

EXERCISE

Question 1.

What social ideas did the following people support:

Ram mohan Roy

Dayanand Saraswati

Veerasalingam Pantulu

Jyotirao Phule

Periyar

Mumtaz Ali

Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Answer:

These people supported the following ideas:

1. Spread of education among women.
2. Widow remarriage.
3. Caste equality and justice.
4. Abolition of child marriage.
5. Social equality for untouchables.

Question 2.

State whether true or false:

- (a) When the British captured Bengal they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, inheritance of property, etc.**
- (b) Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practices.**

(c) Reformers got full support from all sections of the people of the country.

(d) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1929.

Answer:

- (a) True,
- (b) False,
- (c) False,
- (d) True.

Question 3.

How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

Answer:

The reformers tried to convince people that widow burning, caste distinctions, child marriage, etc. had no sanction in ancient texts. Their knowledge of ancient texts gave them immense confidence and moral support which they utilized in promoting new laws.

Question 4.

What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

Answer:

- I. People saw public places as a corrupted sight for girls.
- II. School would take away girls and prevent them from domestic chores.
- III. Education is not good for the womens.

Question 5.

Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?

Answer:

- I. People were thinking that Christians were converting poor and tribal people's religions.
- II. Some people supported them due to the reason of getting golden opportunity of getting education.

Question 6.

In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as “low”?

Answer:

- I. With the expansion of cities new demands of labor created. Drains had to be dug, roads laid, buildings constructed and cities cleaned.
- II. poor people saw this as an opportunity to get away from the exploitations of the upper-caste.

Question 7.

How did Jyotirao, the reformer, justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?

Answer:

- I. These Aryans established their dominance and began looking at the defeated population as low-caste people.
- II. phule argued the land belonged to the natives, who were considered as low-caste people.

Question 8.

Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?

Answer:

- I. Jyotirao Phule wrote a book in 1873 and dedicated it to Americans fought to free slavery. He named the book Gulamgiri meaning slavery.
- II. She did this to create a bond between India and American black slaves.

Question 9.

What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Answer:

Ambedkar led three temple entry movements between 1927 and 1935. His sole purpose behind these movements was to make people see the power of caste prejudices within society.

Question 10.

**Why were Jyotirao Phule and Ram swami Naicker critical of the national movement ?
Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?**

- I. The lower castes were made to sit at a distance from the upper castes.
- II. Ramaswamy Naicker inspired the untouchables to fight for their dignity by initiating the Self Respect Movement