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START WRITING FROM BELOW

SECTION A

Ans 1: After the efforts of many reformers like Raja Rammohun Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and their efforts bore fruits and the Indian Legislative Council and the British government passed the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Law in 1929. This law was passed to protect the youth of the country. According to this law, no man below the age of 18, and no woman below the age of 16 were allowed to marry.

Ans 2: The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule in 1873. The main aim of this organisation / Samaj was to educate and uplift the lower cast people who had lost their power and rights.

after suppression and oppression from the upper cast and rich people. In this way Jyotirao Phule played a major role in educating and uplifting the lower casts.

Ans 3: Dr. Ambedkar wanted to achieve the following goals through the temple entry movement -:

- (i) During that period of time the lower casts and untouchables had no power.
- (ii) The lower casts were oppressed and suppressed by the upper casts and rich individuals.
- (iii) In this way, the lower casts and untouchables were not allowed to enter public places used by upper casts, prominently the temples.
- (iv) That is why, Ambedkar decided to start the temple entry movement, so that the lower casts and untouchables could also enter the temples.
- (v) He wanted to uplift the lower casts and untouchables and their access to most things.

Ans 4.

During the time when laws like Widow Remarriage, Child marriage act law, that hurt the religious sentiments of the individuals. The reformers did the following things to promote the new law:

- (i) ~~Many~~ Most reformers used the Vedas, purans and Upanishads to collect evidences.
- (ii) They translated these evidences and explained the people that many practices like Sati had no ~~or~~ permission in the ancient text.
- (iii) It was even in the evidence of the ancient texts that women were allowed to live as widows and can also marry.

Ans 5.

Women involved themselves in their upliftment ~~as~~ like the following:

- (i) Women like Pandita Ramabai questioned the inequalities. Pandita Ramabai was a scholar of Sanskrit, she often believed that the Hindu religion was oppressive towards women.

(ii) After the efforts of many reformers, schools were built for girls. Girls started going to school to receive knowledge.

(iii) Many of the girls became teachers to further educate the nation. A number of them became doctors. Anandibai Joshi was the first woman doctor in India.

(iv) The women started participating in votes and movements that would arise so the women could claim their legal rights.

(v) After the Widow Remarriage Act and Child Marriage act. Law was passed, it gave the ~~women~~ women even more chances and opportunities for their upliftment, as they were not forced to perform practices like Sati and child marriage.

(vi) Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule opened more than thirty schools (35) to educate the women equally.