

Name: _____ Date: _____

Women, Caste and Reform

Q1. Who were Shudras?

Ans. _____

Q2. Who were Ati Shudras?

Ans. _____

Q3. Who were known as Vaishyas?

Ans. _____

Q4. What was the Satyashodhak Samaj? Who had founded it?

Ans. _____

Q5. Who was Mumtaz Ali?

Ans. _____

Q6. Why do people view leather workers with contempt?

Ans. _____

Q7. How did reformers bring changes in society?

Ans. _____

Women, Caste and Reform

Q1. Who were Shudras?

Ans. They belong to labouring castes.

Q2. Who were Ati Shudras?

Ans. They were untouchables.

Q3. Who were known as Vaishyas?

Ans. Traders and moneylenders often were known as Vaishyas.

Q4. What was the Satyashodhak Samaj? Who had founded it?

Ans. The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association Phule founded, propagated caste equality.

Q5. Who was Mumtaz Ali?

Ans. Mumtaz Ali was a social reformer who reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education.

Q6. Why do people view leather workers with contempt?

Ans. Leatherworkers have been traditionally held in contempt since they work with dead animals which are seen as dirty and polluting.

Q7. How did reformers bring changes in society?

Ans. Reformers bring changes in society by persuading people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life.