

QB365 - Question Bank Software

Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century - Study Materials

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

- 1) What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
(a) Arya Samaj(b) Brahmo Samaj(c) Prarthana Samaj(d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
- 2) Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
(a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar(b) Raja Rammohan Roy(c) Annie Besant(d) Jyotiba Phule
- 3) Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the _____ in 1828.
 (a) Arya Samaj**(b) Brahmo Samaj**(c) Prarthana Samaj(d) Ramakrishna Mission
- 4) _____ carried on the work of Ram Mohan Roy after his death.
 (a) Keshab Chandra Sen (b) Ishwar Candra Vidyasagar (c) M.G. Ranade **(d) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore**
- 5) The reform movement similar to Brahmo Samaj founded in Bombay in 1876 was _____
 (a) Arya Samaj**(b) Prarthana Samaj**(c) Deoband movement(d) Aligarh movement

2 Marks

- 6) Assess the role of Ayyankali in fighting for the cause of "untouchables."
Answer : (i) The strident campaigns of Ayyankali (1863-1941) in the context of larger political and economic changes ushered in tremendous social changes, especially in the caste structure.
 (ii) Ayyankali challenged many caste conventions such as clothing style; he wore clothes associated with upper castes that were prohibited for lower castes. He rode on an ox-cart challenging the 'ban' on untouchables from accessing public roads used by caste Hindus.
- 7) Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.
Answer : (i) Jyotiba Phule opened the first school for "untouchables" in 1852 in Poona.
 (ii) He launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to self-respect and ambition.
 (iii) Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus.
 (iv) Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
 (v) Jyotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.
- 8) What was the impact of IyotheeThassar's visit to SriLanka?
Answer : (i) Iyothee Thassar went to Sri Lanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism. In the same year, he founded the Sakya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the

rational religious philosophy through Buddhist religion.

(ii) He argued that the so-called untouchables were originally Buddhists who were stigmatized by Brahminism.

9) Who were Parsis?

Answer : The Zoroastrians who had fled from Iran in the tenth century in the face of religious persecution.

10) Who founded the Nirankari Movement and what were his teachings?

Answer : (i) Baba Dayal Das was the founder of the Nirankari Movement.

(ii) Stressed the worship of God as Nirankar (formless). Rejection of idols, rejection of rituals associated with idolatry, reverence for the authority of Guru Nanak and of the Adi Granth formed the essence of his teachings. He reiterated the prohibition on meat-eating, and liquor consumption.

Fill in the blanks

11) _____ brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.

Narayana Guru and Ayyankali

12) Oru paisa Tamilan was started by _____

Iyothee Thassar

13) _____ supported the Introduction of English language and Western Sciences in schools and colleges.

Raja Rammohan Roy

14) The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame _____ and Colonel _____

H.P. Blavatsky and H.S. Olcott

15) Narayana Guru established a grand temple at _____ and dedicated it to all.

Aruvipuram

Match the following

16) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar

Widows Remarriage Reform Act

17) Debendranath

Adi Bramo Samaj

18) R. C. Bhandarkar

Prarthana Samaj

19) Swami Shraddahananda

Gurukulas

20) Fatwa

Religious decree

Assertion and reason

21) **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows

Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage

a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion

b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

c) Both are wrong

d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

Answer : a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion

Correct the Statement

- 22) i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged interdining and inter-caste marriage
 iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
 iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
- a) i) is correct
 b) ii) is correct
 c) i) and ii) are correct
 d) iii) and iv) are correct

Answer : c) i) and ii) are correct

- 23) i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
 ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission
 iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal
- a) i) is correct
 b) i) and ii) are correct
 c) iii) is correct
 d) iv) alone correct

Answer : a) i) is correct

5 Marks

- 24) Compare and contrast the contributions of Revivalist Movements with that of Reform Movements.

Answer : (i) Revivalism is a tendency or desire to revive a former custom or practice. Some major revivalist movements in India were Arya Samaj, Deoband movement, Ramakrishna Mission, etc.

(ii) Religious movements had become associated with religious belief and so most of them were of a religious character. Eg. Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj.

(iii) Revivalism believed that western thinking and missionary propaganda would ruin Indian culture and ethos and thus there was a need to protect the religion.

(iv) But all of them wanted to change the status quo in the society where in several deformities had crept in. All of them attacked inhuman practices such as Sati, female infanticide, child marriage, etc. along with complex rituals.

(v) Both attacked Bigotry, Superstition and the hold of the Priestly class. They worked for abolition of castes, untouchability, purdah system social equalities and illiteracy.

(vi) The only difference is the degree to which it relied on tradition or reason and conscience.

- 25) Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

Answer : (i) The urgent need for social religious reform that began to manifest itself from the early decades of the 19th century arose in response to the contact with western culture and education.

(ii) The weakness and decay of Indian society was evident to educated Indians who started to work systematically for their removal.

(iii) They were no longer willing to accept the traditions, beliefs, and practices of Hindu society simply because they had been observed for centuries.

(iv) The condition of women in the society was the worst of all. It wasn't that the women in west were led by enlightened rulers, But in India, they were abandoned, burnt alive, killed as soon as born and married as a child. Understanding this situation and a need to have an immediate response to alleviate the pain and suffering of women was the reason for the Reform movement. This was to be done by middle class men only.

26) Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.

Answer : Ramakrishna (1836-86), emphasised the spiritual union with God through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.

