



GURU NANAK HR. SECONDARY SCHOOL

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4 Pages

60159

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Class & Sec. 8 (A) Date 29/1/25 Subject Social Science

Total marks obtained

Name of Invigilator.....

Sign. of Invigilator

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Name of Examiner :

Sign. of Examiner

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START WRITING FROM BELOW

Answers

- Q1) The child marriage restraint act was passed to protect small children from losing their childhood at a young age. Before this act was passed most of the girls who were seven to ten years of age had to marry, this caused a big issue that most of the children had to force themselves to be responsible. This act was first passed in 1929 in which they introduced age limits for marriage that was 16 years of age in girls & 18 in boys. This was later changed to 18 years for girls & 22 years for boys in 2006.

- Q2) The Satya Shodhak - Samaj was founded by Jyoti Rao Phule in 1973 & Savitri b. This Samaj's main motive was to educate the lower caste & give them equal status. They believed that the caste system was rigid & unfair. To remove all this evil the Satya Shodhak samaj promoted education for both lower caste & women.
- Q3) Dr. Ambedkar was a child born in the lower caste, due to this he wasn't allowed to enter temples, recite the verses from the vedas or even be near the upper caste. When he grew up, he became a reformer fighting against the evils that he faced. With the temple entry movement he wanted to gain the right to entry to temple for the lower caste. He believed that everyone no matter of their caste should be given to devote / pray to god. This at last finally created some conditions for the lower caste to worship God inside temples.

Q4) The knowledge of ancient texts helped the reformers to promote new laws as they proved to the

i) Many of the ancient texts included the things that people neglected or went against of.

ii) The ancient Hindu texts included on how people should be treated on their worth & that everyone has a equal right to devote to God.

iii) This helped many of the reformers as people now started to believe in them & realize their mistakes.

iv) This also proved on women's right & their education which helped them to raise their opinions & fight against the evils of the society.

85) After years of struggle & facing the evils of society. Many of the women started to fight with the reformers.

i) Pandita Ramabai was a Sanskrit Scholar that fought against the oppressive orthodox elements of the Hindu religion.

ii) Ananadi bai Joshi was also a reformer & the first ever Indian woman doctor. She wanted the women to get right of education.

iii) Savitribai, the wife of Jyoti Phule helped in the Satya Shodhak - Samaj & for lower caste people to be treated equally & she opened school for girls in Pune in 1845.

iv) The ^{Begum} Khan of Bhopal, Begum Rokeya saratree Hussain also played a major role for the education of women in the eastern side of India & opened schools in Aligarh.

v) Tara bai ^{Shinde} ~~Singh~~ also helped in women's education & treatment and helped by publishing a book "Strree prajapush di tilna" ⁱⁿ