

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA



1 BACKGROUND



- The 19th century saw the rise of several socio-religious reform movements.
- These movements aimed to remove **social evils, religious orthodoxy** and **caste discrimination**.
- They promoted **modern education, rational thinking, social equality** and **women's upliftment**.

2 BRAHMO SAMAJ



Raja Rammohan Roy

- 1 Founder: **Raja Rammohan Roy**
- 2 Year: **1828**
- 3 Believed in **one God** and opposed idol worship.
- 4 Opposed **sati** and other social evils.
- 5 Supported **women's education** and **widow remarriage**.
- 6 Sati was abolished in **1829** during Lord William Bentinck's tenure.



SATI ABOLISHED IN 1829

3 YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT



Henry Vivian Derozio

- 1 Leader: **Henry Vivian Derozio**
- 2 Centre: **Hindu College, Calcutta**
- 3 Promoted **rationalism, free thinking** and **social reform**.



4 PRARTHANA SAMAJ



Atmaram Pandurang

- 1 Founder: **Atmaram Pandurang**
- 2 Year: **1867**
- 3 Important leader: **M. G. Ranade**
- 4 Supported **widow remarriage, women's education** and **social equality**.



5 ARYA SAMAJ



Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- 1 Founder: **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- 2 Year: **1875**
- 3 Slogan: **Back to the Vedas**
- 4 Opposed **idol worship** and superstition.
- 5 Supported **women's education** and **widow remarriage**.
- 6 **Satyarth Prakash** was written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.



6 SATYASHODHAK SAMAJ



Jyotirao Phule & Savitribai Phule

- 1 Founder: **Jyotirao Phule**
- 2 Year: **1873**
- 3 Fought against **caste discrimination** and **social inequality**.
- 4 Promoted **education** and **upliftment of lower castes**.
- 5 **Savitribai Phule** worked for **women's education**.



7 RAMAKRISHNA MISSION



Swami Vivekananda

- 1 Founder: **Swami Vivekananda**
- 2 Year: **1897**
- 3 Based on the teachings of **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**.
- 4 Focused on **service, education** and **religious harmony**.



8 THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT



H. P. Blavatsky & H. S. Olcott

- 1 Founders: **H. P. Blavatsky** and **H. S. Olcott**
- 2 Year: **1875**
- 3 Promoted **universal brotherhood** and **spiritual studies**.
- 4 **Annie Besant** was an important leader in India.
- 5 Headquarters: **Adyar, Chennai**



ADYAR CHENNAI



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9 ALIGARH MOVEMENT

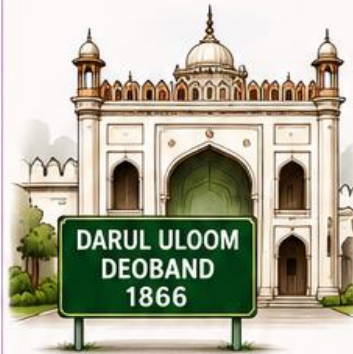


Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

- 1 Leader: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- 2 Promoted modern and scientific education among Muslims.
- 3 MAO College — 1875, later became Aligarh Muslim University.



10 DEOBAND MOVEMENT



- 1 Darul Uloom Deoband — 1866
- 2 Important leaders: Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
- 3 Focused on Islamic education and religious reform.

11 IMPORTANT SOCIAL REFORM ACTS



- 1 Sati Abolition — 1829
- 2 Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act — 1856
- 3 Age of Consent Act — 1891

12 MAJOR AREAS OF REFORM



- 1 Abolition of **sati**.
- 2 Promotion of **widow remarriage**.
- 3 Promotion of **women's education**.
- 4 Opposition to **child marriage**.
- 5 Reduction of **caste discrimination**.
- 6 Promotion of **modern education**.
- 7 Opposition to **superstition** and **religious orthodoxy**.

13 BIHAR CONNECTION

- 1 Reformist ideas of Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj reached Bihar.
- 2 Arya Samaj contributed to education and social reform in Bihar.
- 3 Social reform activities focused on education, women's upliftment and social equality.
- 4 Swami Sahajanand Saraswati emerged as an important social and peasant leader in Bihar.
- 5 Social and educational awakening helped create the background for later nationalist and peasant movements.



Education



Women's Upliftment



Social Equality



Swami Sahajanand Saraswati



14 SIGNIFICANCE



- 1 Challenged **social evils** and religious orthodoxy.
- 2 Promoted **modern education** and **rational thinking**.
- 3 Improved the status of **women**.
- 4 Encouraged **social equality**.



- 5 Created greater **social awareness**.
- 6 Developed **political consciousness** among educated Indians.
- 7 Contributed to the growth of Indian **nationalism**.

