Explanation:** Maharana Swaroop Singh banned the Dakan Pratha (a local tradition) in 1853 AD.

**Additional Info:** This was part of the larger interference in tribal social customs by colonial rulers.

**5. What was the Bolai tax?**

- A) A forest tax
- B) A highway tax
- C) An income tax
- D) A land tax

**Answer:** B) A highway tax

**Explanation:** The Bolai tax was a highway tax, traditionally collected by Bhil Gametis (chiefs), which was abolished by the British after the treaty with Mewar in 1818 AD.

**Additional Info:** This change hurt the Bhil community's income source.

**6. Who were the leaders of the Bhagat Movement?**

- A) Govind Guru and Surji Bhagat
- B) Motilal Tejawat and Gokulji Jat
- C) Maharana Swaroop Singh and Colonel Todd
- D) Chhotulal Jharwal and Mahadev Ram Pabdi

**Answer:** A) Govind Guru and Surji Bhagat

**Explanation:** Govind Guru and Surji Bhagat led the Bhagat Movement, advocating for the upliftment of the Bhils.

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**Additional Info:** This movement was also known as the Lasadia Movement.

## 7. Where was Govind Guru born?

- A) Udaipur
- B) Vedasa
- C) Jaipur
- D) Ajmer

**Answer:** B) Vedasa

**Explanation:** Govind Guru was born in Vedasa village (Dungarpur).

**Additional Info:** He later became a prominent leader, advocating for the Bhil tribe.

## 8. Which event is referred to as the "Jallianwala Bagh of Rajasthan"?

- A) Neemada Massacre
- B) Balolia Massacre
- C) Mangarh Massacre
- D) Siava Massacre

**Answer:** C) Mangarh Massacre

**Explanation:** The Mangarh Massacre occurred on 17 November 1913, where the British opened fire on Bhil protestors.

**Additional Info:** Over 1500 Bhils were killed during the massacre.

## 9. What was the significance of the Samp Sabha in the Bhagat Movement?

- A) It established a religious group
- B) It presented demands to the government
- C) It spread agricultural reforms
- D) It organized trade unions

**Answer:** B) It presented demands to the government

**Explanation:** The Samp Sabha, founded by Govind Guru in 1883 AD, aimed to promote unity among the Bhils and presented 33 demands to the government in 1910 AD.

**Additional Info:** These demands went unresolved, which fueled further discontent.

## 10. Which tribe was classified as a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 AD?

- A) Rajput
- B) Meena
- C) Bhil
- D) Maratha

**Answer:** B) Meena

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe was classified as a criminal tribe under the British Criminal Tribes Act.

**Additional Info:** This led to increased surveillance and hardships for the Meena community.

## 11. Who led the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement?

- A) Govind Guru
- B) Motilal Tejawat
- C) Thakkar Bapa
- D) Jawahar Ram

**Answer:** B) Motilal Tejawat

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat, born in an Oswal Jain family, led the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement, inspired by the Bijoliya peasant movement.

**Additional Info:** He presented the "Pukar of Mewar" with 21 demands but was not addressed by authorities, leading to the expansion of the movement.

## 12. Which massacre is associated with the killing of over 1200 Bhils in 1922 AD?

- A) Siava Massacre
- B) Mangarh Massacre
- C) Neemada Massacre
- D) Balolia Massacre

**Answer:** C) Neemada Massacre

**Explanation:** The Neemada Massacre occurred on 6 March 1922 AD, where over 1200 Bhils were killed by British forces under Major Sutton.

**Additional Info:** Motilal Tejawat escaped after the massacre but later surrendered.

## 13. Which peasant leader supported the Bhils in the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement?

- A) Motilal Tejawat
- B) Govind Guru

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C) Gokulji Jat

D) Surji Bhagat

**Answer:** C) Gokulji Jat

**Explanation:** Gokulji Jat, a leader of Jat farmers, supported Motilal Tejawat and the Bhils during the movement.

**Additional Info:** Jat farmers from Mewar were crucial allies in the resistance.

**14. What was the "Pukar of Mewar"?**

A) A list of grievances by Rajput rulers

B) A set of 21 demands by the Bhils and Garasias

C) A religious reform movement

D) A British policy in Rajasthan

**Answer:** B) A set of 21 demands by the Bhils and Garasias

**Explanation:** The "Pukar of Mewar" was a document containing 21 demands presented by Motilal Tejawat to the British and local rulers.

**Additional Info:** These demands addressed the exploitation of Bhils and Garasias but were ignored by authorities.

**15. When did the Siava Massacre take place?**

A) 1853 AD

B) 1922 AD

C) 1930 AD

D) 1910 AD

**Answer:** B) 1922 AD

**Explanation:** The Siava Massacre occurred on 12 April 1922 AD, where three Garasians were killed, and many homes were destroyed by British forces.

**Additional Info:** This was one of several violent reprisals by British forces during the Bhil uprisings.

**16. Who was the political agent responsible for abolishing the Bolai tax in Mewar?**

A) Colonel James Todd

B) Major Sutton

C) Motilal Tejawat

D) Maharana Swaroop Singh

**Answer:** A) Colonel James Todd

**Explanation:** Colonel James Todd, the British Political Agent of Mewar, abolished the Bolai tax after the treaty between Mewar and the British in 1818 AD.

**Additional Info:** The tax was traditionally collected by Bhil Gametis (chiefs), and its abolition affected their livelihood.

**17. Which event marked a turning point in the Meena community's fight against colonialism?**

A) Neem Ka Thana Conference

B) Mangarh Massacre

C) Bagwas Conference

D) Samp Sabha Session

**Answer:** C) Bagwas Conference

**Explanation:** The Bagwas Conference held on 28 December 1946 was a key moment where 26,000 Meena watchmen collectively resigned in protest against oppressive policies.

**Additional Info:** This event is celebrated as "Liberation Day" in the Meena community.

**18. In which year was the Meena tribe classified as a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act?**

A) 1818 AD

B) 1910 AD

C) 1924 AD

D) 1933 AD

**Answer:** C) 1924 AD

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe was classified as a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act in 1924 AD, leading to increased control and monitoring by British authorities.

