

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



Reform Movements

- Reformist: wants to bring reforms and end social evils
- Revivalist: wants to revive the old things

Background

Social Evils in Society

- Untouchability
- Superstition
- Polygamy (multiple marriages)
- Purdah System
- Polytheism (worship of more than one God)

Position of Women → Deteriorated in society

Causes:

- Polygamy
- Sati System
- Widow Remarriage not allowed

Steps Taken to Ameliorate Women's Position

1. Abolition of Sati

- 1829: An Act passed to abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - William Bentinck → Governor General of India (during this time)

D. K. Karve associated with it

2. Widow Remarriage

- 1856: Widow Remarriage Act passed by efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar (Principal in Sanskrit College)
 - Dalhousie → Governor General of India (during this time)
 - Got this title from his college

Widow Remarriage Association by:

1850: Vishu Shastri Pandit → Name: Vidhva Vivaha Uttejaka Mandala

1861: M. G. Ranade

→ Weekly name: Satya Prakash by Karsondas mulji



3. Child Marriage

B. M. Malabari associated with this → 1891: Age of Consent Act passed due to his efforts

↳ Child marriage less than 12 years not allowed

Sarda Act 1930

Age of:

Boys: 18 yrs

Girls: 14 yrs

4. Education

↳ Gave Downward Filtration Theory

1835: Macaulay's Minute → To promote English language

↳ During William Bentinck (Father of English Education in India)

↳ Only rich classes were given education in English medium

Wood's Dispatch 1854

- Abrogate the Downward Filtration Theory
- Called as: Magna Carta of Indian Education
- Focus on Vernaculars (local language) at lower level

1st university for Indian Women:
by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve

Women's Organisation

Bharat Stree Mahamandal

- Founder: Sarla Devi Chaudharani

Ladies Social Conference

- Founder: Ramabai Ranade

Arya Mahila Samaj

- Founder: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati



All India Women's Conference

- Founder: Margaret Cousins

Struggle against Caste based Exploitation (Against Chaturvarna System)

Mahad Satyagraha: 1927

By B. R. Ambedkar → Burnt Manusmriti

Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha: 1924

By B. R. Ambedkar at Bombay

1791: 1st Hindu College
(Banaras) by Jonathan
Duncan

Self Respect Movement: by E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (also known as Periyar)

- ↳ In Kerala: Narayan Guru
- ↳ In Maharashtra: Jyotiba Phule

Not first
Hindu
College

→ Father of Indian Renaissance

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

→ Founded Hindu College (1817) in
Calcutta with the help of David
Hare

- 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)
- Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II
- Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kamudi, Percepts of Jesus, Mirat-ul-Akbar
- 1828: Brahmo Sabha formed
- 1839: Tattvabodhini Sabha/Patrika in Kolkata

→ Was established by Debendranath Tagore

- ↳ By Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj
- ↳ Released Tattvabodhini Patrika

↳ Invited Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858

- Due to different philosophical thinking's → Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866
- Adi Brahmo Samaj → Tagore
- Brahmo Samaj of India 1878 → Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

• 1825: Vedanta College

Dharma Sabha: 1830 → Revivalist Movement

- By Radhakant Deb → Was against the idea of Raja Raj Mohan Roy



Paramhansa Mandali

- Formed in 1849 → By Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram in Maharashtra

Prarthana Mandali

- In 1867 → By Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
- Joined by M. G Ranade later

Satyasodhak Samaj

- In 1873 → By Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra against Caste Discrimination
- He opened Girl College with his wife Savitribai Phule

→ From Mali/Gardener community

→ 1st female teacher of India

2 books written:

Gulamgiri, Sarvajanic Satyadharma (both in Marathi)

Arya Samaj: 1875

- Founder: Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- Book written: Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth

• DAV College (1886) → Lahore

→ 1893: divided into → College party } In Arya Samaj
→ Mahatma party }

Sudhi Movement

- Started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity → Back to Hinduism



Ramkrishna Movement → Original name: Gadodhar Chattopadhyay

• **Ramkrishna Paramhansa** (Priest of Kali Mandir in Calcutta)

↓ Follower

→ According to him "Service of man is service to God"

Swami Vivekananda

- Original name: Narendranath Dutta
- Books: Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga
- Believes in idol worship
- Birth: 12 Jan 1863, celebrated as "Youth Day"
- Died in: 4 July 1902

Ramkrishna Mission: 1897

- Started by Swami Vivekananda
- 1893 → He gave speech in Chicago in a conference
- He advocate on how to make balance between materialism and spiritualism
- Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial → Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari)

Balshashtri Jambhekar → Two newspapers

↓
Darpan

↓
Digdarshan

Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- Pen name: Lokahitwadi

Servants of Indian Society: 1905

- Founder: Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Political Guru of Gandhi

Social Service League: 1920

- By Narayana Malhar Joshi at Bombay

Seva Sadan: 1908

- By B. M Malabari

Dev Samaj: 1887

- Founder: S. N Agnihotri at Lahore



Self Respect Movement: 1924

- By E. V Ramaswamy Naicker

→ Aruvippuram Movement

Shree Narayana Guru Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) Movement

- Started by Shree Narayan Guru Swami → For the upliftment of Ezhavas Community of Kerala

Justice Movement: 1917

- By C N Mudaliar, T. M Nair, P. Tyagaraja

Temple Entry Movement

- In North India (1927) → By B. R Ambedkar
- In South India (1924) → By T. K Madhavan
- Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) → By K. P Keshava

Indian National Social Conference: 1887, Madras

- M. G Ranade and Raghunath Rao
- Pledge Movement started by them

Theosophical Society: 1875

- In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott
- Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882
- Later Annie Besant Take its membership

Young Bengal Movement

- In 1829, by Henry Vivian Derozia

Aligarh Movement

- Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Established a Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College in 1875 → Later called: Aligarh Muslim University in 1920
- Wrote: Tahdibul-Akllaq

Deoband Movement: 1868

- Started by Nanotovi Gangohi

One Liners (MCQs)

- Vishnushahstri Chiplunkar started a monthly Marathi Magazine in 1874: Nibandhamala
- 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' founded by Sir William Jones in 1784

Veda Samaj

- Started in Madras in 1864
- Worked to abolish Caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education

Satnami Movement: by Guru Ghasidas

- In Central India for improving social status of leather workers
- First Indian to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution to community leadership → Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- Brahma Covenant written by: Debendranath Tagore