

Women Caste and Reform (Important MCQs for class 8th)

Description

Answer the following questions:-

Q.1 What significant change occurred in the status of women over the past two hundred years in India?

- A) Women were restricted to household chores.
- B) Widows were prohibited from remarrying.
- C) Women's rights to education and property improved.
- D) Women were encouraged to practice Sati.

Answer: C) Women's rights to education and property improved.

Q.2 How did new forms of communication impact social reform in India?

- A) They limited the spread of ideas.
- B) They prevented discussions on social issues.
- C) They facilitated debates and discussions.
- D) They restricted access to knowledge.

Answer: C) They facilitated debates and discussions.

Q.3 Who founded the Brahmo Sabha, later known as the Brahmo Samaj?

- A) Raja Rammohun Roy
- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Swami Vivekananda
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Answer: A) Raja Rammohun Roy

Q.4 What strategy did Rammohun Roy and later reformers use to challenge harmful practices?

- A) They ignored ancient texts and relied solely on modern arguments.
- B) They emphasized the importance of maintaining traditional customs.
- C) They found verses or sentences in ancient texts to support their views.
- D) They relied on the support of colonial officials to enforce change.

Answer: C) They found verses or sentences in ancient texts to support their views.

Q.5 What significant reform did Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar advocate for in Indian society?

- A) Promotion of child labor in factories.
- B) Abolition of the caste system.
- C) Emphasis on traditional education methods.
- D) Permission for widows to remarry.

Answer: D) Permission for widows to remarry.

Q.6 How did Rammohun Roy challenge the practice of Sati?

- A) By encouraging women to participate in Sati rituals.
- B) By emphasizing the importance of Sati in ancient Indian texts.
- C) By publishing pamphlets and dialogues against Sati.
- D) By avoiding confrontation with traditionalists.

Answer: C) By publishing pamphlets and dialogues against Sati.

Q.7 Which of the following best describes the educational initiatives for women in the latter part of the 19th century?

- A) Women were primarily educated at home by liberal fathers or husbands, fearing the corrupting influence of public schools.
- B) Arya Samaj and Jyotirao Phule established schools for girls, encouraging education for women in Punjab and Maharashtra.
- C) Women in North India predominantly learned to read Arabic in aristocratic Muslim households.
- D) The orthodox opposed women's education, leading to limited access to formal education for women.

Answer: B) Arya Samaj and Jyotirao Phule established schools for girls, encouraging education for women in Punjab and Maharashtra.

Q.8 Who among the following played a notable role in promoting education among women, particularly founding a primary school for girls at Aligarh?

- A) Raja Rammohun Roy
- B) Pandita Ramabai
- C) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
- D) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Answer: C) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

Q.9 Which reformer specifically critiqued orthodox Hindu practices and established shelters for widows, advocating for greater equality for women across religious lines?

- A) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- C) Pandita Ramabai
- D) Tarabai Shinde

Answer: C) Pandita Ramabai

Q.10 What legislation was passed in 1929 to address the issue of child marriage in India?

- A) Child Protection Act
- B) Early Marriage Ban Act
- C) Child Marriage Restraint Act
- D) Child Rights and Marriage Act

Answer: C) Child Marriage Restraint Act

Multiple Choice Questions for class 8th

Q.11 Who translated an ancient Buddhist text that criticized caste?

- A) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- C) Raja Rammohun Roy

D) Pandita Ramabai

Answer: C) Raja Rammohun Roy

Q.12 Which organization was founded in Bombay in 1840, with the aim of abolishing caste?

A) Brahmo Samaj

B) Arya Samaj

C) Paramhans Mandali

D) Prarthana Samaj

Answer: C) Paramhans Mandali

Q.13 What was the primary objective of the Prarthana Samaj?

A) Advocating for widow remarriage

B) Working for the abolition of caste

C) Promoting spiritual equality of all castes

D) Fighting against child marriage

Answer: C) Promoting spiritual equality of all castes.

Q.14 What major change was made to the age limits for marriage through the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929

A) Men could marry at 18, and women at 16.

B) Men could marry at 21, and women at 18.

C) Men could marry at 20, and women at 17.

D) Men could marry at 25, and women at 20.

Answer: B) Men could marry at 21, and women at 18.

Q.15 Which reform association supported widow remarriage in the north during the second half of the nineteenth century?

A) Brahmo Samaj

B) Arya Samaj

C) Prarthana Samaj

D) Paramhans Mandali

Answer: B) Arya Samaj

Q.16 During the second half of the nineteenth century, which region saw the formation of an association advocating for widow remarriage?

- A) Bengal
- B) Madras Presidency
- C) Punjab
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B) Madras Presidency

Q.17 Which literary work is associated with Rashsundari Debi?

