

8th Social Science Lesson 8 Questions in English - History**8. Status of Women in India through the ages**

1. Which of the following puts limitations and restrictions on the liberty of women?
 - 1) New social practices
 - 2) New customs
 - 3) New Systems
 - a) 1, 3
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 1 alone
 - d) 2, 3
2. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The position of women was not uniform in all periods, differed with regional variations.
 - 2) In ancient India particularly early Vedic period women, enjoyed equal rights.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
3. In Which year Sati was abolished?
 - a) 1829
 - b) 1892
 - c) 1856
 - d) 1852
4. In Which year widow remarriage act was passed?
 - a) 1829
 - b) 1856
 - c) 1883
 - d) 1892
5. Assertion: Reformers started girls' schools in various parts of the country, Which brought significant changes in the lives of women
Reason: The reformers rightly realized that female education as an emancipating agent in eradicating social evils
 - a) A and R are correct and R explains A
 - b) A and R are correct
 - c) A and R are Wrong
 - d) A is correct and R is Wrong
6. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - 1) Until independence, there was no radical changes in the status of women
 - 2) In independent India, last few decades have witnessed the all round development of women.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
7. Which statement is incorrect regarding status of women in Ancient Period?
 - 1) In the ancient Indus civilization of India, evidences show the worship of the mother goddess.
 - 2) During later Vedic age witnessed a transitional development in the status of women restricting her role in the social life except in the performance of religious sacrifices.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None
8. During Which period Sati become popular?
 - a) Early Vedic period
 - b) Later Vedic period
 - c) Medieval period
 - d) None
9. Purdah system, child marriages, female infanticide evolved during____
 - a) Medieval Period
 - b) Early Vedic Period
 - c) British Period
 - d) Later Vedic period
10. Who among the following practised Jauhar?
 - a) Deccan Sultans
 - b) Delhi Sultans
 - c) Rajputs of Rajasthan
 - d) Pandyas of Madurai

11. Which Mughal emperor attempted to abolish sati?
- Babur
 - Humayun
 - Aurangzeb
 - Akbar
12. Which of the following statement is correct?
- The daughters of Rajput chiefs and Zamindars studied literature and philosophy
 - In medieval times, Women's education was not completely ignored, though no regular separate school seems to have existed
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
13. In Which year Calcutta Female Juvenile Society was setup?
- 1819
 - 1881
 - 1891
 - 1889
14. Bethune school was founded in_____
- Bombay
 - Calcutta
 - Madras
 - Delhi
15. Which among the following laid a great stress on the need for female education?
- Wood's Despatch
 - Macaulay Minutes
 - Hunter Commission
 - Pitts India Act
16. In Which year Hunter commission recommended to start primary schools for girls and teacher-training institution?
- 1884
 - 1882
 - 1784
 - 1893
17. Who among the following established a number of female schools in Poona?
- Pandita Rama bai
 - D.K. Karve
 - Charles Wood
 - J.E.D. Bethune
18. Lady Harding Medical College is situated in_____
- Bombay
 - Calcutta
 - Delhi
 - Madras
19. Which of the following was the reason for Female infanticide?
- Fear of not finding a suitable match for the girl child
 - To avoid economic burden
 - Family pride
 - All the above
20. Which of the following acts by company was/were against female infanticide?
- Regulating Act of 1802
 - Female Infanticide Act of 1870
 - Regulatory Act XXI of 1795
- 1, 2
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3
 - 2 alone
21. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Female foeticide is also an inhuman practice Which cuts across the caste, creed, class and regional boundaries.
 - In order to ban the female foeticide and sex-determination the central Government passed various Acts.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
22. What was the age prescribed by Akbar for marriage of girls and boys?
- 16, 14
 - 14, 16
 - 16, 18