**Additional Info:** This act significantly stigmatized the Meena tribe, contributing to their socio-political marginalization.

**19. Who wrote the "Meen Purana" to inspire the Meena community?**

A) Govind Guru

B) Magan Sagar

C) Motilal Tejawat

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D) Thakkar Bapa

**Answer:** B) Magan Sagar

**Explanation:** Jain saint Magan Sagar wrote the "Meen Purana," a book that highlighted the rich history of the Meenas, inspiring pride and cultural identity among them.

**Additional Info:** The book was discussed during the Neem Ka Thana Conference of 1944 AD.

**20. Which massacre resulted in the deaths of 50 people and injuries to 150 others in 1922 AD?**

A) Mangarh Massacre

B) Siava Massacre

C) Balolia Massacre

D) Neemada Massacre

**Answer:** C) Balolia Massacre

**Explanation:** The Balolia Massacre occurred on 5-6 May 1922 AD, where Major Pritchard's forces killed 50 people and injured 150 during the Bhil uprisings.

**Additional Info:** This was another violent clash during the resistance by Bhils and Garasias.

**21. What significant action was taken by the Meena watchmen during the Bagwas Conference in 1946 AD?**

A) They demanded more wages

B) They resigned en masse

C) They joined the British army

D) They protested against forest laws

**Answer:** B) They resigned en masse

**Explanation:** During the Bagwas Conference, 26,000 Meena watchmen resigned in protest against colonial oppression, a symbolic act of defiance.

**Additional Info:** This resignation marked a significant point in the Meena community's fight against British policies.

**22. What year did the Neem Ka Thana Conference take place?**

A) 1910 AD

B) 1924 AD

C) 1944 AD

D) 1952 AD

**Answer:** C) 1944 AD

**Explanation:** The Neem Ka Thana Conference took place in 1944 AD, organized by Jain saint Magan Sagar.

**Additional Info:** It played an important role in reconnecting the Meena community with their cultural heritage.

**23. Who urged Motilal Tejawat to surrender after the Neemada Massacre?**

A) Mahatma Gandhi

B) Thakkar Bapa

C) Govind Guru

D) Jawahar Ram

**Answer:** A) Mahatma Gandhi

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi persuaded Motilal Tejawat to surrender in 1929 after the Neemada Massacre.

**Additional Info:** Tejawat was released in 1936, under the condition that he would not engage in further agitation.

**24. Which British officer was responsible for the assault during the Neemada Massacre?**

A) Colonel James Todd

B) Major Sutton

C) Major Pritchard

D) Captain Edwards

**Answer:** B) Major Sutton

**Explanation:** Major Sutton led the assault during the Neemada Massacre, killing over 1200 Bhils in 1922 AD.

**Additional Info:** The massacre was a brutal response to the Bhils' resistance under Motilal Tejawat's leadership.

**25. What was the Jayaram Peshha Act, which was abolished in 1952 AD?**

A) A tax on forest products

B) A law regulating labor rights

C) An act restricting the Meena community

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D) A colonial land reform policy

**Answer:** C) An act restricting the Meena community

**Explanation:** The Jayaram Peshha Act placed restrictive conditions on the Meena community, making their lives difficult. Its abolition in 1952 was a major victory for them.

**Additional Info:** Prominent leaders like Hiralal Shastri and Tikaram Paliwal contributed to its abolition.

**26. Who investigated the Balolia and Bhula massacres and published the findings in *Tarun Rajasthan*?**

A) Rajasthan Seva Sangh

B) Govind Guru

C) Motilal Tejawat

D) Thakkar Bapa

**Answer:** A) Rajasthan Seva Sangh

**Explanation:** Rajasthan Seva Sangh dispatched representatives to investigate the Balolia and Bhula massacres, which were published in *Tarun Rajasthan*.

**Additional Info:** The findings exposed the violent acts of British forces and highlighted the plight of the tribal communities.

**27. What was the primary goal of the Samp Sabha formed by Govind Guru?**

A) Spread Christianity

B) Promote unity among the Bhils

C) Establish British administrative control

D) Form a military resistance

**Answer:** B) Promote unity among the Bhils

**Explanation:** Govind Guru founded the Samp Sabha in 1883 AD to promote unity among the Bhil tribe and resolve their disputes.

**Additional Info:** The Sabha played a central role in organizing resistance against exploitation by the British and feudal lords.

**28. In which year did Govind Guru present 33 demands to the government through the Samp Sabha?**

A) 1818 AD

B) 1903 AD

C) 1910 AD

D) 1947 AD

**Answer:** C) 1910 AD

**Explanation:** The Samp Sabha presented 33 demands to the British government in 1910 AD, but these grievances were not addressed.

**Additional Info:** The failure to meet these demands escalated tensions and led to further mobilization of tribal resistance.

**29. What did Govind Guru advocate for during the Bhagat Movement?**

A) Secession from India

B) Monotheism and moral reform

C) Conversion to Christianity

D) Armed revolt

**Answer:** B) Monotheism and moral reform

**Explanation:** Govind Guru encouraged the Bhils to adopt monotheism and give up negative practices such as theft and alcohol consumption.

**Additional Info:** He was deeply influenced by the teachings of Dayanand Saraswati and sought to connect the Bhils to Hinduism.

**30. Which key figure played a significant role in advocating for the Meena community by writing a letter to the Prime Minister of Jaipur?**

A) Govind Guru

B) Thakkar Bapa

C) Magan Sagar

D) Jawahar Ram

**Answer:** B) Thakkar Bapa

**Explanation:** Thakkar Bapa, a social reformer, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of Jaipur, Mirza Ismail, urging reforms to improve the condition of the Meena community.

**Additional Info:** Thakkar Bapa actively advocated for tribal rights and was instrumental in bringing attention to the Meenas' struggles.

**31. What symbol did Govind Guru use to represent non-violence after his release from imprisonment?**

A) A white flag

B) A red flag

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C) A green flag

D) A blue flag

**Answer:** A) A white flag

**Explanation:** After his release from imprisonment, Govind Guru used a white flag to symbolize his commitment to non-violence.

**Additional Info:** He continued to lecture the Bhil community under government supervision and advocated for peaceful resistance.

