

Women, Caste and Reform

Question 1.

Paramhans Mandali was founded in 1840 to work for the:

- (a) Demands of Labour
- (b) Labour
- (c) Plantation Workers
- (d) Abolition of Caste

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Abolition of Caste

Question 2.

The Satnami Movement in central India was founded by:

- (a) Jyotirao Phule
- (b) Ghasidas
- (c) Dr. Ambedkar
- (d) Pandit Rama Bai

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Ghasidas

Question 3.

Rammohan Roy founded a reform association that was known as:

- (a) Brahmo Samaj
- (b) Arya Samaj
- (c) Home Rule League
- (d) Socialist Party

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Brahmo Samaj

Question 4.

Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

- (a) Rammohan Roy
- (b) Swami Dayanand
- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Vivekananda

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Swami Dayanand

Question 5.

Stripurushtulna is a book that was written by.

- (a) Tarabai Shinde
- (b) Pandita Ramabai
- (c) J.L. Nehru
- (d) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Tarabai Shinde

Question 6.

Who formed the 'Brahmo Samaj'?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (c) Keshav Dutt
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta. People such as Rammohun Roy are described as reformers because they felt that changes were necessary in society.

Question 7.

Who founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College?

- (a) Muhammad Ali
- (b) Shaukat Ali
- (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- (d) Deoband School

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

Sayyid Ahmed Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College, in 1875 at Aligarh, later became the Aligarh Muslim University. The institution offered modern education, including Western science, to Muslims.

Question 8.

Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj?

- (a) Sri Narayan Guru
- (b) Jyotirao Phule
- (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Jyotirao Phule

The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association which proclaimed and propagated caste equality was founded by Jyotirao Phule.

Question 9.

Which low caste did the Sri Narayan Guru belong to?

- (a) Ezhavas
- (b) Mahar
- (c) Madigas
- (d) Agarias

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Ezhavas

Sri Narayan Guru in present day's Kerala belonged to a low caste of Ezhavas. He proclaimed the ideals of unity for his people. He argued against treating people unequally on the basis of caste differences.

Question 10.

Who wrote these words "Isn't a woman's life as dear to her as yours is to you. Her face is not to be seen, a widowed woman is a bad woman"?

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (b) Tarabai Shinde
- (c) Begum Rokeya Shekhawat Hossain
- (d) Rashsundari Devi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Tarabai Shinde

Tarabai Shinde in her book wrote "Isn't a woman's life is as dear to her as yours is to you. Her face is not seen, a widowed woman is a bad woman"

Question 11.

What was the occupation of Madigas?

- (a) Plantation
- (b) Sewing Sandals
- (c) Cleaning work
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Sewing Sandals

Madigas were experts of cleaning hides, tanning them for use, and sewing sandals.

Question 12.

Name the countries where the lower caste people went for plantation work.

- (a) Mauritius
- (b) Trinidad
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

The poor lower caste people went to work in plantations in Mauritius, Trinidad and Indonesia.

Question 13.

What did Raja Ram Mohan Roy do to oppose the caste system?

- (a) Translated an old Buddhist text
- (b) Translated an old Mughal text
- (c) Wrote an Autobiography
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Translated an old Buddhist text

Raja Ram Mohan Roy translated an old Buddhist text that criticized the caste system.

Question 14.

What formed the basis for the division of Indian society?

- (a) Gender
- (b) Castes
- (c) Colour
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Castes

The society in India was divided on the lines of castes or the Varna system.

Question 15.

Name any two religious communities in India that allowed men to marry more than one wife in the early 19th century?

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Muslims
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both a and b

Hindu and Muslim were two major religious communities that allowed men to marry more than one wife in the early 19th century.

Question 16.

Which of the following is an important untouchable caste of Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Mahar
- (b) Shudras
- (c) Madigas
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Madigas

Madigas were an important untouchable caste of Andhra Pradesh. They were experts at cleaning hides, tanning them for use, and sewing sandals.

Question 17.

Which college was founded by Sayyid Ahmed Khan?

- (a) Delhi College
- (b) Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College
- (c) Bombay College
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College

Question 18.

Which samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule?

- (a) Brahmo samaj
- (b) Satyashodhak Samaj
- (c) Arya samaj
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Satyashodhak Samaj

The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association which proclaimed and propagated caste equality was founded by Jyotirao Phule.

Question 19.

