

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

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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[Woman Caste and Reforms \(NCERT solutions\)](#)

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