**32. Where did Govind Guru establish his dhuni (sacred fire) and nishan (flag)?**

A) Mangarh Hill

B) Vedasa

C) Basian Village

D) Idhar

**Answer:** C) Basian Village

**Explanation:** Govind Guru set up his dhuni and nishan in Basian village, where he promoted moral and spiritual upliftment among the Bhils.

**Additional Info:** Basian became a significant center for the Bhagat Movement.

**33. Who led the Meena Reform Committee during the Neem Ka Thana Conference of 1944 AD?**

A) Govind Guru

B) Banshidhar Sharma

C) Motilal Tejawat

D) Major Sutton

**Answer:** B) Banshidhar Sharma

**Explanation:** Banshidhar Sharma, along with other leaders, led the Meena Reform Committee, advocating for the socio-economic upliftment of the Meena community.

**Additional Info:** The committee addressed the issues faced by the Meena community and sought to improve their conditions.

**34. Which leader established Panchayats to resolve disputes among the Bhils?**

A) Thakkar Bapa

B) Motilal Tejawat

C) Govind Guru

D) Surji Bhagat

**Answer:** C) Govind Guru

**Explanation:** Govind Guru established Panchayats to resolve disputes among the Bhils as part of his moral and spiritual reform efforts.

**Additional Info:** This system helped maintain order within the community and reinforced a sense of self-governance.

**35. What was the purpose of the treaty between the Jagirdar of Palpatta and the Bhils in 1910 AD?**

A) To establish trade agreements

B) To reduce taxes on Bhil communities

C) To settle disputes and grievances

D) To introduce new agricultural policies

**Answer:** C) To settle disputes and grievances

**Explanation:** The treaty between the Jagirdar of Palpatta and the Bhils in 1910 AD was meant to address grievances, and 21 conditions were agreed upon to maintain peace.

**Additional Info:** Despite the treaty, tensions continued, leading to further resistance by the Bhils.

**36. Where did Govind Guru relocate to in 1908 AD to spread awareness among the Bhils?**

A) Idhar

B) Jaipur

C) Mangarh Hill

D) Udaipur

**Answer:** A) Idhar

**Explanation:** Govind Guru moved to Idhar in 1908 AD to spread awareness and mobilize the Bhils for their rights.

**Additional Info:** His efforts in Idhar eventually led to a treaty with the Jagirdar of Palpatta.

**37. Which movement emerged among the Bhil tribe in the Vagad region, led by Govind Guru and Surji Bhagat?**

A) Aki Movement

B) Bhagat Movement

C) Meena Movement

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D) Bijoliya Movement

**Answer:** B) Bhagat Movement

**Explanation:** The Bhagat Movement, also known as the Lasadia Movement, was led by Govind Guru and Surji Bhagat to promote spiritual and moral reforms among the Bhils.

**Additional Info:** The movement emphasized giving up negative practices like theft and alcohol.

**38. What significant event happened on 17 November 1913 AD, known as the "Jallianwala Bagh of Rajasthan"?**

A) Neemada Massacre

B) Balolia Massacre

C) Mangarh Massacre

D) Siava Massacre

**Answer:** C) Mangarh Massacre

**Explanation:** The Mangarh Massacre took place on 17 November 1913 AD, where the British police opened fire on the Samp Sabha, killing over 1500 Bhils.

**Additional Info:** This event is considered a key moment in Rajasthan's tribal resistance against British and feudal exploitation.

**39. Who was Govind Guru's associate who was arrested with him after the Mangarh Massacre?**

A) Motilal Tejawat

B) Thakkar Bapa

C) Poonja Dheerji

D) Major Sutton

**Answer:** C) Poonja Dheerji

**Explanation:** Poonja Dheerji was arrested alongside Govind Guru after the Mangarh Massacre in 1913 AD.

**Additional Info:** Despite being arrested, Govind Guru's sentence was later commuted, and he continued his peaceful work with the Bhils.

**40. Which tribal leader was significantly influenced by the teachings of Dayanand Saraswati?**

A) Motilal Tejawat

B) Govind Guru

C) Thakkar Bapa

D) Jawahar Ram

**Answer:** B) Govind Guru

**Explanation:** Govind Guru was deeply influenced by Dayanand Saraswati's teachings, which shaped his reform efforts among the Bhils.

**Additional Info:** He promoted monotheism and spiritual upliftment, connecting the Bhils to Hinduism.

**41. Who was the leader of the Bhils and Garasias during the Sirohi Bhil Movement?**

A) Govind Guru

B) Motilal Tejawat

C) Thakkar Bapa

D) Poonja Dheerji

**Answer:** B) Motilal Tejawat

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat led the Bhils and Garasias in Sirohi during their resistance against state oppression in 1922 AD.

**Additional Info:** He rallied the tribes to resist taxes and disrupt administrative functions.

**42. Which massacre occurred on 12 April 1922, involving the killing of Garasians?**

A) Siava Massacre

B) Mangarh Massacre

C) Neemada Massacre

D) Balolia Massacre

**Answer:** A) Siava Massacre

**Explanation:** The Siava Massacre occurred on 12 April 1922 AD, where three Garasians were killed, and houses were destroyed.

**Additional Info:** It was part of the violent suppression of the Bhil and Garasia uprisings.

**43. Who were the key leaders of the Meena Movement's caste reform committee?**

A) Govind Guru and Thakkar Bapa

B) Banshidhar Sharma and Laxminarayan Jaharwal

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C) Motilal Tejawat and Gokulji Jat

D) Jawahar Ram and Mahadev Ram Pabdi

**Answer:** B) Banshidhar Sharma and Laxminarayan Jaharwal

**Explanation:** Banshidhar Sharma, along with Laxminarayan Jaharwal, led the Meena Caste Reform Committee.

**Additional Info:** The committee worked towards socio-economic upliftment and addressed issues faced by the Meena community.

**44. Which key figure played an instrumental role in writing the "Meen Purana" during the Neem Ka Thana Conference?**

A) Banshidhar Sharma

B) Magan Sagar

C) Govind Guru

D) Surji Bhagat

**Answer:** B) Magan Sagar

**Explanation:** Jain saint Magan Sagar wrote the "Meen Purana" to inspire the Meena community by reconnecting them with their glorious past.

