

**Q2. When & by whom was the Brahmo Samaj founded? What were the main principles of the Brahmo Samaj ?**

Ans. Brahmo Samaj was founded by the first great socio-religious reformer of 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1830. He is also called father of Indian Renaissance and the first modern, Because of his ideas and pioneering work in the field of socio-religious reforms The main principles of the Brahmo Samaj were :

1. Brahmo Samaj advocated belief in a universal religion based on the worship of one supreme God.
2. Brahmo Samaj opposed idol worship, useless rites and rituals & costly. Sacrifices.
3. Brahmo Samaj condemned blind faith & superstitions.
4. Brahmo Samaj advocated equality & brotherhood of all men.
5. Brahmo Samaj opposed Sati practice, female infanticide, child marriage and polygamy.

**Q.5 What was the attitude of Keshab Chandra Sen towards the caste system & the position of women in society ?**

Ans. Keshab Chandra Sen carried out the work of social reform started by the Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He founded Brahmo Samaj of India after the split occurred in the Brahmo Samaj in 1866. He was a radical Brahmo Samajist.

**ATTITUDE TOWARDS CASTE SYSTEM.**

Keshab Chandra was against the caste system. \*He, with other members started sharing their food & drink with so called lower castes. Thus he opposed the caste rigidity and worked to condemn it from the society.

**ATTITUDE TOWARDS POSITION OF WOMEN.**

Keshab Chandra Sen worked for the upliftment of women. He opposed purdah system for women and supported intercaste marriages and widow remarriages vehemently. He supported female education & opposed polygamy. Thus he worked very hard for the improvement position of women in the society.

**Q.6 Who was the founder of Arya Samaj & what were its activities?**

Ans. The founder of Arya Samaj was Swami Dayanand Saraswati. He was born in 1824 & his real name was Mool Shanker. He became a rebel by rejecting idol worship. He left home in search of true knowledge, which he found in the Vedas.

In 1875, Swami Dayanand founded Arya Samaj at Mumbai to spread his ideas of social religious reforms. He discarded caste system . He preached social equality. He opposed untouchability. Through

the SHUDDHI movement, he brought back to Hinduism thousands of people who had embraced Islam or Christianity. He opposed child marriage, dowry system and purdah system for women. He favoured widow remarriage female education & respectable status of women in society.

**Q.7 What was the contribution of Arya Samaj to the spread of education in India?**

Ans. Arya Samaj opened hundred of schools & colleges for both boys and girls, which are known as D.A.V ( Dayanand Anglovedic ) Institutions. The disciples were taught in both Hindi and English languages on modern lines. Some followers of Swami Dayanand started Gurukul Kangri at Hardwar in order to revive the Gurukul system of education on the pattern of ancient Ashrams.

**Q.9. What were the main activities of Ramakrishna Mission?**

Ans. Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1896 in order to propagate the ideas of his Guru , Ramakrishna Paramhansa.

The Mission started schools, colleges hospitals, orphanages & organized relief work to serve the common people. It preached humanism, respect & love for all people. It also advocated unity & oneness of all religions. The Mission's motto was " The best way to serve God is to serve mankind".

**Q.10 What was the contribution of Vivekananda to the awakening of the Indian people?**

Ans. Swami Vivekananda was a great disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa. He studied Indian & Western Philosophies deeply. His mind was very disturbed when he saw poverty degradation, misery & suffering of the people in the country. He wanted to awaken his countrymen through self confidence & self respect. He thought Indians are themselves responsible for their misery. Thus he worked hard to solve their problems. He was against caste system & spoke openly & freely against it. He asked the people to cultivate the spirit of free thinking liberty & equality. Thus being a patriot, he tried his best to inspire people for their mother land.

**Q.11 What was the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in the spread of education & awakening of the Muslims?**

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was an ardent social religious reformer amongst the Muslims in India. He was born in a rich family of Delhi & was a scholar of Arabic & Persian. He worked for the depressed & backward Muslims. He tried to strengthen his religion and culture.

Educational The Muslims kept themselves away from English education. He advocated English education for the regeneration of Muslims. He asked the Muslims to learn modern science. In 1864, Syed Ahmad Khan founded "Translation Society" at Aligarh. It published Urdu translation of English

books on science of other subjects. His greatest work was the opening of M.A.O ( Mohammedan Anglo-oriental ) college at Aligarh in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University. He advocated the removal of social prejudices such as purdah system, polygamy, easy divorce illiteracy amongst Muslim women, child marriage etc. Thus we can say he played an important role in awakening the Muslims.

**Q.13 Trace the history of educational policy of the British Govt. after 1853 ?**

Ans. After 1853, the British Govt. showed their intention of creating organized system of education, right from the primary to the university. For this purpose they established Public Instruction Departments in Provinces, foundation of universities in Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras & Mumbai and also allotment of Govt. aids to private schools & colleges.

They introduced Indian educational service as a new service. Many schools & colleges were established by private organizations. The Govt. control over education grew but the encouragement to the education at the primary level was not given during this period.

**Q.15 What were the new features of modern Indian literature?**

Ans. The spread of Western education gave an impetus to literary movement in India. From 19<sup>th</sup> century, literature in every modern Indian language began to grow. But, it was different from the earlier literature in content as well as style. The new features of modern Indian literature were:

- a) It was written in prose, while earlier was written in verse.
- b) New forms of literary expression such as novel, short story, drama in prose & essay developed now.
- c) The theme of literature was essentially humanistic, which stressed the ideals of freedom, equality & brotherhood.
- d) It tried to reconcile the ideals & wisdom of the East with that of West. Literature thus became a bridge between India and the world.
- e) This literature was closer to life, as it was more concerned with the life of the people, their problems, aspirations & struggles.
- f) Even the language of this was the real living & an easily understandable language.
- g) The 19<sup>th</sup> century literature became an important instrument of social reform & nationalism.

**Q.19 What were the major developments in the field of art in the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries ?**

Ans. There were so many development during 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century in the field of art. So many people came forward & tried to revive the classical Indian tradition of painting. The artist tried combination of Indian & western traditions. The school of painting which grew as a result of these efforts is known as Bengal school.

The Bengal school of Paintings, under Tagore, tried to revive classical Indian culture. Raja, Ravi Verma painted legends from epics & myths. Amrita shergil & Jaimini Roy expressed scenes & situations from every day life of the people in their paintings. Mandal Bose also painted scenes from contemporary life. They were also drawn towards the struggle for freedom & they made good paintings of this theme.

**Q.20 Describe the major landmarks in the growth of modern science in India ?**

Ans. With the spread of modern Western education many efforts were made in the growth of modern science. The major landmarks in this respect were :

- a) Departments dealing with different branches of science & technology were set up in universities & colleges.
- b) In 1876, Indian Association for the promotion of science was founded by Mahendralai Sircar.
- c) In 1920, the Indian Science congress was set up. This provided a common platform for Indian & foreign scientists to exchange their views & share their research work.

India produced some famous scientists like P. C. Roy, J. C. Bose, C. V. Raman, Satyen Bose, Birbal Sahni, S. Visvesvaraya, S. Ramaniyam & P.C. Mahalanobis etc. C.V. Raman was awarded the Noble prize in 1930 for his research in physics. .

Thus the growth of science was a part of general awakening of the Indian people.