

Ch-9 Survey of Socio-Cultural Reform Movements.

S.No

Organisation/Movement (Year, Place)	persons associated	Nature and objective of movement
1. Seva Sadan - - 1908 - Founded	- Behramji m. malabari - Diwanji Dayaram Gidumal.	- It was against <u>child marriage</u> and for <u>widow remarrriage</u> among Hindus. - It provided the <u>destitute women</u> with <u>education</u> , <u>medical</u> & <u>welfare services</u> . - " <u>Indian Spectator</u> " - written/edited by Behramji malabari.
2. Dev Samaj - - 1887 - Founded. - Lahore - place.	- Shiv Narayan Agnihotari	- It is a religious and social reform society. - Ideal social behaviour such as - • not accepting bribes, • avoiding intoxicants, • non-vegetarian food, • Keep away from violent actions. - Spoke against child marriage. - "Deva shastri" - book compiled teachings of Dev Samaj.
3. Dharma Sabha - Founded - 1830	- Radha Kant Deb	- Orthodox society. - Encouraged status quo. - It favoured western Education even for girls.
4. Bharat Dharma mahamandal - Hq - Varanasi	- madan mohan malaviya	- stood for defence of Orthodox Hinduism. - stood for proper management of Hindu religious institutions & open Hindu Educational inst. &
5. Radha Swami movement - Year - 1861 Place - Agra.	- Tulsi Ram Also known as Shiv Dayal Sahab	- Believed in supremacy of guru, a company of pious ppl (Satsang). - It has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places.

6. Sree Narayana
Guru Dharma
paripalan movement
(SNDP)

↓
Aruvippuram
movement

- Sree Narayana
Guru Swamy

↓ disciple

- Kumaran
San

→ Conflict b/w depressed classes
and upper castes.

- Ezharas of Kerala - backward
Caste of toddy-tappers. (untouchable)

- SNDP Yagam registered in 1903
under Indian companies act.

→ on the wall of Aruvippuram temple
he inscribed - "Devoid of dividing
walls of caste or race, or hatred
of rival faith, we all live here
in brotherhood" - Sree Narayana
Guru.

- overall SNDP emphasized on
abolition of untouchability &
provide equal access to public
places and promote equality.

7. Vokkaliga sangha

- 1905

- mysore

8. Justice Movement

- madras

↓
madras presidency
association
(1917)

- C.N. Mudaliar

- T.M. Nair

- P. Tyagaraja

→ To secure jobs and represen-
tation of non-brahmins in
the legislature.

→ For separate representation
for the lower castes in
legislature.

9. Self-Respect
movement

- mid 1920's

- E.V. Ramaswamy
Naicker, a Balija
Naidu.

→ fought against brahmanical
religion.

- he sought to undermine
brahmins position by performing
weddings without brahmin
priests.

10. Temple Entry movement.

- Sree Narayan Guru
- N. Kurnaran Asan
- T. K. madhavan (Editor of Deshabhimani)

→ took up the issue of temple entry with Travancore administration.

Vaikom Satyagraha (Kerala)

- K. P. Kesava - led by
- P. Krishna Pillai
- A. K. Gopalan

→ demanded the throwing open of Hindu temples & roads to untouchables.

- In 1936, maharaja of Travancore issued proclamation allowing all Hindus to all temples.

11. Indian social Conference - 1887

- M. G. Ranade
- Raghunath Rao

→ It could be called as social reform cell of INC.
- It advocated - Inter caste marriage
opposed polygamy & Kulinism.
- Launched "pledge movement"
pledge against child marriage

12. Wahabi/ walliullah movement.

- Teachings of Abdul wahab of Arabia & preachings of shah walliullah.
(popularized by shah Abdul Aziz & Syed Ahmed Barelvi)

→ promoted true spirit of islam.
- dar-ul-Harb (land of Kafirs)
to
dar-ul-islam (land of islam).
- spreaded anti-british feelings.

13. Titu mir's movement

- Mir Nithan Ali

→ Organised muslim peasants of Bengal against Hindu landlords and british indigo planters.

14. Faraizi movement started - (1818) East Bengal.

- Haji shariatullah
↓ son
Dudu main

→ Eradication of un-islamic practices among muslims.

- village — provincial level.
(Khalifa - at every level)
→ Paramilitary force to fight with Hindu Zamindars.
- Estb. its own law courts.

5. Ahmadiyya movement
- 1889

- Mirza Gulam Ahmad.

- liberal principles.
- standard bearer of mohammedan Renaissance.
- Principles of universal religion.
- opposed 'jihad'.
- Spread western liberal Education among Indian muslims.
- only islamic sect to believe that messiah had come in person of mirza Gulam.
- to end religious wars & bloodshed.

6. Aligarh movement

- Sir syed Ahmed Khan

↓
"Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq"
(Improvement of manners & morals)

- Spreading modern Education among muslims without weakening ideals of islam.
- Social reforms by opposing purdah, polygamy. Improved condition of women.
- ideology was based on liberal interpretation of Quran and to harmonise islam with modern liberal culture.

7. Deoband School
(Darul uloom)
- 1866
- Deoband, Saharanpur district, united province

- Mohd. Gasim Nanotawi
- Rashid Ahmed Gangohi

- Mohd-ul-Hasan

- Shibli Numani

- To propagate pure teachings of Quran & Hadis among muslims.
- To keep alive spirit of 'Jihad'.
- To train religious leaders.
- welcomed formation of ILC.
- gave political & religious ideas to religious intellectuals.
- Jamiat-ul-ulama.
- Nadwatul ulama Darul uloom.
- He believed in cooperation b/w Hindus & muslims.

18. Parsi Reform movements - 1851	- by group of English educated parsis. - Naoroji Furdonji - Dadabhai Naoroji. - K.R. Cama. - S.S. Bengalee.	- for regeneration of social conditions of the parsis - restoration of Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity. - uplift status of parsi women removal of purdah system. raising age of marriage & education.
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Sikh Reform Movements

19. Singh Sabha movement - Amritsar. - 1873.		→ provide modern western education to sikhs by estb. Khalsa schools by Sabha throughout Punjab. (ii) to counter interference of other Hindu & muslim religions. (rights & customs only according to Sikh doctrines)
20. Akali movement (Gurudwara Reform movement)		→ aimed at liberating Sikh Gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (hereditary) - Sikh Gurudwara Act, 1922-1925 amended ↓ gave control of Gurudwaras to Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) - apex body.
21. Theosophical movement - New York, US - 1875 ↓ - Adyar, Madras - Hq India.	- Madame H.P. Blavatsky - Colonel M.S. Olcott.	→ special relationship b/w person's soul & God. - accepted Hindu belief in reincarnation & Karma - inspired by Upanishads, Samkhya, Yoga. - aimed for universal brotherhood of humanity - opposed child marriage, caste discrimination.