**Additional Info:** This book fostered a sense of pride and identity among the Meenas.

**45. Which movement was initiated by the Bhil and Garasia tribes in the Gogunda, Jhadol, and Kotda areas?**

A) Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement

B) Bhagat Movement

C) Samp Sabha Movement

D) Bijoliya Peasant Movement

**Answer:** A) Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement

**Explanation:** The Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement was led by the Bhil and Garasia tribes in the Gogunda, Jhadol, and Kotda areas, inspired by the Bijoliya Peasant Movement.

**Additional Info:** The movement focused on resisting the exploitation by feudal and colonial powers.

**46. Who founded the Samp Sabha and where was its first session held?**

A) Motilal Tejawat, Udaipur

B) Govind Guru, Mangarh Hill

C) Thakkar Bapa, Jaipur

D) Surji Bhagat, Sirohi

**Answer:** B) Govind Guru, Mangarh Hill

**Explanation:** Govind Guru founded the Samp Sabha, and its first session was held on Mangarh Hill in 1903 AD.

**Additional Info:** The Samp Sabha aimed to unify the Bhils and resist feudal and colonial exploitation.

**47. In what year did the Bagwas Conference take place, where 26,000 Meena watchmen resigned?**

A) 1944 AD

B) 1913 AD

C) 1952 AD

D) 1946 AD

**Answer:** D) 1946 AD

**Explanation:** The Bagwas Conference occurred on 28 December 1946 AD, where 26,000 Meena watchmen collectively resigned in protest.

**Additional Info:** This was a significant moment of defiance against oppressive colonial policies.

**48. Which leader supported the Bhils in the resistance against forced labor and taxes, known as *begar*?**

A) Thakkar Bapa

B) Govind Guru

C) Motilal Tejawat

D) Major Sutton

**Answer:** C) Motilal Tejawat

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat rallied the Bhils to resist the practice of *begar* (forced labor) and taxes imposed by the feudal lords.

**Additional Info:** His leadership in the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement sought to address the exploitation of the tribes.

**49. Who was the major colonial figure behind the militarization of tribal areas in Rajasthan during the 19th century?**

A) Colonel James Todd



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B) Major Sutton

C) Major Pritchard

D) Captain Edwards

**Answer:** A) Colonel James Todd

**Explanation:** Colonel James Todd played a key role in the militarization of tribal areas, including establishing battalions in regions such as Merwada and Mewar Bhil Corps.

**Additional Info:** The tribes bore the financial burden of maintaining these battalions.

**50. Which tribal leader formed a parallel system with Kotwals managing religious and regional matters?**

A) Motilal Tejawat

B) Govind Guru

C) Thakkar Bapa

D) Magan Sagar

**Answer:** B) Govind Guru

**Explanation:** Govind Guru established a parallel system where Kotwals (local chiefs) managed both religious and regional matters for the Bhils.

**Additional Info:** This system helped maintain social and cultural autonomy for the tribes.

**51. Which massacre led to the British military killing over 50 people in 1922 AD during the Bhil uprisings?**

A) Mangarh Massacre

B) Balolia Massacre

C) Neemada Massacre

D) Siava Massacre

**Answer:** B) Balolia Massacre

**Explanation:** The Balolia Massacre took place on 5-6 May 1922 AD, where British forces killed 50 Bhils and injured 150.

**Additional Info:** This was one of several violent acts during the Bhil uprisings.

**52. Which Meena reform leader helped abolish the Jayaram Peshha Act in 1952 AD?**

A) Thakkar Bapa

B) Tikaram Paliwal

C) Govind Guru

D) Poonja Dheerji

**Answer:** B) Tikaram Paliwal

**Explanation:** Tikaram Paliwal, along with Hiralal Shastri, played a key role in abolishing the Jayaram Peshha Act, which had imposed restrictions on the Meena community.

**Additional Info:** This was a significant victory for the Meenas after years of struggle.

**54. Which social tradition was banned by Maharana Swaroop Singh of Mewar in 1853 AD?**

A) Begar system

B) Dakan Pratha

C) Jayaram Peshha Act

D) Forest rights

**Answer:** B) Dakan Pratha

**Explanation:** Maharana Swaroop Singh of Mewar banned the Dakan Pratha, a local tradition, in 1853 AD.

**Additional Info:** This was part of the interference with social traditions by colonial and local authorities.

**55. In which year did Motilal Tejawat surrender under Mahatma Gandhi's insistence?**

A) 1913 AD

B) 1936 AD

C) 1929 AD

D) 1946 AD

**Answer:** C) 1929 AD

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat surrendered in 1929 AD under the insistence of Mahatma Gandhi after leading the Bhil resistance.

**Additional Info:** He was released in 1936, agreeing not to engage in further agitation.

**56. Where did Govind Guru spend his later years after his release from imprisonment?**

A) Jaipur, Rajasthan

B) Kambia, Gujarat

C) Mangarh Hill

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D) Basian Village

**Answer:** B) Kambia, Gujarat

**Explanation:** Govind Guru spent his later years in Kambia, Gujarat, where he continued lecturing Bhils under government supervision.

**Additional Info:** Despite his imprisonment, Govind Guru remained committed to non-violence and continued advocating for the Bhils.

**57. Who founded the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, which investigated atrocities like the Balolia Massacre?**

A) Tikaram Paliwal

B) Thakkar Bapa

C) Jawahar Ram

D) Govind Guru

**Answer:** B) Thakkar Bapa

**Explanation:** Thakkar Bapa played a crucial role in the foundation of Rajasthan Seva Sangh, which investigated British atrocities, including the Balolia Massacre.

**Additional Info:** The findings were published in the newspaper *Tarun Rajasthan* to expose British cruelty.

**58. What was one of the primary objectives of the Meena Caste Reform Committee?**

A) Promote conversion to Christianity

B) Advocate for the socio-economic upliftment of the Meenas

C) Create an armed resistance

D) Introduce new agricultural policies

**Answer:** B) Advocate for the socio-economic upliftment of the Meenas

**Explanation:** The Meena Caste Reform Committee sought to address the socio-economic challenges faced by the Meena community.

