



GURU NANAK H.R. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Pee Pee Compound, Ranchi - 834 001

4 Pages

60102

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Class & Sec. 8th Date 29/1/25 Subject Social Science

Total marks obtained

Name of Examiner :

Name of Invigilator Sign of Invigilator

Sign of Examiner

START WRITING FROM BELOW

Section - A

1. (i) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed to prevent child marriages and to provide help to the victims of child marriages.
 - (ii) Child Marriage was made illegal under this act and proper aids were provided to the victims.
 - (iii) By passing of this law the legal marriage age for both boys and girls were set to be above 18 years of age.
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3. (i) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wanted generally led his movements for the abolishment of the caste system due to which the lower caste people were oppressed and exploited.
 - (ii) Through his temple entry movement Dr. B. R. Ambedkar fought for lower lower caste people who were denied their rights of entering into the temple premises.
 - (iii) With the success of all his movement the

lower ~~set~~ caste people also got the right to enter the temples and worship, narrowing the gap between the different castes.

4. (i) In the earlier times people had great ~~not~~ respect for the ancient texts and many of the people's ~~delivers~~ beliefs were that were followed were found from the ancient texts.
- (ii) ~~the~~ Many reformers translated many many ancient texts to ~~still~~ raise awareness about among the people that the caste system, ~~and~~ Sati system etc. were not sanctioned by the ancient texts and they should give up these ~~the~~ practices.
- (iii) As the view of people started to change, ~~and~~ new laws banning the social evils were also passed and came into effect and by this was the reformers used the ancient texts to promote new laws and defeat the social evils.

5. (i) As the ^{reformer's} social ~~reformers~~ efforts bore fruit, ~~and~~ women began to receive their rights, which encouraged them to ^{also} come out and ~~so~~ work for their upliftment.
- (ii) Many women reformers also helped in ~~the~~ changing the views of the people and bringing the change in the society.
- (iii) Pandita Ramabai, Savitribai Phule, Begums of

Bhopal etc encouraged the education of women so that they could also achieve an equal status as the men. They opened multiple schools in their respective places of influence to promote and support the women's education.

(iv) With the support and encouragement provided by various reformers the women also started to leave behind the ~~diff~~ suppressive and orthodox customs.

(v) With the change in mind thoughts of the society everyone encourage the women and contributed to their upliftment by giving up of practices and customs which were hampering the scientific and intellectual progress of the society.

2. (i) The Satyashodhak Samaj was a reform society founded with an aim to fight against the social taboos relating to caste system and supremacy of men over women.

(ii) The Samaj worked for bringing equality among the different castes and for upliftment women of women and education of women.

(iii) Jyotirao Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule founded this Samaj Satyashodhak Samaj for reforming of the thoughts of the society.