- d) 18, 16
23. In Which year native marriage act was passed?
- 1872
 - 1846
 - 1827
 - 1887
24. Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarada's child Marriage Bill fixing the minimum marriageable age for Boys passed in_____
- 1930
 - 1940
 - 1999
 - 1956
25. Which of the following traveller visited Vijayanagar stated 'the inhabitants of this region marry as many wives as they please, Who are burnt with their dead husbands'?
- Niccolo Conti
 - Abdul Razzak
 - Ibn Batutaha
 - Zafar Khan
26. Who among the following is the brother of Raja Rammohan Roy Who died in 1811?
- Ishwar Chandra shah
 - Ram Vilas Paswan
 - Jagan Mohan Roy
 - Surentharnath Tagore
27. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Raja Rammohan Roy published his tracts in 1818-20, making the point that the rite of Sati was not enjoined by the Sastras
 - Orthodox Hindu opinion against the abolition was advocated by Radhakanta Deb, and Bhawani Charan Banerji
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
28. Who among the following took up the question of Sati, he found that the abolition had been recommended by the judges of the criminal courts?
- William Bentick
 - Dalhousie
 - Sir John Shore
 - William Hawkins
29. Which of the following statement is correct?
- The word Devadasi (Sanskrit) or Devar adiyal (Tamil) means "servant of God" dancing girl dedicated to the service of god in a temple.
 - Devadasi system was a social evil.
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone
 - 1, 2
 - None
30. Who was the first woman doctor in India?
- Sowjanya Kurvella
 - Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
 - Moovalur Ramamirdham
 - Dr. S. Dharmambal
31. In Which year Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar was nominated to the Tamil Nadu legislative Council?
- 1929
 - 1930
 - 1992
 - 1948
32. The Madras Devadasi Act was a law that was enacted on_____
- 19th October 1947
 - 9th October 1947
 - 9th October 1944
 - 19th October 1944
33. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Influenced by the ruthless attack of the movement led by Rammohan Roy the British government declared this act as "culpable Homicide"
 - Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord Dalhousie to declare the practice of Sati a punishable offence in 1829
- 1 alone
 - 2 alone

- c) 1, 2
d) None
34. Who submitted petitions to this effect to the Indian Legislative Council and to the passing of the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act?
a) Raja Rammohan Roy
b) Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
c) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
d) M.G. Ranade
35. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar's son Narayanachandra set an example to others by marrying a widow of his choice.
2) To promote female education, Vidhyasagar founded several girls' schools in the districts of Nadia, Midnapur, Hugli and Burdwan in Bengal
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
36. Which of the following is the journal of Kandukuri Veeresalingam?
a) The Hindu
b) Murasu
c) Viveka vardhani
d) Kesari
37. In Which year Kandukuri Veeresalingam opened first girls' school?
a) 1847
b) 1874
c) 1884
d) 1894
38. Who started the National Social Conference in 1887?
a) M.G. Ranade
b) B.M. Malabari
c) Dharmambal
d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
39. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
1) In Bombay presidency, M.G. Ranade and B.M. Malabari carried on the movement for the upliftment of women
2) In 1784, B.M. Malabari, a journalist, started a movement for the abolition of child marriage.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
40. Who among the following started the Servants of India Society?
a) M.G. Ranade
b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
c) Dr. Annie Besant
d) B.M. Malabari
41. Match the following
1) Brahma Samaj -I) 1875
2) Arya Samaj -II) 1867
3) Prarthana Samaj -III) 1828
a) III, II, I
b) II, I, III
c) I, II, III
d) III, I, II
42. Who opened Sarada Sadan (Home of Learning) for Hindu widows in Bombay?
a) Rukhmabai
b) Tarabai Shinde
c) Pandita Ramabai
d) Jijabai
43. Theosophical society in Chennai was established by____
a) Dr. Annie Besant
b) M.G. Ranade
c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
d) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
44. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) Dr. S. Dharmambal was another reformer Who was very much influenced by the ideas of Rajaji
2) 'Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar' raised her voice against Devadasi system along with Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar.

- a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
45. In memory of Whom government provide financial assistance to poor women for marriage?
a) Moovalur Ramamirdham
b) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
c) S. Dharmambal
d) All the above
46. Which of the following are correctly matched?
1) Rani Lakshmi Bhai – Jhansi
2) Velunachiyar – Dindugal
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
47. In Which year National Commission for women was setup?
a) 1986
b) 1992
c) 1999
d) 1995
48. Which Article of constitution guarantees equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work?
a) Article 13
b) Article 15
c) Article 14
d) Article 21
49. Which of the following statement is correct?
1) The National policy for empowerment of women was passed under the National Policy on Education (1986), new programme was launched called Mahila Samakhya
2) Reservation of 33 percent to women envisaged an improvement in the socio-political status of women.
a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None
50. Match the following correctly
1) The Sharda Act,1930 - I) Female infanticide was declared illegal
2) Bengal regulation of XXI, 1804 II) Child Marriage was prohibited
3) The Native Marriage Act, 1872 III) age of marriage was raised for boys and girls
a) III, II, I
b) III, I, II
c) II, III, I
d) I, III, II