**Additional Info:** It was instrumental in mobilizing the Meena community during colonial rule.

**59. Which leader formed Panchayats for dispute resolution in Bhil society?**

A) Motilal Tejawat

B) Govind Guru

C) Surji Bhagat

D) Thakkar Bapa

**Answer:** B) Govind Guru

**Explanation:** Govind Guru formed Panchayats to resolve disputes and maintain order within Bhil society as part of his reform efforts.

**Additional Info:** These Panchayats helped the Bhils assert their autonomy and preserve social order.

**60. Which British policy led to the establishment of the Mewar Bhil Corps in 1841 AD?**

A) Forest Act

B) Criminal Tribes Act

C) Militarization of tribal areas

D) Excise policy

**Answer:** C) Militarization of tribal areas

**Explanation:** The establishment of the Mewar Bhil Corps in 1841 AD was part of the British policy to militarize tribal areas in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** This burdened the tribes financially while serving British colonial interests.

**61. What was the critical impact of the British abolishing traditional taxes like the Bolai tax on the Bhils' socio-economic structure?**

A) It reduced their income sources

B) It improved their financial conditions

C) It encouraged tribal unity

D) It led to better infrastructure

**Answer:** A) It reduced their income sources

**Explanation:** The abolition of the Bolai tax deprived the Bhils of a traditional income source, worsening their economic situation.

**Additional Info:** This economic decline fueled discontent and motivated Bhil resistance movements.

**62. Why was the Mangarh Massacre significant in the context of colonial repression in Rajasthan?**

A) It was the largest massacre in Indian history

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- B) It symbolized the strength of tribal resistance
- C) It was the first time British soldiers were killed
- D) It led to the defeat of the British

**Answer:** B) It symbolized the strength of tribal resistance

**Explanation:** The Mangarh Massacre, often referred to as the "Jallianwala Bagh of Rajasthan," demonstrated the brutal response of the British to tribal unity and resistance.

**Additional Info:** This massacre highlighted the resilience and determination of Rajasthan's tribal communities.

### 63. How did Govind Guru's spiritual and moral guidance contribute to the tribal resistance in Rajasthan?

- A) It promoted violent rebellion
- B) It reinforced the tribes' cultural identity and unity
- C) It made tribes convert to Christianity
- D) It weakened the tribal movement

**Answer:** B) It reinforced the tribes' cultural identity and unity

**Explanation:** Govind Guru's emphasis on moral reform and monotheism helped unify the Bhils, giving them a sense of pride and resistance against colonial and feudal oppression.

**Additional Info:** His spiritual guidance was instrumental in the Bhagat Movement's growth.

### 64. What does the establishment of Panchayats by Govind Guru signify in the context of tribal governance?

- A) A move towards central governance
- B) A rejection of traditional tribal customs
- C) An effort to maintain tribal autonomy and resolve disputes internally
- D) An attempt to align with British administrative policies

**Answer:** C) An effort to maintain tribal autonomy and resolve disputes internally

**Explanation:** Govind Guru's Panchayats allowed the Bhils to manage their affairs without interference from colonial or feudal authorities,

preserving their autonomy.

**Additional Info:** This self-governance mechanism was crucial for maintaining order and unity among the Bhils.

### 65. What reasoning can be attributed to Motilal Tejawat's decision to lead the Bhil resistance against forced labor and higher taxes?

- A) He wanted to align with British interests
- B) He believed in the necessity of preserving tribal rights and traditions
- C) He sought personal wealth
- D) He was against any form of taxation

**Answer:** B) He believed in the necessity of preserving tribal rights and traditions

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat's leadership stemmed from his belief in defending the Bhils' traditional rights and opposing the exploitation of tribal labor and resources.

**Additional Info:** His leadership inspired mass resistance against British policies.

### 66. What was the critical reasoning behind the British government classifying the Meena tribe as a "criminal tribe" under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924?

- A) To promote their welfare
- B) To control their rebellious activities and assert dominance
- C) To grant them special privileges
- D) To integrate them into mainstream society

**Answer:** B) To control their rebellious activities and assert dominance

**Explanation:** The British classified the Meenas as a criminal tribe to suppress their resistance and assert control over them through surveillance and policing.

**Additional Info:** This classification further marginalized the Meena community and hindered their socio-economic progress.

### 67. Why did Govind Guru encourage the Bhils to give up practices such as theft and alcohol consumption?

- A) To align with colonial expectations

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B) To morally and spiritually uplift the community

C) To weaken their resistance

D) To assimilate them into British culture

**Answer:** B) To morally and spiritually uplift the community

**Explanation:** Govind Guru aimed to improve the moral fabric of the Bhil community and strengthen their spiritual resolve, which helped unify them in their resistance against oppression.

**Additional Info:** This focus on moral reform was a significant aspect of the Bhagat Movement.

**68. What can be inferred about the nature of tribal resistance in Rajasthan based on events like the Neemada and Mangarh massacres?**

A) Tribal resistance was passive and non-violent

B) Tribal movements were heavily suppressed through brutal colonial military tactics

C) The British were supportive of tribal demands

D) The feudal lords protected the tribal communities

**Answer:** B) Tribal movements were heavily suppressed through brutal colonial military tactics

**Explanation:** The British response to tribal uprisings, including massacres like Neemada and Mangarh, demonstrated their use of force to quash resistance.

**Additional Info:** These massacres were significant turning points in Rajasthan's tribal history.

**69. What strategic importance did the Samp Sabha have in mobilizing the Bhils during the Bhagat Movement?**

A) It focused on economic policies

B) It united the Bhils under a common cause and leadership

C) It worked directly with British authorities

D) It created conflict between different tribal groups

**Answer:** B) It united the Bhils under a common

cause and leadership

**Explanation:** The Samp Sabha, founded by Govind Guru, was crucial in uniting the Bhils, providing them with a collective platform to voice their grievances and organize their resistance.

**Additional Info:** The Sabha's demands were a direct challenge to both British and feudal exploitation.

**70. How did the role of Kotwals (local chiefs) established by Govind Guru reflect a form of parallel governance?**

A) They directly reported to British authorities

B) They managed religious and regional matters independently from colonial control

C) They imposed colonial taxes on the Bhils

D) They replaced traditional British officers

**Answer:** B) They managed religious and regional matters independently from colonial control

**Explanation:** The Kotwals, appointed by Govind Guru, helped the Bhils manage their own affairs, creating a parallel governance system that challenged British authority.

