



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth. shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-8th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 17.11.XX.

History

Women and reforms

Question 1.

How did Jyotirao, the reformer, justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?

Answer:

Jyotirao Phule, born in 1827, was the most vocal amongst the “Low-caste” leaders.

- He attacked the Brahmans’ claim of their superiority to others. He argued the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent.
- They defeated and subjugated the true children of the country and looked at the defeated population as inferior.
- According to Phule, the “upper” castes had no right to their land and power. In reality, the land belonged to the so-called low castes.
- Phule opined that there existed a golden age when warrior-peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fairways.
- He proposed that the Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras (untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination.

- The Satyashodhak Samaj association founded by Phule propagated caste equality.

Question 2.

Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?

Answer:

Jyotirao Phule wrote a book in 1873. He named the book Gulamgiri meaning slavery. Some ten years before this, the American Civil War had been fought, leading to the end of slavery in America. Phule dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves. He did this in order to establish a link between the conditions of the lower castes in India and the black slaves in America.

Question 3.

What did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement?

Answer:

Ambedkar was born into a Mahar family. In childhood, he experienced various forms of caste prejudices in his everyday life.

- Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935.
- His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society.

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