



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 91 Modern India IV (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856

1. It provided legal safeguards against the loss of certain forms of inheritance for remarrying a Hindu widow.
2. Thomas Babington Macaulay drafted the act with the help of Rajaram Mohan Roy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856

- The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856 legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows on 16th July 1856.
- At the time of implementation of this Widow Remarriage Act 1856; the Governor-General of India was Lord Canning, the Act was drafted by Lord Dalhousie.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played a major role in the establishment of the act.
- The act provided legal safeguards to men who married widows.
- The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856 provided legal safeguards against the loss of certain forms of inheritance for remarrying a Hindu widow.
- The widow was authorized to forfeit any inheritance that she may have obtained from her deceased husband.
- The first widow remarriage that took place after the law was enforced took place on 7th December 1856 in north Calcutta.

2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Dharma Sabha

1. It was founded by Radhakanta Deb in Kolkata.
2. This society protested against the liberal and radical reforms of the society viz. abolition of Sati pratha,

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Dharma Sabha

- The Dharma Sabha in Kolkata was founded by Radhakanta Deb.
- The Dharma Sabha was a conservative Hindu society.
- This society protested against the liberal and radical reforms of the society viz. abolition of Sati pratha, etc.
- The Dharma Sabha campaigned against the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Prarthana Samaj

1. It is a Hindu reform society established by Atmaram Panduranga in 1867.
2. It opposed caste system, introduced of widow remarriage and abolition of child marriage

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Prarthana Samaj

- The Prarthana Samaj, a leading society for socio-religious reform was established on 31 March 1867 in Bombay by Atmaram Panduranga.
- The Samaj was different from the Brahmo Samaj of Bengal in that it was not as radical and took a cautious approach to the reformist programmes.
- The Prarthana Samaj never directly attacked the orthodox sections of society or Brahminical power.
- The Samaj was greatly influenced by the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj of Dayananda Saraswati, but it continued as an independent movement.
- Apart from Ranade, other important members of the Samaj included Sanskrit scholar Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and political leader Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Atmiya Sabha

1. It was formed by Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar.
2. The sabha discussed and debated monotheistic Hindu Vedantism.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

Atmiya Sabha

- In 1814, Raja Ram Mohan Roy formed Atmiya Sabha, it was a philosophical discussion circle.
- The main objective of the Sabha was conducting discussion and debate sessions on

monotheistic Hindu Vedantism.

- It was formed to initiate social and religious reforms in society.

5) Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about Harijan Sevak Sangh

1. Its parent organization was the All India Anti Untouchability League.
2. Its first president was Ghanshyam Das Birla and the secretary was Amritlal Takkar

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

Harijan Sevak Sangh

- Harijan Sevak Sangh was organized by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 as a part of his constructive program for the removal of untouchability.
- Its parent organization was the All India Anti Untouchability League founded by Mahatma Gandhi earlier on 30 September 1932.
- This was later renamed Harijan Sevak Sangh.
- Its first president was Ghanshyam Das Birla and the secretary was Amritlal Takkar.
- It still exists as a non - governmental organization working for the welfare of Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of the Depressed Class of India.

