

## CLASS - VIII

### Women caste and Reform (History)

#### Important terms and concepts

**Untouchability**-Practise of not allowing the downtrodden touch and upper caste or be touched by them.

**Sati**-practise of burnig of wife on her husband funeral pyre.

**Dalit**-Person belonging the family who has been performing jobs like scavenger ,shoes making etc.since ages .

**Harijan**-Name given to the untouchables by Mahtama Gandhi which mean children of god.

**Rama rajya** -kingdom of god on earth concepts given by Gandhiji

Female Infanticide -Practice of killing girl child

#### Timeline

**1772**-Birth of Raja ram Mohan Roy

**1802** -Passing the law banning female infanticide

**1830**-Raja Ram Mohan Roy Forms the Brahmo Samaj

**1829**-Law Banning practice of Sati pratha

**1856**-Passing Of Widow Remarriage act

**1929**-The child marriage restraint act was passed

**Answer the following question with the help of keywords.**

1. Who was founder of Brahmo Samaj ? Explain the role of his in reform of society. (rajaram mohan roy-wanted western education and equality to women-abolished evil practiced-satipratha)

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2. Explain three different reason why groups may be marginalized ?

(Economic changes -Forest policies -Political Force)

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3. Who are Adivasis ? what percent of adivasis are included in india population

(8 % of total population of India -500 different adivasis group in India )

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## I) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who supported the idea of self respect t movement?  
(i) Mumtaz Ali (ii) Periyar  
(iii) Rammohan Roy (iv) Pandita Ramabai
2. The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by  
(i) Dayanand Saraswati (ii) Periyar  
(iii) Jyoti Rao Phule (iv) Pandita Ramabai
3. The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by  
(i) Mumtaz Ali (ii) Periyar  
(iii) Jyoti Rao Phule (iv) B.R. Ambedkar
4. Ambedkar started the temple entry movement in the year  
(i) 1919 (ii) 1927  
(iii) 1929 (iv) 1939
5. Widow remarriage act was passed in the year?  
(i) 1826 (ii) 1856  
(iii) 1876 (iv) 1886
6. What is coolie ship?  
(i) Luggage lifter at railway platform (ii) A ship carried many Indians to Mauritius  
(iii) Association of coolies (iv) None of these
7. E.V. Ramaswamy was known by the name  
(i) Phule (iii) Vidya Sagar  
(ii) Periyar (iv) Dayanand Saraswati
8. Which was not the prominent reformer advocating the widow remarriage?  
(i) Veerasalingam Pantulu- Telugu speaking reformer (ii) Dayanand Saraswati  
(iii) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar (iv) Rammohan Roy
9. During which period did Ambedkar lead three temple entry movement?  
(i) 1900-1927 (ii) 1935-1940  
(iii) 1927-1935 (iv) 1940-1945
- 10) Prarthna Samaj was founded by?  
a) H.L.V. Derozio b) Swami Vivekananda  
c) R.G. Bhandarkar d) Raja Ram mohan Roy
- 11) Who was the founder of brahmo samaj?  
a) Raja ram mohan roy c) bankim Chandra chatterji  
b) keshav Chandra sen d) dwarkanath tagor

12. which Indian leader gave the slogan "india for Indians"?
- a. gopal Krishna gokhale  
b. Raja ram mohan roy  
c. syed ahmed khan  
d. swami dayanand.
13. who was the most important socio- religious reformer of the muslims in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- a. syed ahmed khan  
b. Muhammad iqbal  
c. maqsud ali  
d. mohammad ali Jinnah
14. which organization did the jains form?
- a. a political organization  
b. maha mandal  
c. shudhi samaj  
d. bramho samaj
15. In which Indian state was the parthna samaj most popular?"
- a. punjab  
b. maharashtra  
c. bihar  
d. bengal

#### II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. The practice of sati was abolished in AD 1829, largely due to the efforts of raja ram mohan roy.
2. The shuddhi movement was started by ishwar Chandra vidyasagar.
3. The reform movements first started in Bengal and then spread to other parts of India
4. Ramabai ranadawas a reformer of northern india.
5. The sharada act of AD 1929 was aimed at discouraging child marriage

#### III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

##### A

1. Swami Dayanand
2. Madam Blavatsky
3. Sir Syed Ahmed
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
5. Annie Besant

##### B

- a) Home rule
- b) Brahmo samaj
- c) Theosophical society
- d) Arya samaj
- e) Aligarh movement

#### IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. Two hundred years ago, most children were married off at an \_\_\_\_\_ age.