**Additional Info:** This system reinforced the Bhils' autonomy and self-sufficiency.

**71. What was the primary rationale behind Motilal Tejawat's efforts to spread the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement across Mewar, Sirohi, and Gujarat?**

A) To gain political power for himself

B) To create regional instability

C) To broaden the base of tribal unity and resistance

D) To establish alliances with British rulers

**Answer:** C) To broaden the base of tribal unity and resistance

**Explanation:** Motilal Tejawat sought to extend the Bhil resistance to multiple regions to strengthen their collective bargaining power and challenge feudal and colonial systems.

**Additional Info:** The movement's expansion highlighted the widespread dissatisfaction among the tribes.

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**72. What critical lesson can be learned from the failure of the British government to address the 33 demands presented by the Samp Sabha in 1910 AD?**

- A) The British were open to tribal reforms
- B) The refusal to address demands led to escalated tribal discontent and resistance
- C) The British resolved all tribal issues
- D) The tribes accepted British rule after the demands were ignored

**Answer:** B) The refusal to address demands led to escalated tribal discontent and resistance

**Explanation:** The British government's failure to address the 33 demands presented by the Samp Sabha only deepened tribal grievances and strengthened their resolve to resist.

**Additional Info:** This contributed to the Bhils' increased mobilization against British and local exploitation.

**73. How did the prohibition of Mahua liquor, an important cultural aspect of Bhil society, affect their resistance against British policies?**

- A) It led to a decrease in resistance
- B) It had no significant impact
- C) It increased resentment among the Bhils, fueling their resistance
- D) It encouraged the Bhils to migrate to other regions

**Answer:** C) It increased resentment among the Bhils, fueling their resistance

**Explanation:** The prohibition of Mahua liquor, an integral part of Bhil culture, was seen as an attack on their way of life, deepening their resentment towards British rule.

**Additional Info:** This fueled further mobilization against colonial and feudal authorities.

**74. What reasoning can be drawn from Motilal Tejawat's decision to involve Jat farmers in the Aki/Bhomat Bhil Movement?**

- A) To weaken the movement

- B) To create a broader alliance of oppressed communities

- C) To increase British taxes

- D) To adopt new agricultural practices

**Answer:** B) To create a broader alliance of oppressed communities

**Explanation:** By involving Jat farmers, Motilal Tejawat sought to create a united front of oppressed agricultural and tribal communities against feudal and colonial exploitation.

**Additional Info:** The alliance with Jat farmers strengthened the movement's reach and impact.

**75. Why did the British military respond with such brutality during events like the Balolia and Siava massacres?**

- A) To ensure tribal rights were protected
- B) To suppress any form of tribal autonomy and discourage future resistance
- C) To align with tribal leaders
- D) To negotiate peace with the Bhils

**Answer:** B) To suppress any form of tribal autonomy and discourage future resistance

**Explanation:** The British military used brutal tactics to quell any uprisings and assert their dominance, discouraging further resistance from the Bhils.

**Additional Info:** These violent acts were part of a larger strategy to control and suppress Rajasthan's tribal populations.

**76. What role did the criminalization of the Meena tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act play in shaping the community's identity?**

- A) It led to their integration into mainstream society
- B) It stigmatized the community and worsened their socio-economic conditions
- C) It improved their social standing
- D) It allowed them to gain privileges from the British

**Answer:** B) It stigmatized the community and worsened their socio-economic conditions

**Explanation:** The classification of the Meena tribe as a "criminal tribe" under the Criminal

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Tribes Act further marginalized them, affecting their social and economic standing.

**Additional Info:** This label was part of the British colonial strategy to control tribal communities.

**77. How did Govind Guru's emphasis on monotheism help foster unity among the Bhils during the Bhagat Movement?**

- A) It led to religious conflicts among the tribes
- B) It reduced tribal cohesion
- C) It gave the Bhils a shared spiritual foundation, fostering unity and resistance
- D) It discouraged them from participating in the movement

**Answer:** C) It gave the Bhils a shared spiritual foundation, fostering unity and resistance

**Explanation:** Govind Guru's focus on monotheism provided the Bhils with a common spiritual and moral grounding, which helped unify them in their resistance against colonial and feudal forces.

**Additional Info:** This spiritual unity was a key factor in the growth of the Bhagat Movement.

**78. How did the increased taxes on products like opium, tobacco, and salt impact the tribal movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) It reduced their reliance on these products
- B) It caused further financial strain, fueling resentment and resistance
- C) It improved their economic conditions
- D) It encouraged cooperation with British authorities

**Answer:** B) It caused further financial strain, fueling resentment and resistance

**Explanation:** The imposition of higher taxes on essential products deepened the economic hardships faced by the tribes, which in turn fueled their resistance to colonial rule.

**Additional Info:** These economic policies were widely resented by the tribal populations.

**79. How did the establishment of the Merwada Battalion and Mewar Bhil Corps in the early 19th century contribute to the**

**militarization of tribal areas in Rajasthan?**

- A) It empowered tribal leaders
- B) It placed the financial burden of maintaining these forces on the tribes
- C) It led to increased tribal autonomy
- D) It improved relations between the British and the Bhils

**Answer:** B) It placed the financial burden of maintaining these forces on the tribes

**Explanation:** The establishment of these military forces in tribal areas required the tribes to bear the financial burden, further straining their economic resources and increasing resentment towards British rule.

**Additional Info:** This militarization was part of the British strategy to maintain control over tribal regions.

**80. What was the significance of the Bagwas Conference in 1946 AD in the context of the Meena Movement?**

- A) It was a turning point where Meena watchmen collectively resigned in protest
- B) It led to the establishment of a new tribal kingdom
- C) It was the first time the Meenas aligned with British policies
- D) It introduced new agricultural practices to the Meena tribe

**Answer:** A) It was a turning point where Meena watchmen collectively resigned in protest

**Explanation:** The Bagwas Conference marked a significant act of defiance when 26,000 Meena watchmen resigned from their posts, protesting oppressive colonial policies.