He declared that the manifestations of the divine mother were infinite. In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which, if practiced, would lead to salvation. He said, "[iva is Siva" (all living beings are God).

Ramakrishna Mission

(i) Ramakrishna's primary achievement was his ability to attract educated youth who were dissatisfied with the rational orientation of religious reform organizations such as the Brahmo Samaj.

(ii) After his death, Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission which did not restrict itself to religious activities but was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care and relief in times of calamities.

Swami Vivekananda

(i) Swami Vivekananda, was dissatisfied with conventional philosophical positions and practices, and advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity and attacked the tendency to defend every institution simply because it was connected with religion.

(ii) He emphasized a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.

(iii) His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievements of the West.

(iv) He became famous for his addresses' on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

27) Write an essay on the role played by the 19th-century reformers towards the cause of Women.

Answer : Rajaram Mohan Roy

(i) At the beginning of 19th century, India was plagued by various social evils such as Sati, Caste system, Religious superstitions, etc.

(ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first person who recognized these inhuman practices and decided to fight against the same.

(iii) He is considered the 'Architect of Indian renaissance' and 'Father of Modern India'.

(iv) He is still remembered for his relentless efforts to abolish the practice of Sati.

(v) His work and efforts gave the first touch of. modern ideas for India which was reeling under the dual burden of Age-old social ills and British exploitation.

Swami Dayananda Saraswati

He was the great believer in the teachings of Vedas. He argued against all wrong things being propagated in the name of Hinduism. He supported and advocated women's right to education and equal social status. He campaigned against untouchability and child marriage.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

He was a very courageous social reformer. He worked towards the upliftment of the status of women. He supported widow remarriage. He argued against polygamy and child marriage.

Jyotiba Govindrao Phule

His foremost work was in the field of women's education. To fulfill his ideals he opened a school for girls in 1848 the first ever girls school in the country. He also supported widow remarriage and was against child marriage.

28) Give an account of Narayana Guru's life and teachings.

Answer : (i) Born to poor parents in Kerala, Narayana Guru (1854-1928) evolved into a poet and scholar in Malayalam, Tamil, and Sanskrit.

(ii) In his days the people of depressed classes had no access to temples, streets, public tanks and wells, and educational institutions. (iii) Men and women belonging to lower castes were not allowed to wear the upper garments.

(iv) Disturbed by the terrible caste tyranny, that the lower caste people suffered, he dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the oppressed.

(v) He set up the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, an organization to work for the uplift of the 'depressed classes'.

(vi) He established a grand temple at Aruvipuram and dedicated it to all.

(vii) His movement inspired a radical transformation of Kerala society, especially among the Ezhavas.

(viii) Thinkers and writers such as Kumaran Asan and Dr. Palpu were influenced by his ideas and carried forward the movement.

8 Marks

29) Aligarh Movement.

i) What is the main aim of this Movement?

ii) Who is considered the soul of this Movement?

iii) Why were English books translated into Urdu?

iv) Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University?

Answer : i) What is the main aim of this Movement?

To accept modern education and help Indian Muslim community to go on the path of progress.

ii) Who is considered the soul of this Movement?

Sayyid Ahmed Khan

iii) Why were English books translated into Urdu?

(i) Sayyid Ahmed Khan wanted Muslims to accept Western science and take up government services.

(ii) He founded a scientific society and translated many English books, especially science books into Urdu.

iv) Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University?

Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college.

30) Ramalinga Adigal.

i) What is Jeevakarunya?

ii) What are the Songs of Grace?

iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?

iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

Answer : i) What is Jeevakarunya?

Ramalinga Adigal showed compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants is called jeevakarunya. He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865

ii) What are the Songs of Grace?

Thiruvavutpa

iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?

The Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam aimed to eliminate the caste system.

According to this, the prime aspects of human life should be love with charity and divine practice. Ramalinga Adigal established a free feeding house at Vadalur to feed people of all caste.

iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

Vadalur.

31) Deoband Movement.

i) Who were the organizers of this Movement?

ii) What were the two main objectives of the Movement?

iii) Who founded the school at Deoband?.

iv) Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?

Answer : i) Who were the organizers of this Movement?

Orthodox Muslim Ulema

ii) What were the two main objectives of the Movement?

Propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and the Hadith as well as encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign and un-Islamic elements.

iii) Who founded the school at Deoband?

The Ulema under the leadership of Muhammad Qasim Wanotavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangotri (1828-1905) founded the school at Deoband.

iv) Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?

Against Syed Ahmed Khan's Organisation called "The United Patriotic Association" and "The Muhammeden Anglo-Oriental Association:"

32) Iyothee Thassar

(a) What languages was Iyothee Thassar fluent in?

(b) What were the movement and magazine started by Iyothee Thassar and John Rathinam called?

(c) What according to him would liberate the people?

(d) How did he consider the 'Untouchables'?

Answer : (a) What languages was Iyothee Thassar fluent in?

He was fluent in Tamil, English, Sanskrit and Pali languages.

(b) What were the movement and magazine started by Iyothee Thassar and John Rathinam called?

In 1882, John Rathinam and Iyothee Thassar established a movement called, Dravida Kazhagam and launched a magazine called Dravida Pandian in 1885.

(c) What according to him would liberate the people?

He stated that the revival of Buddhism could liberate the people from the evil of caste

that afflicted the Hindu society.

(d) How did he consider the 'Untouchables'?

He called the "untouchables" Sathi Petham Atra Dravidar (Casteless Dravidians) and urged them to register as casteless Dravidians in the Census.

