

**10<sup>TH</sup> HISTORY**  
**UNIT-5**  
**SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY**  
**TEXT BOOK BACK SOLUTIONS**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. In which year was Sati abolished?  
a) 1827                      **b) 1829**                      c) 1826                      d) 1927
2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?  
**a) Arya Samaj**                      b) Brahmo Samaj  
c) Prarthana Samaj                      d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?  
**a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar**                      b) Raja Rammohan Roy  
c) Annie Besant                      d) Jyotiba Phule
4. Whose voice was *Rast Goftar*?  
**a) Parsi Movement**                      b) Aligarh Movement  
c) Ramakrishna Mission                      d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?  
a) Baba Dayal Das                      **b) Baba Ramsingh**  
c) Gurunanak                      d) Jyotiba Phule
6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?  
**a) M.G. Ranade**                      b) Devendranath Tagore  
c) Jyotiba Phule                      d) Ayyankali
7. Who was the author of the book *Satyarthaprakash* ?  
**a) Dayananda Saraswathi**                      b) Vaikunda Swamy  
c) Annie Besant                      d) Swami Shradanatha

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. **Ramalinga Swamikal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **M.G.Ranade**.
3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by **Jyotiba Phula. EXTRA.**
4. Gulumgir was written by **Jyotiba Phule.**
5. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda.**
6. **Singh Sabha** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
7. *Oru paisa Tamilan* was started by **Iyothee Thassar.**

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism. **TRUE**  
    discouraged  
    ii) He encouraged idolatry. **FALSE**

- iii) He published tracts condemning social evils. **TRUE**  
 iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck. **TRUE**

- a) i) is correct  
 b) i) and ii) are correct  
 c) i), ii) and iii) are correct  
**d) i), iii) and iv) are correct**

2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang. **TRUE**  
 ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage. **TRUE**

- iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of women ~~men~~. **FALSE**  
Bombay (Maharashtra)  
 iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab. **FALSE**

- a) i) is correct  
 b) ii) is correct  
**c) i) and ii) are correct**  
 d) iii) and iv) are correct

3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities. **TRUE**  
 ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices. **TRUE**

- Vivekananda  
 iii) ~~Ramakrishna~~ established the Ramakrishna Mission. **FALSE**  
Vivekananda  
 iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal. **FALSE**

- a) i) is correct  
**b) i) and ii) are correct**  
 c) iii) is correct  
 d) iv) alone correct

4. **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows. **TRUE**  
**Reason:** Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. **TRUE**

- a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion**  
 b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion  
 c) Both are wrong  
 d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

#### **IV. Match the following:**

- |   |                        |                                   |                |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Oru paisa -<br>Tamilan | Widows Remarriage -<br>Reform Act | Journal        |
| 2 | Thiruvartupa -         | Nirankari                         | Songs of Grace |
| 3 | Baba Dayal Das -       | Adi Bramo Samaj                   | Nirankari      |

4	Iswarchandra Vidyasagar	-	Journal	-	Widows Remarriage Reform Act
5	Debendranath	-	Songs of Grace	-	Adi Bramo Samaj

## **V. Answer briefly:**

### **1. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?**

- He laid down four articles of faith:
  1. In the beginning there was nothing
  2. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
  3. He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the One without second.
  4. Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
  5. Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

### **2. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.**

#### **Mahadev Govind Ranade:**

- He devoted himself to activities such as inter caste marriage, Inter caste dining, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes
- Ranade was the founder of
  1. Widow Remarriage Association
  2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and
  3. The Deccan Education Society

### **3. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.**

- He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga" which means "Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood".
- He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the wake of a terrible famine in south India in 1866.

### **4. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.**

1. The Samaj forbade idol-worship and condemned
  - a ) meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.
  - b ) Custom of sati
  - c) Child marriage and
  - d ) Polygamy

e ) Subjection of women

**3. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.**

- He opened the first school for “untouchables” in 1852 in Poona.
- He launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to self-respect and ambition.
- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

**VII. Answer in detail:**

**1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.**

**Circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19 century**

**Introduction:**

- The coming of the Europeans to India marked a new period of transition.
- The European missionaries sought to spread Christianity and western culture in India taking advantage of prevailing social conditions they made an attempt to modernize Indian society.
- As a result of these attempts, a series of religious and social reform movements were started during the 19<sup>th</sup> century among all the communities in India.

**Circumstances:**

- English education, with the object of producing clerks, also produced a new English educated middle class.
- This class came under the influence of Western ideas and thoughts.
- Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class.
- The educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
- Social evils that prevailed in India which led to the reform movements are , such as;
  1. Sati
  2. Polygamy
  3. Female infanticide
  4. Child marriage
  5. Various superstitious beliefs
  6. Subjugation of women
  7. Rigid caste system
  8. Suppression of non-Brahmin by orthodox Hindus
  9. Denial of basic rights including access to public place and entry to school
  10. Discrimination of certain social groups, considering as untouchable and unseeable

11. Existence of elaborate ceremonies at betrothals, marriages and funerals
12. Oppressive social structure

### **Conclusion:**

- The reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought awakening among the people and led to the creation of oneness.

## **2 . Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.**

### **Contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda**

#### **Introduction:**

- Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a simple priest of Dakshineswar Kali temple near Kolkata

#### **Contribution of Ramakrishna Paramahansa:**

- Ramakrishna emphasized the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.
- He declared that the manifestations of the divine mother were infinite.
- He said that all religions contain the universal elements.
- Practise of such elements would lead to salvation.
- He said "Jiva is Siva" [all living beings are God] and 'Service for man must be regarded as service to God'

#### **Ramakrishna Mission:**

- After the death of Ramakrishna Paramahansa his disciples decided to organize a religious community to make the life and teachings of Ramakrishna known to world
- Swami Vivekananda, the prime follower of Ramakrishna established Ramakrishna Mission.
- This mission actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, and relief in times of calamities, etc.

#### **Contribution of Swami Vivekananda:**

- Swami Vivekananda advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity.
- He emphasized a cultural nationalism
- He made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society
- He instilled a sense of self confidence among Indians
- He became famous for his speech on Hinduism at the 1893 world congress of Religions in Chicago.
- He rekindled the desire for political change among the youths.

Many Youth inspired by him, involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement

### **Conclusion:**

- Through Ramakrishna Mission Swami Vivekananda spread the ideas and teachings of his guru Ramakrishna paramahansa.

### **3 . Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.**

#### **Cause of women**

### **Introduction:**

- The influence of western ideas and Christianity created a new awakening in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Indian society, especially the status of women.

### **Ram Mohan Roy:**

- He advocated the rights of widows to remarry
- He wanted polygamy to end
- He advocated women education
- He played a key role in Abolishing Sati in 1829.

### **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:**

- He promoted education of girls and started a number of schools
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society
- The Widow Remarriage Reform Act was passed in the year 1856.
- The condition of child widows was saved from perpetual widowhood

### **Mahadev Govind Ranade:**

- He devoted himself to activities such as inter caste marriage, Inter caste dining, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes
- Ranade was the founder of
  1. Widow Remarriage Association
  2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and
  3. The Deccan Education Society

### **Swami Dayanand Saraswati:**

- He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage had no scriptural sanction

### **Jyotiba Phule:**

- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage
- Jyothiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the upliftment of depressed classes and women.
- He also opened orphanage and homes for widows

#### **Parsi Reform Movement:**

- Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

#### **Conclusion:**

- The ideas and actions of the reformers helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide, child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.