**Additional Info:** This event is celebrated as Liberation Day within the Meena community.

**81. How did the Neemada Massacre of 1922 influence future tribal resistance in Rajasthan?**

- A) It ended all tribal resistance movements
- B) It discouraged other tribes from resisting

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C) It increased determination among tribes to fight against British and feudal exploitation

D) It led to immediate reforms by the British government

**Answer:** C) It increased determination among tribes to fight against British and feudal exploitation

**Explanation:** The Neemada Massacre, where over 1200 Bhils were killed, intensified the resolve of Rajasthan's tribal communities to resist colonial and feudal oppression.

**Additional Info:** This event highlighted the brutal suppression of tribal resistance and is considered a key moment in Rajasthan's tribal history.

**82. What reasoning can be attributed to the failure of the British administration to prevent or resolve tribal uprisings in Rajasthan?**

- A) They misunderstood tribal grievances and customs
- B) They focused on improving tribal conditions
- C) They sought peaceful negotiation
- D) They avoided using force against tribes

**Answer:** A) They misunderstood tribal grievances and customs

**Explanation:** The British administration's lack of understanding of tribal grievances, customs, and rights led to inadequate responses and escalated tribal unrest.

**Additional Info:** British policies often disrupted traditional tribal systems, leading to resistance.

**83. Which aspect of Govind Guru's movement reflected his influence by the teachings of Dayanand Saraswati?**

- A) Focus on violent resistance
- B) Emphasis on monotheism and moral reform
- C) Adoption of Western ideologies
- D) Collaboration with British authorities

**Answer:** B) Emphasis on monotheism and moral reform

**Explanation:** Govind Guru, influenced by Dayanand Saraswati, promoted monotheism

and moral reform among the Bhils, advocating for spiritual and moral upliftment.

**Additional Info:** This approach was central to the Bhagat Movement's objectives.

**84. What can be inferred about the socio-political climate in Rajasthan based on the creation of the Mewar Bhil Corps in 1841 AD?**

- A) The British aimed to empower tribal communities
- B) There was a need to militarize tribal areas to suppress unrest
- C) Tribes were given significant autonomy
- D) Tribal leaders sought military support from the British

**Answer:** B) There was a need to militarize tribal areas to suppress unrest

**Explanation:** The establishment of the Mewar Bhil Corps was a response to growing unrest among the tribes, and the British used militarization as a tool to control these areas.

**Additional Info:** The financial burden of these military forces was borne by the tribes themselves.

**85. What impact did the Samp Sabha's 33 demands, presented in 1910, have on the tribal movements?**

- A) The British government implemented all of them
- B) They were ignored, leading to further tribal unrest and resistance
- C) They led to peaceful negotiations with the British
- D) They were irrelevant to the tribal cause

**Answer:** B) They were ignored, leading to further tribal unrest and resistance

**Explanation:** The British government's failure to address the 33 demands presented by the Samp Sabha exacerbated tribal discontent, leading to heightened resistance.

**Additional Info:** This set of demands focused on addressing exploitation and restoring tribal rights.

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**86. Which social and economic policies of the British most affected the livelihoods of Rajasthan's tribes?**

- A) Introduction of new religious practices
- B) Abolition of forest rights and increased taxation
- C) Provision of education and healthcare
- D) Integration into the British army

**Answer:** B) Abolition of forest rights and increased taxation

**Explanation:** The British abolished the tribes' forest rights and imposed heavy taxes, which directly impacted their traditional livelihoods and fueled resistance.

**Additional Info:** The tribes were also forced to pay higher taxes on goods like salt and opium.

**87. How did the colonial practice of imposing forced labor (*begar*) contribute to the Bhil uprisings in Rajasthan?**

- A) It created new employment opportunities for the Bhils
- B) It worsened their living conditions and increased resentment
- C) It improved relations between the British and the Bhils
- D) It led to economic prosperity among tribal communities

**Answer:** B) It worsened their living conditions and increased resentment

**Explanation:** The practice of forced labor, imposed by both colonial and feudal authorities, exacerbated the already dire living conditions of the Bhils, fueling their resistance.

**Additional Info:** This form of exploitation was a key reason behind tribal unrest in Rajasthan.

**What was the significance of the 21 demands, known as the "Pukar of Mewar," presented by Motilal Tejawat?**

- A) They were accepted and led to immediate reforms
- B) They addressed tribal grievances, but were ignored, leading to mass mobilization
- C) They focused solely on economic issues

D) They discouraged tribal resistance

**Answer:** B) They addressed tribal grievances, but were ignored, leading to mass mobilization

**Explanation:** The "Pukar of Mewar" was a list of 21 demands presented by Motilal Tejawat, addressing the exploitation of the Bhils and Garasias. Their rejection led to increased mobilization.

**Additional Info:** The movement spread across Mewar, Sirohi, and Gujarat after the demands were ignored.

**88. What role did Thakkar Bapa play in the tribal movements in Rajasthan?**

- A) He led military campaigns against the British
- B) He worked as a mediator and advocated for tribal rights
- C) He collaborated with British authorities to suppress uprisings
- D) He focused solely on economic reforms

**Answer:** B) He worked as a mediator and advocated for tribal rights

**Explanation:** Thakkar Bapa, a prominent tribal leader and social reformer, played an important role in advocating for the rights of the Meena community and bringing their grievances to the attention of the British authorities.

**Additional Info:** He also wrote to the Prime Minister of Jaipur to highlight the challenges faced by the Meenas.

**89. What reasoning can be drawn from the large-scale resignation of 26,000 Meena watchmen during the Bagwas Conference in 1946 AD?**

- A) They sought better employment opportunities elsewhere
- B) It was a collective protest against the oppressive policies imposed on them
- C) They were offered new roles by the British government
- D) They wanted to join the British army

**Answer:** B) It was a collective protest against the oppressive policies imposed on them

**Explanation:** The mass resignation of Meena watchmen was a symbolic act of defiance against the colonial and feudal authorities that had



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subjected them to exploitation and harsh working conditions.

**Additional Info:** This protest is celebrated as Liberation Day within the Meena community.

## 90. How did the tribal movements in Rajasthan differ from other resistance movements in India during British rule?

- A) They focused exclusively on economic reforms
- B) They were rooted in defending traditional rights and cultural autonomy
- C) They sought to collaborate with British authorities
- D) They aimed to overthrow the Indian government

**Answer:** B) They were rooted in defending traditional rights and cultural autonomy

**Explanation:** The tribal movements in Rajasthan were primarily focused on defending their traditional rights, land, and cultural practices against colonial and feudal exploitation, rather than seeking political power.

**Additional Info:** These movements were characterized by a strong sense of community and resistance to external control.

## 91. What impact did the criminalization of the Meenas under the Criminal Tribes Act have on their socio-political standing?

- A) It improved their economic conditions
- B) It led to their social ostracization and surveillance by colonial authorities
- C) It gave them political power
- D) It allowed them to gain privileges in society

**Answer:** B) It led to their social ostracization and surveillance by colonial authorities

**Explanation:** The criminalization of the Meenas under the Criminal Tribes Act led to increased surveillance and social marginalization, which worsened their socio-political standing.

**Additional Info:** This act was used by the British to control and monitor tribes they deemed rebellious.

## 92. What was the critical reason for the decline of traditional farming systems among the Bhils under British rule?

- A) Introduction of new religious practices
- B) New agricultural policies that disrupted their traditional farming systems
- C) Bhils abandoning agriculture
- D) Complete destruction of farmlands by natural disasters

**Answer:** B) New agricultural policies that disrupted their traditional farming systems

**Explanation:** British agricultural policies, which prioritized revenue collection and commercial crops, led to the collapse of traditional farming systems among the Bhils, worsening their economic conditions.

**Additional Info:** The loss of traditional agricultural practices was a key factor in the Bhils' resistance against British rule.

## 93. What strategic benefit did Govind Guru's establishment of the Samp Sabha provide to the Bhil community?

- A) It allowed them to negotiate directly with British officials
- B) It provided a unified platform for collective action and resistance
- C) It focused on converting Bhils to other religions
- D) It reduced the influence of feudal lords over the Bhils

**Answer:** B) It provided a unified platform for collective action and resistance

**Explanation:** The Samp Sabha, established by Govind Guru, served as a platform for the Bhils to unite and organize their resistance efforts, helping to amplify their demands.

**Additional Info:** It was a significant organizational structure in the Bhagat Movement.

## 94. What was the significance of Govind Guru's parallel system of Kotwals for the Bhil resistance?

- A) It helped enforce British laws

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B) It empowered local leaders to manage religious and regional matters independently

C) It created conflict within the Bhil community

D) It led to the end of the Bhagat Movement

**Answer:** B) It empowered local leaders to manage religious and regional matters independently

**Explanation:** Govind Guru's appointment of Kotwals allowed the Bhils to govern their own affairs, creating a parallel system that reinforced their autonomy and resistance to colonial interference.

**Additional Info:** This system was integral to maintaining order and unity within the Bhil community.

**95. How did the introduction of new excise policies banning the brewing of Mahua liquor affect the Bhils?**

A) It improved their economic situation

B) It led to widespread resentment, as Mahua liquor was culturally significant to them

C) It had no impact on their way of life

D) It led to better relations with the British authorities

**Answer:** B) It led to widespread resentment, as Mahua liquor was culturally significant to them

**Explanation:** The prohibition of Mahua liquor, an important part of Bhil culture, was seen as an attack on their traditions, further fueling their resentment towards British rule.

**Additional Info:** This policy was one of several that disrupted the traditional way of life for the Bhils.

**96. How did the failure to address the Bhil soldiers' unemployment after local kings ceded protection responsibilities to the British influence tribal movements?**

A) It led to widespread poverty among the Bhils, contributing to discontent

B) It had no impact on the Bhil community

C) It improved their economic conditions

D) It reduced their participation in tribal movements

**Answer:** A) It led to widespread poverty among

the Bhils, contributing to discontent

**Explanation:** The Bhil soldiers, who had traditionally served in royal armies, found themselves unemployed after the local kings ceded protection duties to the British, worsening their economic situation and increasing their involvement in resistance movements.

**Additional Info:** This issue was a significant factor in the Bhils' discontent.

**97. What impact did the mass gatherings organized by Govind Guru on Mangarh Hill have on the Bhil community?**

A) They weakened the Bhagat Movement

B) They strengthened tribal unity and resistance against colonial and feudal authorities

C) They led to immediate peace with British authorities

D) They had no significant impact on the movement

**Answer:** B) They strengthened tribal unity and resistance against colonial and feudal authorities

**Explanation:** The mass gatherings on Mangarh Hill, organized by Govind Guru, played a crucial role in uniting the Bhil community and mobilizing them for resistance.

**Additional Info:** These gatherings were important for maintaining the momentum of the Bhagat Movement.

**98. Why was the Meena Caste Reform Committee established in 1933 AD?**

A) To collaborate with British authorities

B) To address the social and economic challenges faced by the Meena community

C) To promote conversion to Christianity

D) To establish a new political party

**Answer:** B) To address the social and economic challenges faced by the Meena community

**Explanation:** The Meena Caste Reform Committee was established to address the socio-economic challenges faced by the Meena community and work towards their upliftment.

**Additional Info:** The committee was instrumental in organizing resistance and advocating for Meena rights.

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**99. What role did the 1881 Census play in the Bhil community's growing discontent during British rule?** - A) It led to the Bhils gaining political power - B) It created fears of conscription for the Afghan war and additional taxation - C) It helped improve their living conditions - D) It reduced the Bhils' involvement in tribal movements

**Answer:** B) It created fears of conscription for the Afghan war and additional taxation

**Explanation:** The 1881 Census was particularly resented by the Bhils, as they feared it would lead to conscription of their youth for the Afghan war and the imposition of additional taxes.

**Additional Info:** This contributed to the Bhils' growing resentment towards British policies.

**100. Which community was significantly impacted by the loss of traditional agricultural practices due to British policies?**

- A) Rajputs
- B) Bhils
- C) Gurjars
- D) Marathas

**Answer:** B) Bhils

**Explanation:** The Bhils were heavily impacted by the destruction of their traditional agricultural practices due to new British policies.

**Additional Info:** These policies led to the collapse of their farming systems, contributing to economic hardship.