## Understanding Marginalization

### Important terms and concepts

**Marginalization** -It signifies the exclusion of some community from the main the main stream

**Adivasis** -Is the term signifies the communities who are the original ion habitant of forest land and hilly region with their own culture and practices

**Displaced**-a practice in which people are force to leave the place due to big development project like mining or construction of dam

**Ghettoisation**-An area where a particular minority live in large number is known as ghetto and the process which signifies the position is called Ghettoisation.

### Write True/ False

- 1.25% of the muslim children in the age group 14 years have either not enrolled in school or have dropped out .....
- 2.The concept of minorities does not focus on the issue of power sharing .....
- 3.The constitution protect protects the adivasis against any discrimination.....
- 4.There are less than 300 adivasis group in India .....

### Answer the following question with the help of keywords.

- 1.Give reasons why muslims are marginalized groeupin India .  
(Right to equality-justice -avoid discrimination by majority -  
Minority group -literacy rate -public employment)

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2-Why were girls not sent the school?

(Prada pratha- negligence of domestic work -male dominating society )

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3-Why did Jyotirao Phule dedicated his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free the American slaves ?

(American fought for slave salvation - social equality)

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## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) Around \_\_\_\_\_ percent of India's population is Adivasi.  
a) 10  
b) 12  
c) 8  
d) 20
- 2) Which of these are regarded as Adivasi area?  
a) Jamshedpur  
b) Rourkela  
c) Bokaro  
d) all of these
- 3) Adivasi societies are also distinctive because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) There is often long chain of hierarchy among them  
b) There is often very little hierarchy among them  
c) They have been the kings in ancient times
- 4) Jagannath cult belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Orissa  
b) Bengal  
c) Assam  
d) Maharashtra
- 5) To which religion, substantial numbers of Adivasi were converted during the nineteenth century?  
a) Hinduism  
b) Christianity  
c) Muslims  
d) Sikhism
- 6) The image of adivasi is totally taken as:  
a) Strong communities  
b) Marginal and powerless communities  
c) Politically powerful communities  
d) None of these
- 7) The condition when minorities are forced to live on the \_\_\_\_\_ margins of economic and social development is known as:  
a) malnutrition  
b) marginalization  
c) displacement  
d) all of these
- 8) The institution which provides education to the students of the muslim group is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) School  
b) coaching institutes  
c) Madrasahs  
d) Collage
- 9) Where do Adivasis live?  
a) Forests  
b) Kuccha house  
c) Colonies  
d) None of these
- 10) Where do Adivasis come from?  
a) Western U.P  
b) Chhotanagpur Plateau  
c) Bihar  
d) Maharashtra

### III. SAY TRUE OR FALSE.

1. About seven and half percent seats are reserved for the scheduled caste.
2. According to the census of 2001, the number of the scheduled tribes was 84.33m.
3. Articles 29 and 30 deal with safeguarding the rights of the minorities
4. The sachar committee looked into the grievances of the muslims.

### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

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|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Scheduled castes | 166.64 millions.        |
| 2. scheduled tribes | practice of segregation |
| 3. Minorities       | 84.33 millions          |
| 4. Untouchability   | 189.4 millions          |

### II. VERY SHORT ANSWERS

- 1) Define (a) hierarchy (b) Militarized (c) Ghettoisation

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- 2) Who are called the displaced? Give one example from the chapter.

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- 3) Why are Adivasis becoming increasingly marginalized?

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- 4) Why do you think that the minorities should be protected under constitution?

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