



## **General Awareness**

## Major Socio-Religious Reform Movements in India

Movement /	Year	Founder / Leader	Main Objective / Focus
Organization			
Brahmo Samaj	1828	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	- Opposed idol worship, caste system, sati - Promoted monotheism & women's rights
Arya Samaj	1875	Swami Dayanand Saraswati	<ul><li>- Vedas are supreme</li><li>- Against idol worship, child marriage</li><li>- Promoted Shuddhi</li></ul>
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Swami Vivekananda	<ul><li>Based on teachings of Ramakrishna</li><li>Paramhansa</li><li>Social service &amp; spiritual unity</li></ul>
Theosophical Society	1875 (US), 1879 (India)	Madame Blavatsky, Annie Besant	- Revival of Hindu philosophy, support for Indian self-rule
Aligarh Movement	1875	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	- Modern education for Muslims - Founded Aligarh Muslim University
Ahmadiyya Movement	1889	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad	- Reform within Islam, opposed jihad, supported modern education
Young Bengal Movement	1830s	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio	- Radical, westernized ideas - Promoted liberty, equality, rationalism
Prarthana Samaj	1867	Atmaram Pandurang, later R.G. Bhandarkar	- Reform Hinduism - Oppose <mark>d caste &amp; rituals, promoted monotheism</mark>
Satya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Jyotiba Phule	<ul><li>- Upliftment of lower castes</li><li>- Opposed Brahmanical dominance,</li><li>promoted women's rights</li></ul>
Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP)	1903	Sri Narayana Guru	- Social equality in Kerala - "One caste, one religion, one God for mankind"
Servants of India Society	1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	- Social reform through education, health, and welfare work









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