



Practice Worksheet on Social Reform Movements in India

Generated for Shagun verma - Based on resource uploaded by user.

[Generate one yourself at LitGrades](#)

Subject: History

Date: 1/14/2025

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the practice of 'Sati' and the different perspectives on it.
2. How did reformers use ancient texts to justify their calls for social reform?
3. Discuss the challenges and resistance faced in the movement for widow remarriage.
4. Explain the obstacles faced in establishing schools for girls in the 19th century.
5. Highlight the roles of Raja Rammohun Roy and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar in social reforms.
6. Describe the system of caste inequality in India.

7. Explain Jyotirao Phule's criticism of the caste system and Aryan invasion theory.
8. Explain the objectives and impact of the temple entry movement.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was 'Sati'?

- a) A form of marriage
- b) The practice of a widow burning herself on her husband's pyre
- c) A type of religious ceremony
- d) A form of social gathering

2. How did reformers utilize ancient texts in their arguments for change?

- a) They opposed all social reforms
- b) They used ancient scriptures to support their arguments
- c) They promoted violence
- d) They were against women's education

3. In which year was the law permitting widow remarriage passed?

- a) 1856
- b) 1829
- c) 1929
- d) 1729

4. What were the initial challenges faced in establishing schools for girls in India?

- a) They were widely accepted
- b) They faced resistance due to safety concerns and challenges to traditional gender roles
- c) They immediately improved the education of girls

d) They led to an increase in child marriages

5. What was Jyotirao Phule's main argument regarding the caste system?

- a) He opposed the concept of caste
- b) He challenged the Aryan invasion theory
- c) He was a supporter of Sati
- d) He promoted child marriage

6. What was the primary goal of the temple entry movement?

- a) Religious tolerance
- b) Temple entry for lower castes
- c) Promoting child marriage
- d) Encouraging Sati

7. What was the stance of Jyotirao Phule and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker regarding the national movement?

- a) They fully supported the national movement
- b) They criticized certain aspects of the national movement
- c) They had no involvement with the national movement
- d) They led the national movement

8. What was the Child Marriage Restraint Act?

- a) A law against Sati
- b) A law against the caste system
- c) A law to prevent child marriage
- d) A law promoting widow remarriage

Answer Key

Long Answer Questions - Expected Responses

1. Explain the practice of 'Sati' and the different perspectives on it.

Expected Answer: The practice of sati involved a widow immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre. It was seen as a sign of devotion but also criticized for its cruelty.

2. How did reformers use ancient texts to justify their calls for social reform?

Expected Answer: Reformers utilized ancient texts to support their arguments for change, demonstrating that traditional practices weren't always consistent with early interpretations.

3. Discuss the challenges and resistance faced in the movement for widow remarriage.

Expected Answer: Widow remarriage faced significant opposition from conservative groups who viewed it as violating tradition and social norms.

4. Explain the obstacles faced in establishing schools for girls in the 19th century.

Expected Answer: Early efforts to establish girls' schools faced resistance due to concerns about girls' safety and the disruption of traditional roles.

5. Highlight the roles of Raja Rammohun Roy and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar in social reforms.

Expected Answer: Raja Rammohun Roy and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar are notable figures in the social reform movement, known for their contributions in various aspects of women's rights and education.

6. Describe the system of caste inequality in India.

Expected Answer: Caste inequality in India involved a rigid social hierarchy where upper castes enjoyed privileges and power while lower castes faced discrimination and limited opportunities.

7. Explain Jyotirao Phule's criticism of the caste system and Aryan invasion theory.

Expected Answer: Jyotirao Phule, a prominent social reformer, advocated against the dominance of upper-castes, and criticized the Aryan invasion theory, arguing for the recognition of indigenous people's rights.

8. Explain the objectives and impact of the temple entry movement.

Expected Answer: The temple entry movement aimed to challenge caste discrimination by allowing lower-caste individuals access to temples, previously forbidden to them.

Multiple Choice Questions - Correct Answers

1. What was 'Sati'?

Correct Answer: The practice of a widow burning herself on her husband's pyre

2. How did reformers utilize ancient texts in their arguments for change?

Correct Answer: They used ancient scriptures to support their arguments

3. In which year was the law permitting widow remarriage passed?

Correct Answer: 1856

4. What were the initial challenges faced in establishing schools for girls in India?

Correct Answer: They faced resistance due to safety concerns and challenges to traditional gender roles

5. What was Jyotirao Phule's main argument regarding the caste system?

Correct Answer: He challenged the Aryan invasion theory

6. What was the primary goal of the temple entry movement?

Correct Answer: Temple entry for lower castes

7. What was the stance of Jyotirao Phule and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker regarding the national movement?

Correct Answer: They criticized certain aspects of the national movement

8. What was the Child Marriage Restraint Act?

Correct Answer: A law to prevent child marriage