

Q.10
10/8/21

Q1) What was the status of women in India in the 18th century?

Ans * Position of women in the society:

- Women were treated as objects.
- They should ~~keep~~ be kept inside the house.
- Women did not have the right to inherit their father's property.

* Limited access to education:

- Women were discouraged from attending schools and colleges.

* Child marriage:

- Girls were married off at a very young age, sometimes when they were just 5 or 6 years old.

- They became mothers when they were barely 15 or 16, when they were neither physically nor emotionally ready for marriage or motherhood.

* The plight of widows:

- ~~They~~ Their heads were shaven. They were forced to wear only white clothes, they were allowed to eat only bland vegetarian food.
- They were treated as outcasts and often sent away to temple cities like Bikaner and Benaras to fend for themselves.

* Sati

The practice of sati (the burning alive of women on the funeral pyre of their husbands) had become common in many parts of India.

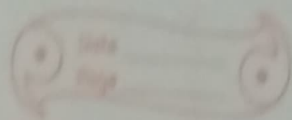
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* Female infanticide

The birth of a girl child was seen as a curse in many parts of India, &

Many female infants died of neglect, while some were deliberately killed.

C10
17/8/21



① Which Act was Ishwari Chandra Vidyasagar instrumental in getting passed?

Ans.

Widow Remarriage act of 1856

② Vidyasagar along with John Bethune started institutions for women's education in Calcutta.

③ Who started Arya Samaj? What was its aim?

Ans.

Dayanand Saraswati. Arya Samaj aimed at reviving society

④

~~what~~ along vedic lines.

④ Who started D.A.V School and what was its aim?

Ans.

The followers of Swami Dayanand Saraswati started D.A.V Schools and the aim was to provide an education that was both scientific and spiritual, in many parts of the country.