Social reforms:

1: Which of the following samaj was founded by Ram Mohan Roy?

1. Atmiya Sabha
2. Prathana Samaj
3. Paramhansa Sabha
4. Poona Sarwajanik Sabha

Ans: A

Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Atmiya Sabha- Calcutta (1814).

Brahmo Sabha was founded in August 1828 and renamed Brahmo Samaj afterwards.

He also set up the Calcutta Unitarian Society.

David Hare builds Hindu College with help of Ram Mohan (1817).

Vedanta College 1825.

2: Samvad Kaumadi is a famous magazine written by?

1. Ram Mohan Roy
2. Lajpat Rai
3. Anand Mohan Ghosh
4. Girish Chandra Chaturvedi

Ans: A

Books written by Ram Mohan Roy- Gift to Monotheists (1809), Precepts of Jesus (1820). Newspaper like Mirad-ul-AKbar, Samvad Kaumudi, Brahmnica.

3. Who among the following was associated with Tattvabodhini Sabha?

1. Radhakant dev
2. Debendranath Tagore
3. Keshab chandra sen
4. Tilka Manjhi

Ans: B

Debendranath tagore became the Tattvabodhini Sabha's chief after joining the Brahmo Samaj in 1842. (founded in 1839). Debendranath Tagore's Samaj was renamed Adi Brahmo Samaj when Keshab was banished in 1865.

4. Which of the following was a reformist movement with in Hinduism?

1. Brahm Samaj
2. Pledge movement
3. Ramakrishna Movement
4. Prathana Sabha

Ans: A

Brahmo Samaj was a reformist movement within Hinduism. He put great emphasize on widow remarriage, women's education, the eradication of polygamy, and better ryot conditions.

5. By whose efforts 1872, Special Marriage act was passed?

1. Keshav chandra sen
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Swami Shraddhanand

Ans: A

Keshub Chandra Sen's efforts made the passage of the 'Special Marriage Act' in 1872, which legalised civil marriage and marriage between different castes.

6. Which of the following leader start Young Bengal Movement?

1. Keshav chandra sen
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Moolshankar

Ans: B

Young Bengal Movement - late 1820s and early 1830s started by Henry Vivian Derozio.

7. Who publish Indian Gazette Newspaper?

1. Ram Krishna Paramhansa
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Moolshankar

Ans: B

Young Bengal Movement - late 1820s and early 1830s started by Henry Vivian Derozio. He also started Indian Gazette newspaper.

8. With which of the following personality famous work Satyarth Prakash is related?

1. Ram Krishna Paramhansa
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Moolshankar

Ans: C

Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition), Vedanga Prakash, Ratnamala, Sankarvidhi, Bharatinivarna, and many other works were written by Dayanand Saraswati. Back to the Vedas was his slogan.

9. Who started Prabhuddha Bharat Newspaper?

1. Ram Krishna Paramhansa
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Moolshankar

Ans: A

Ramkrishna Mission's English newspaper was called Prabuddha Bharata, or Awakened India.

10. Who started a weekly publication Udbodhan?

1. Keshav chandra sen
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Dayanand Saraswati
4. Vivekanand

Ans: D

Udbodhan, Bengali Monthly started by Vivekananda in 1899.

Vedanta Kesari, english magazine in 1914.

Sri Ramakrishna Vijayam — Tamil monthly in 1921.

11. Who founded Bombay Native general library?

1. Keshav chandra sen
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Jyotiba Phule
4. BalShahstri Jambhekar

Ans: D

BalShastri Jambhekar founded Bombay Native General  Library.  He started Native Improvement Society.

12. Which of the following work was done by Balshahstri Jambhekar which published Scientific and historical paper?

1. Digdarshan
2. Bengal Gazattee
3. Keshari
4. Young India

Ans. A

In 1840, Balshahstri Jambhekar founded Digdarshan, which published scientific and historical papers.

13. Who was the first professor of Hindi at Elphinston College?

1. Keshav chandra sen
2. Henry Vivian Derozio
3. Jyotiba Phule
4. BalShahstri Jambhekar

Ans: D

In 1840, Balshahstri Jambhekar founded Digdarshan, which published scientific and historical papers. He was the first professor of Elphinston college.

14. At which place, Prathana Samaj was created?

1. Madras
2. Bombay
3. Kerala
4. West Bengal

Ans. B

Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshab Chandra Sen, the Prarthana Samaj was created in Bombay in 1867.

15. Which of the famous personality got the title of Vidyasagar?

1. Keshav Chandra Sen
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
3. Raj Ram Mohan Roy
4. Vivekananda

Ans. B

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar became the principal of Sanskrit College in 1850 and was given the title of 'Vidyasagar' by Sanskrit College.

16. Who started “Borno Parichay”, an elemantary book for learning Bengali Alphabet?

1. Keshav Chandra Sen
2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
3. Raj Ram Mohan Roy
4. Vivekananda

Ans. B

Borno Parichay— Letter Introduction (elementary book for learning Bengali alphabets) was published by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

17. MG Ranade was the Guru of which of following personality?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Raj Ram Mohan Roy
3. Vivekananda
4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans. D

Tilak and Gokhale regarded MG Ranade as their guru.

18. In which of the following organisation the food was prepared by lower caste at gatherings?

1. Brahm Samaj
2. Pledge movement
3. Paramhansha Mandali
4. Prathana Sabha

Ans: C

Paramahansa Mandali in Maharashtra 1849 was founded by Dadoba Pandurang, Bal Shastri Jambedkar , Mehtaji Durgaram etc.

19. Who started Darpan, a Marathi newspaper?

1. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
2. Raj Ram Mohan Roy
3. Vivekananda
4. Balshahstri Jambhekar

Ans. D

Darpan, the first Marathi newspaper, was founded in 1832 by Balshahstri Jambhekar.

20. Vedanta kesari magazine was published in which language?

1. Hindi
2. English
3. Marathi
4. Tamil

Ans. B

Vedanta Kesari, english magazine in 1914 started by Vivekanand.