

## Social & Religious Reform Movements

**Instructions:** Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Section: Bengal Renaissance & Brahmo Samaj

1. The "Father of Modern India" is:
  - a) **Raja Rammohan Roy**
  - b) Swami Vivekananda
  - c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - d) Dayanand Saraswati
2. Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in:
  - a) 1815
  - b) **1828**
  - c) 1830
  - d) 1850
3. Raja Rammohan Roy was instrumental in abolishing:
  - a) Child marriage
  - b) **Sati system**
  - c) Caste system
  - d) Untouchability
4. The Sati system was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in:
  - a) 1813
  - b) **1829**
  - c) 1856
  - d) 1872
5. Who founded the "Tattvabodhini Sabha" in 1839?
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - b) **Debendranath Tagore**
  - c) Keshub Chandra Sen
  - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
6. The Brahmo Samaj split in 1866 due to differences between:
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore
  - b) **Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen**
  - c) Keshub Chandra Sen and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - d) All of the above
7. Keshub Chandra Sen founded which organization in 1878?
  - a) Brahmo Samaj of India
  - b) **Naba Bidhan (New Dispensation)**
  - c) Prarthana Samaj
  - d) Indian Reform Association
8. The Indian Reform Association was founded by Keshub Chandra Sen in:
  - a) 1850
  - b) **1870**
  - c) 1880
  - d) 1890
9. Who founded the "Bharatvarshiya Brahmo Samaj"?
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - b) Debendranath Tagore

- c) **Keshub Chandra Sen**
- d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

### Section: Other Reform Movements in Bengal

10. Young Bengal Movement was founded by:
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - b) **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**
  - c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - d) Debendranath Tagore
11. Henry Derozio was a teacher at:
  - a) Calcutta University
  - b) **Hindu College, Calcutta**
  - c) Presidency College
  - d) Sanskrit College
12. The Young Bengal Movement was active during:
  - a) 1800-1810
  - b) **1820s-1830s**
  - c) 1850s-1860s
  - d) 1880s-1890s
13. Who founded the "Indian Association" in 1876?
  - a) **Surendranath Banerjee**
  - b) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - c) W.C. Bonnerjee
  - d) R.C. Dutt
14. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is best known for his efforts to:
  - a) Abolish Sati
  - b) **Promote widow remarriage**
  - c) Abolish child marriage
  - d) Promote English education
15. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was passed in:
  - a) 1829
  - b) **1856**
  - c) 1872
  - d) 1891
16. Who wrote "Barna Parichay"?
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - b) **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
  - c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt
  - d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
17. The "Bamabodhini Patrika" was published by:
  - a) **Keshab Chandra Sen**
  - b) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - c) Debendranath Tagore
  - d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

### Section: Maharashtra Reform Movements

18. The Paramahansa Mandali was founded in 1849 in:
  - a) Calcutta
  - b) **Bombay**
  - c) Madras
  - d) Pune
19. The Paramahansa Mandali worked for:
  - a) Political reforms

- b) **Abolition of caste**
- c) Promotion of English education
- d) Religious conversions
- 20.** The founder of Prarthana Samaj was:
  - a) M.G. Ranade
  - b) **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang**
  - c) R.G. Bhandarkar
  - d) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- 21.** The most prominent leader of Prarthana Samaj was:
  - a) **Justice M.G. Ranade**
  - b) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
  - c) R.G. Bhandarkar
  - d) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- 22.** Who founded the "Widow Remarriage Association" in 1861?
  - a) **D.K. Karve**
  - b) M.G. Ranade
  - c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
  - d) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- 23.** The "Satyashodhak Samaj" was founded by:
  - a) M.G. Ranade
  - b) **Jyotiba Phule**
  - c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
  - d) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- 24.** Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in:
  - a) 1849
  - b) **1873**
  - c) 1885
  - d) 1893
- 25.** Jyotiba Phule wrote which famous book?
  - a) Annihilation of Caste
  - b) **Gulamgiri (Slavery)**
  - c) The Indian War of Independence
  - d) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- 26.** Who was Savitribai Phule?
  - a) **Jyotiba Phule's wife and social reformer**
  - b) Sister of Jyotiba Phule
  - c) Daughter of Jyotiba Phule
  - d) Disciple of Jyotiba Phule
- 27.** The first school for girls in India was opened by:
  - a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - c) **Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule**
  - d) Keshub Chandra Sen

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#### Section: Arya Samaj & Sikh Reform

- 28.** The Arya Samaj was founded by:
  - a) Swami Vivekananda
  - b) **Dayanand Saraswati**
  - c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
  - d) Raja Rammohan Roy
- 29.** Arya Samaj was founded in:
  - a) 1828
  - b) **1875**

- c) 1885
- d) 1893
- 30.** Dayanand Saraswati's motto was:
  - a) Satyameva Jayate
  - b) **Back to the Vedas**
  - c) Om Tat Sat
  - d) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- 31.** Dayanand Saraswati wrote:
  - a) Gita Rahasya
  - b) **Satyarth Prakash**
  - c) India Divided
  - d) Discovery of India
- 32.** The "Shuddhi Movement" was started by:
  - a) **Arya Samaj**
  - b) Brahmo Samaj
  - c) Prarthana Samaj
  - d) Ramakrishna Mission
- 33.** The Singh Sabha Movement was started to reform:
  - a) Hindu society
  - b) **Sikh religion**
  - c) Muslim society
  - d) Parsi community
- 34.** The first Singh Sabha was founded in:
  - a) 1860
  - b) **1873**
  - c) 1880
  - d) 1890
- 35.** The "Akali Movement" was related to:
  - a) **Reform of Sikh Gurudwaras**
  - b) Political independence
  - c) Social reforms
  - d) Educational reforms