Who among following belonged to a low caste of Ezhavas?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Sri Narayan Guru
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Sri Narayan Guru

Sri Narayan Guru in present day's Kerala belonged to a low caste of Ezhavas. He proclaimed the ideals of unity for his people. He argued against treating people unequally on the basis of caste differences.

Question 20.

Name one social reformer who used the religious texts to argue in favor of widow remarriage?

- (a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar used the ancient religious texts to argue in favor of widow remarriage.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Veerasalingam Pantulu formed an association for abolition of child marriage.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

3. Father of B.R. Ambedkar, the leader of the Dalit movement, taught at an army school.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Raja Rammohan Roy founded Arya Samaj.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. Raja Rammohan Roy began a campaign for upliftment of Dalits.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. Law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Paramhans Mandali	(a) Allen
2. The Coolie ship	(b) Ghasidas
3. Gulamgiri	(c) Periyar
4. Satnami Movement	(d) Jyotirao Phule
5. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	(e) 1840 for the abolition of caste.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Paramhans Mandali	(e) 1840 for the abolition of caste.
2. The Coolie ship	(a) Allen
3. Gulamgiri	(d) Jyotirao Phule
4. Satnami Movement	(b) Ghasidas
5. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	(c) Periyar

Fill in the blanks

1. Pandita Ramabai published a book was concerned with the

▼ Answer

Answer: miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women.

2. Mumtaz Ali reinterpreted verses from to argue for women's education.

▼ Answer

Answer: Koran

3. Arya Samaj organisation attempted to reform

▼ Answer

Answer: Hinduism

4. Ambedkar was born into a family.

▼ Answer

Answer: Mahar

5. In Phule wrote a book named Gulamgiri.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1873

Picture Based Questions

1.



(i) Name the following and was drawn by whom?

(ii) Who were not allowed to enter the temples.

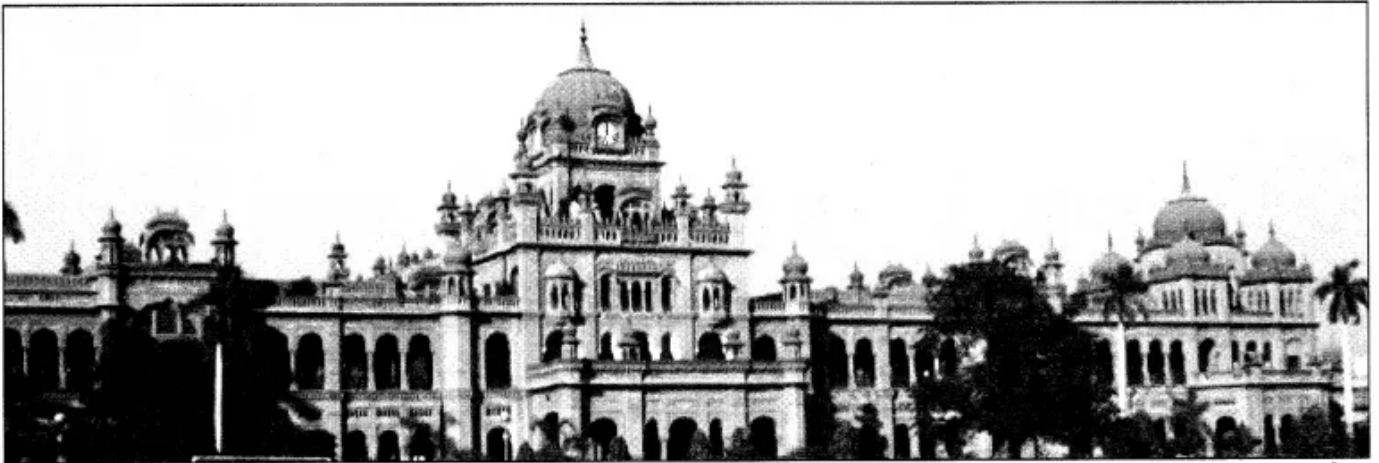
▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

(i) The gateway to the Madurai temple, drawn by Thomas Daniell.

(ii) untouchables.

2.



- (i) What has been shown in the picture.
- (ii) When was it established?
- (iii) by whom it was established?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

- (i) The Khalsa College Amritsar.
 - (ii) In 1892.
 - (iii) Leaders of the Singh Sabha movement.
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