

introduction

- Things were different before 200 years ago women's were not allow to marry, if women was educated, she would become a widow.
- Varna system was hyped, no access to education and disturbed rituals were present.



Working towards change

- Communication developed- books, newspaper, magazines were printed and cheap (helped to create reforms, debates and social changes).
- Reforms (Rammohun Roy-1772-1833) want women's to get equality with education.



Changing the lives of widows

- Rammohun Roy took help of British and opposed sati (later banned in 1829)
- Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar helped widow to remarry (law passed in 1859) got spread in A.P and madras, Arya samaj by dayanand also fought for the same cause.
- Remarried were still not accepted.





Girls begin going to school

- Schools were opened by vidyasagar, jyotibai phule and Arya samaj.
- Women should be far away from public places and work on house chores.
- Many got education from husband, fathers and on their own. (mumtaz ali wrote the first Urdu novel and made a reform).



A young girl in a red school dress with a purple backpack is walking past a brick building. The image is slightly blurred, suggesting motion. The text "ALL GIRLS DESERVE AN EDUCATION" is overlaid at the bottom in white, bold, capital letters.

ALL GIRLS DESERVE AN EDUCATION

Women write about women

- Begums of Bhopal started schools for Muslim girls, in 1880 women started entering university became doctors and teachers.
- Nehru, Bose demands for equality
pandit ramabai provide shelter to womens,tarabai shinde studies at home wrote a book -stripurushtulna



Tarabai shinde

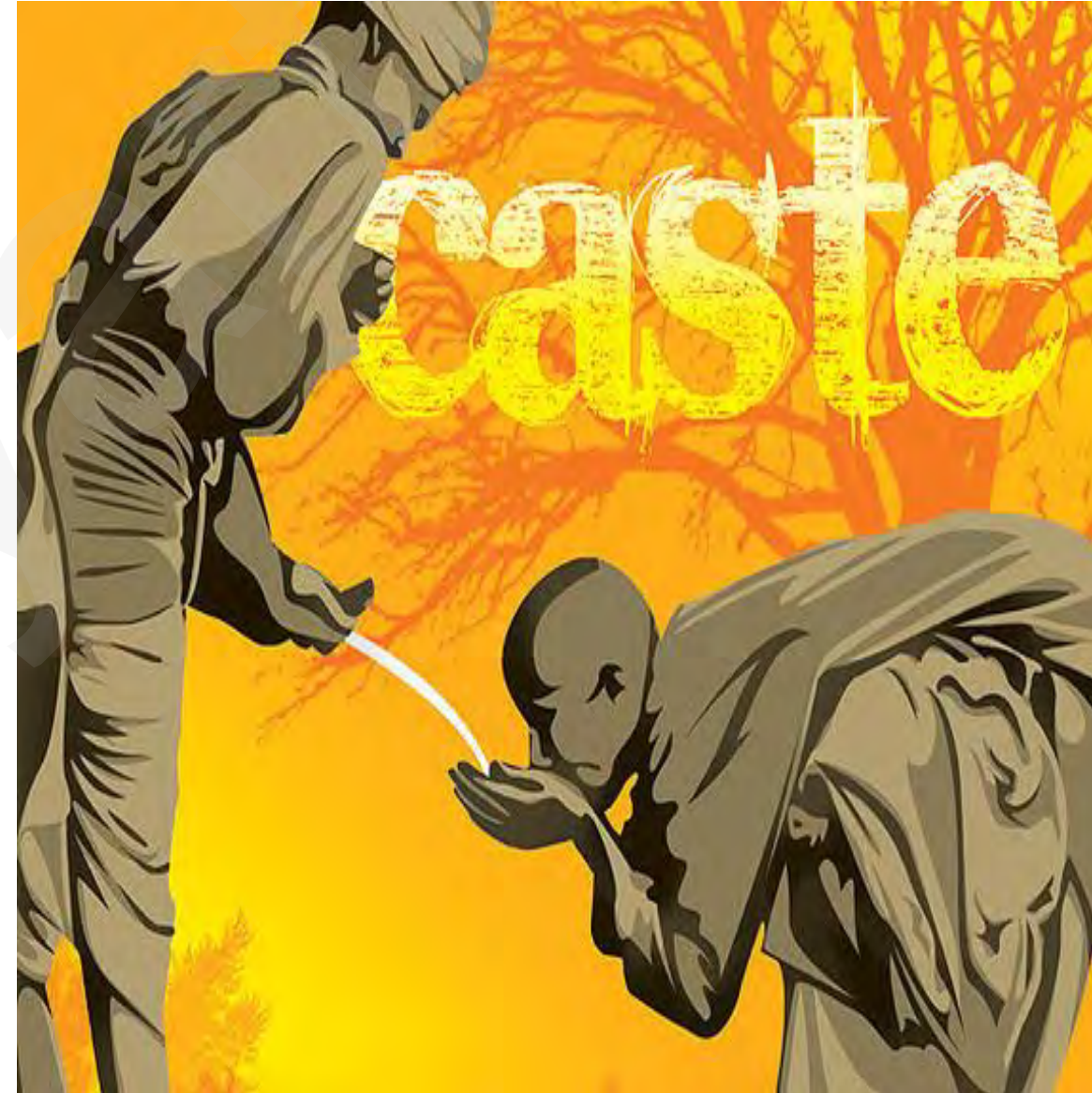


Pandita ramabai



Caste and social reform

- Prathna samaj, paramhans mandala tried to create a reform in the caste, taboo system.
- Coolies, diggers, carriers, sewage cleaners, rikshaw pullers were working in the cities to get away from humiliation of upper caste.



Demands for equality and justice

- Non Brahmans and Narayan guru fought for the system of caste and class(human kind belongs to one religions, one god.
- Satnami movement led by ghasidas (leather worker in central India along with chandalas.



gulamgiri

- Jyotirao phule born in 1827, studies in Christian school (law caste) wrote book on slavery that relates to India, America, Africa.
- Aryans (foreigners considered as upper class) phule criticized that land belongs to indigenous and Indians.
- Later widespread movement led by B.R ambedkar, ramaswamy in 20th c.



who could enter temples?

- Ambedkar was from mahar family, experienced caste prejudice and later wrote on upper caste in 1919.
- 3 movement for temple entry of law class in 1927 to 1935.(many participated)



The non Brahman movement

- E.V. ram swami naicker from (middle class family) studied Sanskrit scriptures, ancient laws, manu, gita, Ramayana. also member of congress where he met with untouchability
- Founded self respect movement and struggled over caste system.



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