



GURU NANAK HR. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Pee Pee Compound, Ranchi - 834 001

4 Pages

60105

Name MD. ZAID AKHTER Roll No.
Class & Sec. 8'A Date 29/01/25 Subject Social Science

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Total marks obtained

Name of Examiner :

Name of Invigilator

Sign. of Invigilator

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START WRITING FROM BELOW

SECTION-A

Q.1. Describe the child Marriage Restraint Act (law)

Ans. Following ~~are~~ the points of child Marriage Restraint Act law was:

i) Firstly, earlier the marriages ^{age} of child were after when they were born but when the social reformers wrote an article about that then the age of child marriage was extended but the girl has to attain the age of 18 and ~~The girl After~~ boy has to attain the age of 18.

ii) This act was passed for the maintenance of victims of child marriage and after that it was strictly ~~to~~ prohibited.

Q3.

What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Ans

Following are the ways things that Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement. are:-

i)

In the temple only upper caste people were allowed to enter. ~~but~~

ii)

In ~~the~~ temple lower caste people were prohibited to enter.

iii)

So, He want to abolish untouchability and have their rights.

Q4.

How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new law?

Following way by which the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new law are?

i)

~~When~~ When Reformers came to promote new law the Sati ~~system~~ system, widow remarriage and polygamy ^{act} were banned.

ii)

Reformers ~~wrote~~ such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dada bhai naroji. ~~and~~ and swami Vivekananda wrote an article about the new law.

iii)

~~iv)~~

He also criticised of practice of untouchability.

Q5.

How did the knowledge of ancient texts help women involve themselves in their upliftment.

Ans i)

Pandita Ramabai was a scholar of Sanskrit.

ii)

~~She~~ got the women also involve themselves in upliftment. for ex - Jyotiba Phule, Pandita Ramabai.

iii)

They both strongly criticised among inequality.

iv)

she also founded a shelter house for women known as 'Mukti'.

v)

she also wrote a book where she discuss about the plight of upper caste Indian women.

vi)

These are the following ways by which women involve themselves in their upliftment.

Q2.

What was the Satyashodhak Samaj? Who founded it?

Ans i)

The samaj was made to bring ~~into~~ equality in the society by removing caste system and promote women education.

ii)

Jyotiba Phule founded Satyashodhak samaj.

iii)

They were against Pwdeh system.