

Question bank

HISTORY

Chapter-7 – Women, caste and reform

QUESTIONS

1. What changes were sought by social reformers in Indian society?
2. How did social reformers aim to improve the lives of marginalized groups?
3. Why was reform necessary in traditional Indian society?
4. Who were the key figures driving social change during this period?
5. What were the main challenges faced by social reformers?
6. How were widows treated in traditional Indian society?
7. What reforms were introduced to improve the condition of widows?
8. Who were the prominent advocates for widow remarriage?
9. How did the Widow Remarriage Act impact society?
10. What obstacles did widows face in remarriage?
11. When did girls start attending school in India?
12. Why was education for girls initially opposed?
13. What were the challenges faced by girls in accessing education?
14. Who were the pioneers in promoting girls' education?
15. How did education for girls change society?
16. Who were the women writers advocating for women's rights?
17. What topics did women writers focus on?
18. How did women writers contribute to the women's movement?
19. What were the challenges faced by women writers?
20. How did women's writings influence society?
21. Who was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?
22. What reforms did Vidyasagar advocate for?
23. How did Vidyasagar contribute to education reform?
24. What were Vidyasagar's views on widow remarriage?
25. What was Vidyasagar's impact on Indian society?
26. Who was Pandita Ramabai?
27. What reforms did Pandita Ramabai champion?
28. How did Ramabai advocate for women's rights?
29. What was Ramabai's stance on caste discrimination?

30. What was Ramabai's contribution to education for women?
31. What role did caste play in Indian society?
32. How did social reformers address caste discrimination?
33. Who were the leaders of the caste reform movement?
34. What were the goals of the caste reform movement?
35. What were the challenges faced by caste reformers?
36. What were the demands for equality and justice during this period?
37. Who were the key figures advocating for equality?
38. How did demands for equality impact Indian society?
39. What obstacles did advocates of equality face?
40. What progress was made in achieving equality and justice?
41. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?
42. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?
43. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?
44. In the British period, what new opportunities opened up for people who came from castes that were regarded as "low"?
45. How did Jyotirao, and other reformer justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?
46. Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?
47. What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?
48. Why were Jyotirao Phule and Ramaswamy Naicker critical of the national movement? Did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?