

India: Social and Religious Reforms

EXERCISE Q.1 [PAGE 39]

Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.1 | Page 39

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote an English letter against the_____.

1. caste system
2. child marriage
3. **practice of sati**
4. segregation of women (Purdah system)

Solution: Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote an English letter against the **practice of sati.**

Exercise Q.1 | Q 1.2 | Page 39

Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

"Arya Samaj" was founded by _____.

1. Swami Vivekanand
2. Mahatma Jotirao Phule
3. **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
4. Ramaswamy Naicker

Solution: "Arya Samaj" was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**

Exercise Q.1 | Q 2 | Page 39

Find the incorrect pair from group "B", and write the corrected one.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
(a) Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Satyashodhak Samaj	Mahatma Jotirao Phule
(c) Paramhansa Sabha	Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
(d) Ramkrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand

Solution: Paramahansa Sabha Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar

EXERCISE Q.2 [PAGE 39]

Exercise Q.2 | Q 1 | Page 39

Write the name of the historical place/person/event.

The title conferred on Raja Ram Mohan Roy by the Mughal Badshah

Solution: The title conferred on Raja Ram Mohan Roy by the Mughal Badshah - **Raja**

Exercise Q.2 | Q 2 | Page 39

Write the name of the historical place/person/event.

The one who founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College'

Solution: The one who founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College' - **Sir Sayyad Ahmad khan**

Exercise Q.2 | Q 3 | Page 39

Write the name of the historical place/person/event.

The one who participated in Vaikom Satyagraha'

Solution: The one who participated in Vaikom Satyagraha' - **Ramaswamy nikar**

Exercise Q.2 | Q 4 | Page 39

Write the name of the historical place/person/event.

The one who made the law of free and compulsory primary education in Kolhapur Princely State

Solution: The one who made the law of free and compulsory primary education in Kolhapur Princely State -**Rajarshi shahu Maharaj**

EXERCISE Q.3 [PAGE 39]

Exercise Q.3 | Q 1 | Page 39

Write short notes.

Prarthana Samaj

Solution: (i) Had its origins in Paramhansa Sabha.

(ii) Founded by Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar.

(iii) Founding members like Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. Justice M. G. Ranade. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar opposed idol worship and emphasised on monotheism.

(iv) Opened schools for girls, orphanages, and night schools for workers.

(v) Focussed on gender equality, wiping out caste discriminations, and appreciating the values of mundane life.

Exercise Q.3 | Q 2 | Page 39

Write a short note.

Satyashodhak Samaj

1. **Solution:** Founded in 1873 by Mahatma Jotirao Phule in Pune.
2. Cracked a whip on the social customs and practices which pushed the Indian masses into a miserable state.
3. Showed a new path to artisans, workers, and other downtrodden people.
4. Characteristics of Satyashodhak Samaj included monotheism, rejection of the authority of Vedas and Puranas, acceptance of rationality, opposition to the dominance of priests and idol worship, etc.
5. Mahatma Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule started a school for girls.
6. His work was continued by Gopal Baba Walangkar who criticised untouchability in his book 'Vital Vidhwamsan'.
7. Shivram Janba drew attention to the problems of deprived women like Murali, Jagatini, and Devadasi.

EXERCISE Q.4 [PAGE 39]

Exercise Q.4 | Q 1 | Page 39

Answer the following question in detail.

What were the social reforms on which Raja Ram Mohan Roy put a great emphasis?

Solution: (i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in Bengal.

(ii) Translated Sanskrit Upanishads into Bengali

(iii) He was a witness to his brother's wife immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre and this incident made him raise his voice against this evil social custom which according to him is not mentioned in any of the religious scriptures as a prescribed social obligation.

(iv) It was due to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy that a law was passed by the Governor-General of Bengal Lord William Bentinck abolishing Sati in 1829.

(v) He was also opposed to child marriage and purdah, opened an English medium school. launched the first periodical in Bengali and also another publication in Persian.

(vi) He started 'Atmiya Sabha', a philosophical discussion circle, 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828.

(vii) He spoke in support of the anti-colonial movements in Spanish colonies in South America

(viii) Ram Mohan Roy laid the foundation of modernity in India.

(ix) Organisations like Manav Dharma Sabha, Paramahansa Sabha, and Dnyanprasar Sabha

were inspired by his work.

Exercise Q.4 | Q 2 | Page 39

Answer the following question in detail.

Write about the contributions of Ramkrishna Mission.

Solution: (i) Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramkrishna Mission in 1897.

(ii) Focussed on serving needy people, worked for people affected by famine, health care for the sick people, education for women, etc.

(iii) It also gave a message to the Indian youth to get up to awaken and keep moving until the goal is achieved.

Exercise Q.4 | Q 3 | Page 39

Answer the following question in detail.

Write about the contributions of Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan.

Solution:

1. Was born in 1817 in Delhi.
2. Fluent in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, and English.
3. Established 'Scientific Society for Muslims.'
4. After returning from England he founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 which later developed into 'Aligarh Muslim University'.
5. Started a periodical entitled 'Mohammadan Social Reformer'.
6. Worked for the propagation of modern education, science, and technology.

Exercise Q.4 | Q 4 | Page 39

Answer the following question in detail.

Describe the contribution of Ramaswamy Naikar.

Solution:

1. Born in 'Erode' in Tamil Nadu in 1879.

2. He became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy and worked for propagating the use of Swadeshi'.
3. He participated in the Vykom Satyagraha in Travancore against untouchability.
4. Started the 'Swabhimana Andolan' in Tamil Nadu.
5. Fought against the varna system and child marriage.
6. He was addressed as 'Periyar' or Great Soul because of his magnanimous work.
7. Was a great speaker and author.
8. Took a radical position on issues like women's rights and family planning.