

**GURU NANAK H.R. SECONDARY SCHOOL****60141**

Pee Pee Compound, Ranchi - 834 001

Name Aruni Ranjan Roll No.Class & Sec. VIII 'A' Date 29/01/25 Subject Social Science

Total marks obtained

Name of Examiner :

Name of Invigilator.....

Sign. of Invigilator

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Sign. of Examiner

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START WRITING FROM BELOWSection - A

1. (i) The Child Marriage Restraint Act. was passed in 2006.
- (ii) The law was passed to stop child marriage.
- (iii) The new law made minimum age for marriage 21 for boys and 18 for girls; which was earlier 18 for boys and 16 for girls.
2. (i) The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule.
- (ii) The main aim of this Samaj was to abolish caste system and gender discrimination.

3. (i) After his return, Dr. Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of the lower castes and untouchables.
- (ii) He wanted the untouchables to be introduced to the mainstream society by educating them and by the exercise of legal rights.
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar started two temple entry movements namely Parsi Temple Satyagraha and Kabir Temple Satyagraha.
- (iv) Through these movements, he wanted to break the social barriers based on caste system. He wanted the untouchables to enter the temples.

4. (i) The knowledge of ancient texts helped the reformers in the following ways:-

(i) They made people aware that our ancient texts teach us to respect every human being, regardless of their gender or caste.

(ii) They clearly stated that the ideas of Sati, child marriage, polygamy and caste were not sanctioned by the ancient Indian texts.

(iii) The reformers made people aware that their ancient Vedas, Puranas and Upanishads do not allow or sanction such ideas which involved discrimination or unfair practices.

5. Women involved themselves in the following ways:-

(i) Pandita Ramabai opened Sharda Sadan, a school for widows and wrote a book called 'High Caste Hindu Women'.

(ii) Savitribai Phule, along with her husband Jyotiba Phule opened five schools for girls in and around Poona. In this way, more and more girls were educated and became aware of their rights and duties.

(iii) Tarabai Shinde wrote a magazine called 'Stripurnashtulna' in which she criticized the social differences between men and women. Through books, magazines and journals, women became aware of the importance of education.

(iv) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain opened schools for girls in Ratna. The Begums of Bhopal also spread education among women and girls. Gradually, ^{many} educated girls became doctors and teachers. Dr. Anandibai Joshi became the first female doctor of India.

(v) Gradually, due to the spread of awareness and education, more and more women stood up for themselves and supported the reform movements. Women took active part in the reform movements of 20th century and the Indian National Movement.