- A) "Anandamath"
- B) "Sultana's Dream"
- C) "Stripurushtulna"
- D) "Amar Jiban"

Answer: D) "Amar Jiban"

Q.18 Who among the following reformers reinterpreted verses from the Quran to advocate for women's education?

- A) Veerasalingam Pantulu
- B) Jyotirao Phule
- C) Mumtaz Ali
- D) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Answer: C) Mumtaz Ali

Q.19 Who is the author of the book "Stripurushtulna" (A Comparison between Women and Men), which criticizes the social differences between men and women?

- A) Tarabai Shinde
- B) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- C) Pandita Ramabai
- D) Jyotirao Phule

Answer: A) Tarabai Shinde

Q.20 Who was the 19th-century figure known for advocating widow remarriage in the Telugu-speaking areas of the Madras Presidency?

- A) Raja Rammohun Roy
- B) Veerasalingam Pantulu
- C) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- D) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Answer: B) Veerasalingam Pantulu.

Multiple Choice Questions for class 8th

Q.21 Why was Pandita Ramabai referred to as “Pandita”?

- A) Because she was a great scholar of Sanskrit
- B) Because she founded a widows' home at Poona
- C) Because she wrote a book on the lives of upper-caste Hindu women
- D) Because she supported women's education and rights

Answer: A) Because she was a great scholar of Sanskrit

Q.22 What was the primary reason for the migration of poor people, especially from low castes, to cities and other locations?

- A) To escape from hard work in villages
- B) To find better educational opportunities
- C) To gain access to better healthcare facilities
- D) To escape the oppressive control of upper-caste landowners and the daily humiliation they faced

Answer: D) To escape the oppressive control of upper-caste landowners and the daily humiliation they faced

Q.23 Pandita Ramabai, known for her scholarship in Sanskrit, wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women. What was the name of her book?

- A) Stri Purush Dharam
- B) Samskara
- C) Stripurushtulna
- D) The High-Caste Hindu Woman

Answer: D) The High-Caste Hindu Woman

Q.24 During the First World War, why did traditional leather workers and shoemakers benefit financially?

- A) They received government subsidies for their work.
- B) There was a sudden decrease in demand for shoes.
- C) Caste prejudices led to them being the only ones willing to supply army shoes.
- D) They formed a union and demanded higher wages.

Answer: C) Caste prejudices led to them being the only ones willing to supply army shoes.

Q.25 Who founded the Satnami movement in Central India to improve the social status of leatherworkers?

- A) Haridas Thakur
- B) Ghasidas
- C) Shri Narayana Guru
- D) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B) Ghasidas

Q.26 What is the name of the book authored by Jyotirao Phule that criticizes the caste system and highlights the injustices faced by the lower castes?

- A) Annihilation of Caste
- B) The Untouchables: Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?
- C) Gulamgiri
- D) Satyarth Prakash

Answer: C) Gulamgiri

Q.27 Who proclaimed the statement: “oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu” (one caste, one religion, one god for humankind)?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Shri Narayana Guru
- D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: C) Shri Narayana Guru

Q.28 What job opportunities did the army offer to people from the Mahar community during the First World War?

- A) Teaching positions in army schools
- B) Leadership roles in the Mahar Regiment
- C) Manufacturing army shoes
- D) Serving as medical personnel

Answer: A) Teaching positions in army schools

Q.29 Who proposed the idea that Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination?

- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Jyotirao Phule
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: C) Jyotirao Phule

Q.30 Who emphasized the need for the reorganization of Hindu society based on the principles of equality and the absence of casteism?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Jyotirao Phule

Answer: C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Multiple Choice Questions for class 8th

Q.31 Which prominent leaders continued the movement for caste reform in the 20th century?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- D) Jyotirao Phule and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

Q.32 Who led the temple entry movement in India during the 1920s and 1930s to challenge caste prejudices?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Q.33 Which leader founded the Self Respect Movement and advocated for the liberation of untouchables from social inequality and religious authority?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)

Answer: D) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)

Q.34 What movement did Ambedkar initiate in 1927 to challenge caste prejudices within society?

- A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- B) Quit India Movement
- C) Temple Entry Movement
- D) Swadeshi Movement

Answer: C) Temple Entry Movement

Q.35 Who argued that the Aryans were foreigners who subjugated the indigenous people of the subcontinent?

- A) Swami Vivekananda
- B) Jyotirao Phule
- C) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
- D) Rammohun Roy

Answer: B) Jyotirao Phule

Q.36 What was the response of orthodox Hindu society to the challenges posed by lower-caste leaders?

- A) Formation of educational institutions for lower castes
- B) Establishment of organizations promoting inter-caste marriages
- C) Formation of associations like Sanatan Dharma Sabhas and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal
- D) Initiatives to abolish the caste system entirely

Answer: C) Formation of associations like Sanatan Dharma Sabhas and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal

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