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#### Section: Ramakrishna Mission & Theosophical Society

- 36.** The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by:
  - a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
  - b) **Swami Vivekananda**
  - c) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - d) Dayanand Saraswati
- 37.** The Ramakrishna Mission was founded in:
  - a) 1885
  - b) **1897**
  - c) 1905
  - d) 1917
- 38.** Swami Vivekananda attended the World Parliament of Religions in:
  - a) London, 1895
  - b) **Chicago, 1893**
  - c) Paris, 1900
  - d) New York, 1899
- 39.** Swami Vivekananda founded the Belur Math in:
  - a) 1893
  - b) **1899**

c) 1905

d) 1917

**40.** The Theosophical Society was founded by:

a) Annie Besant

b) **Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott**

c) Swami Vivekananda

d) Dayanand Saraswati

**41.** The Theosophical Society was founded in:

a) 1828

b) 1875

c) **1875**

d) 1893

**42.** The Theosophical Society established its headquarters in:

a) Calcutta

b) Bombay

c) **Adyar (Madras)**

d) Delhi

**43.** Who became the President of Theosophical Society in 1907?

a) Madame Blavatsky

b) Colonel Olcott

c) **Annie Besant**

d) C.W. Leadbeater

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#### Section: Muslim Reform Movements

**44.** The Aligarh Movement was started by:

a) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

b) Aga Khan

c) Mohammad Iqbal

d) Shibli Nomani

**45.** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in:

a) 1857

b) **1875**

c) 1885

d) 1900

**46.** The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College later became:

a) Delhi University

b) **Aligarh Muslim University**

c) Osmania University

d) Jamia Millia Islamia

**47.** The "Deoband School" was founded by:

a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

b) **Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi**

c) Aga Khan

d) Shibli Nomani

**48.** The Deoband School was founded in:

a) 1857

b) **1866**

c) 1875

d) 1885

**49.** The "Ahmadiyya Movement" was founded by:

a) **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**

b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

c) Aga Khan

d) Shibli Nomani

**50.** The "Nadwat-ul-Ulema" was established in:

a) 1866

b) **1894**

c) 1906

d) 1919

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#### Section: Parsi & Sikh Reform

**51.** The "Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha" was founded by:

a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

b) **Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee**

c) Behramji Malabari

d) Jamsetji Tata

**52.** The Parsi reform movement aimed to:

a) **Modernize Parsi religion and social customs**

b) Convert to Christianity

c) Merge with Hinduism

d) Establish political power

**53.** The "Gurudwara Reform Movement" aimed to:

a) Modernize Sikhism

b) **Free Gurudwaras from corrupt Mahants**

c) Spread Sikhism

d) Merge with Hinduism

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#### Section: Previous Years' Questions

**54.** (Previous Year NDA) Who founded the Brahmo Samaj?

a) **Raja Rammohan Roy**

b) Swami Vivekananda

c) Dayanand Saraswati

d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**55.** (Previous Year NDA) The Arya Samaj was founded by:

a) Swami Vivekananda

b) **Dayanand Saraswati**

c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

d) Raja Rammohan Roy

**56.** (Previous Year NDA) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?

a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa

b) **Swami Vivekananda**

c) Raja Rammohan Roy

d) Dayanand Saraswati

**57.** (Previous Year NDA) The Aligarh Movement was started by:

a) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

b) Aga Khan

c) Mohammad Iqbal

d) Shibli Nomani

58. (Previous Year NDA) The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by:

- a) M.G. Ranade
- b) **Jyotiba Phule**
- c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- d) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang

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**Answer Key**

- 1. a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- 2. b) 1828
- 3. b) Sati system
- 4. b) 1829
- 5. b) Debendranath Tagore
- 6. b) Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chandra Sen
- 7. b) Naba Bidhan (New Dispensation)
- 8. b) 1870
- 9. c) Keshub Chandra Sen
- 10. b) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- 11. b) Hindu College, Calcutta
- 12. b) 1820s-1830s
- 13. a) Surendranath Banerjee
- 14. b) Promote widow remarriage
- 15. b) 1856
- 16. b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- 17. a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- 18. b) Bombay
- 19. b) Abolition of caste
- 20. b) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- 21. a) Justice M.G. Ranade
- 22. a) D.K. Karve
- 23. b) Jyotiba Phule
- 24. b) 1873
- 25. b) Gulamgiri (Slavery)
- 26. a) Jyotiba Phule's wife and social reformer
- 27. c) Jyotiba Phule and Savitribai Phule
- 28. b) Dayanand Saraswati
- 29. b) 1875
- 30. b) Back to the Vedas
- 31. b) Satyarth Prakash
- 32. a) Arya Samaj
- 33. b) Sikh religion
- 34. b) 1873
- 35. a) Reform of Sikh Gurudwaras
- 36. b) Swami Vivekananda
- 37. b) 1897
- 38. b) Chicago, 1893
- 39. b) 1899
- 40. b) Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott
- 41. c) 1875
- 42. c) Adyar (Madras)
- 43. c) Annie Besant
- 44. a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 45. b) 1875
- 46. b) Aligarh Muslim University

- 47. b) Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- 48. b) 1866
- 49. a) Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- 50. b) 1894
- 51. b) Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee
- 52. a) Modernize Parsi religion and social customs
- 53. b) Free Gurudwaras from corrupt Mahants
- 54. a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- 55. b) Dayanand Saraswati
- 56. b) Swami Vivekananda
- 57. a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- 58. b) Jyotiba Phule