

Socio - Religious Movements in 19th - 20th Centuries

Socio - Religious Movements and Organisations

Year	Place	Name of Organisation	Founder
1815	Calcutta	Atmiya Sabha	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1828	Calcutta	Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1829	Calcutta	Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Dev
1839	Calcutta	Tattwabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore
1840	Punjab	Nirankaris	Dayal Das, Darbara Singh, Rattan Chand etc.
1844	Surat	Manav Dharma Sabha	Durgaram Mancharam
1849	Bombay	Paramhansa Mandli	Dadoba Pandurang
1857	Punjab	Namdharis	Ram Singh
1861	Agra	Radha Swami Satsang	Tulsi Ram
1866	Calcutta	Brahmo Samaj of India	Keshab Chandra Sen
1866	Deoband	Dar - ul - Ulum	Maulana Hussain Ahmed
1867	Bombay	Prarthna Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang
1875	Bombay	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
1875	New York (USA)	Theosophical Society	Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Col H.S. Olcott
1878	Calcutta	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	Anand Mohan Bose
1884	Pune (Poona)	Deccan Education Society	G.G. Agarkar
1886	Aligarh	Muhammadan Educational Conference	Syed Ahmad Khan
1887	Bombay	Indian National Conference	M.G. Ranade

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Year	Place	Name of Organisation	Founder
1887	Lahore	Deva Samaj	Shivnarayan Agnihotri
1894	Lucknow	Nadwah - ul - Ulama	Maulana Shibli Numani
1897	Belur	Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekanand
1905	Bombay	Servants of Indian Society	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
1909	Pune (Poona)	Poona Seva Sadan	Mrs Ramabai Ranade and G.K. Devadhar
1911	Bombay	Social Service League	N.M. Joshi
1914	Allahabad	Seva Samiti	H.N. Kunzru

Important Socio - Religious Reformers

Swami Sahajanand (1781 - 1830): His original name being Gyanashyama. He founded the **Swaminarayan sect** in and prescribed a Gujarat, which believed in a theistic God and prescribed moral code for its followers.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 - 1833): He was Born in 1772 at Radhanagar in Burdwan district (West Bengal). He founded **Atmiya Sabha** in Calcutta in 1815 to propagate monotheism and reforms in the Hindu society. The Atmiya Sabha was named **Brahmo Sabha** and finally **Brahmo Samaj** in 1828. He launched a movement for the abolition of Sati through his journal **Sabad Kaumudi** in 1819.

Debendranath Tagore (1817 - 1905): He took over the leadership of the Brahmo Samaj after Raja Rammohan Roy. He founded **Tattvabodhini Sabha** in 1839 and published **Tattvabodhini Patrika**, a Bengali monthly to propagate the ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy. In 1859, the Tattvabodhini Sabha was amalgamated with the Brahmo Samaj. He compiled selected passages from the Upanishads, which came to be known as **Brahma Dharma**.

Keshav Chandra Sen (1838 - 1884): He was the leader of the Brahmo Samaj during the absence of Debendranath Tagore. He started **Bamabodhini Patrika**, a journal for women. He launched radical reforms, such as giving up of caste names, inter - caste and widow remarriages and launched movement against child marriages. The original Brahmo Samaj came to be known as **Adi Brahmo Samaj** and the other, the **Brahmo Samaj of India** which was established by Keshav Chandra Sen in 1866. Sen formed the **Indian Reform Association** in 1870, which persuaded the British Government to enact the **Native Marriage Act of 1872** (popularly known as **Civil Marriage Act**) legalising the Brahmo marriages and fixing the minimum marriageable age for boys and girls.

Atmaram Pandurang (1823 - 1898): He founded Prarthana Samaj in 1867 in Bombay. M.G. Ranade joined it in 1870.

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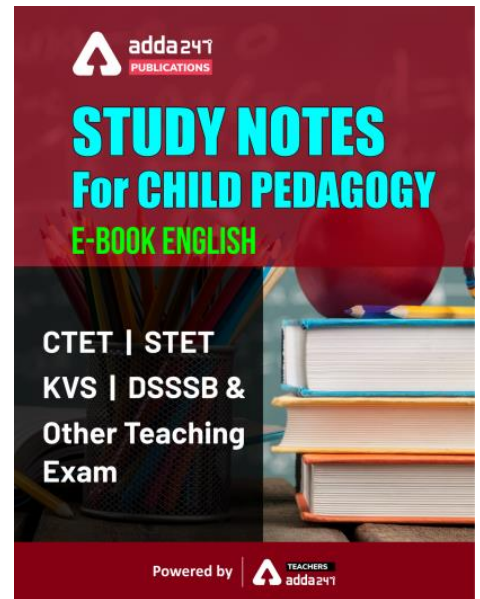
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Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824 - 1883): Swami Dayanand Saraswati, originally known as **Mula Shankar** founded the **Arya Samaj** in 1875 in Bombay. He wrote **Satyartha Prakash** in Hindi and **Veda - Bhashya Bhumika** (partly in Hindi and partly in Sanskrit).

Blavatsky (1831 - 91) and Olcott (1832 - 1907) : Madam H.P. Blavatsky, a Russian woman and Col. H.S. Olcott, an American, founded the **Theosophical Society** in New York in 1875, but shifted the headquarter of the Society to Adyar near Madras in 1882.

Swami Vivekanand (1863 - 1902): Swami Vivekanand (originally **Narendranath Dutta**) founded the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1887 as a social service league which was registered as a Trust in 1897.



Lower Caste/Caste Movements and Organisations

Movement / Organisation	Year	Place	Founder
Satya Shodhak Samaj	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule
Aravippuram Movement	1889	Aravippuram, Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru
Shri Narayan Dharama Paripalana Yogam (S. N. D. P.) Movement	1902 - 03	Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru, Dr. Palpu and Kumaran Asan
The Depressed Class Mission society	1906	Bombay	V.R. Shinde
Bahujan Samaj	1910	Satara, Maharashtra	Mukundrao Patil
Justice (Party) Movement	1915 - 16	Madras, Tamil Nadu	C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja Chetti
Depressed class Welfare Institute (Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha)	1924	Bombay	B. R. Ambedkar
Self - Respect Movement	1925	Madras, Tamil Nadu	E. V. Ramaswami Naiker 'Periyar'
Harijan sevak sangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi