



QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2021)
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



**INDIAN
RENAISSANCE**



**THE
PROCESS OF
REAWAKENING.**



**GAVE RISE TO
DESIRE FOR
REFORMS.**



FACTORS FOR THE REFORM MOVEMENTS

**IMPACT
OF BRITISH
RULE**

Re-unification
and consolidation.

**SOCIAL
CONDITIONS
RIPE FOR
REFORM**

Religious and
Social Ills.

Depressing Position
of Women.

Caste Problem/
divide.

**OPPOSITION
TO WESTERN
CULTURE**

An attempt to
reinvigorate
traditional
institutions and
revival.

**NEW
AWARENESS
AMONG
ENLIGHTENED
INDIANS**

Modern Western
culture and
new awakening
and consciousness
about defeat

NATURE OF THE MOVEMENTS:

NATURE

Different parts of India in different period but having considerable similarities.

Leadership by emerging Intellectual middle class

Without religious reformation, there cannot be any social reformation

Intellectual Criteria:
Rationality & Religious Universalism

Rationalism



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

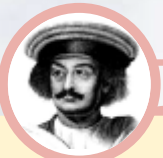
- Rejected Supernatural Explanations.
- Affirmed the principle of causality.
- Demonstrability was the sole criterion of the truth.



Akshay Kumar Dutt

- Rationalism is our only preceptor.

Religious Universalism



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Different religion as national embodiments of Universal theism.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

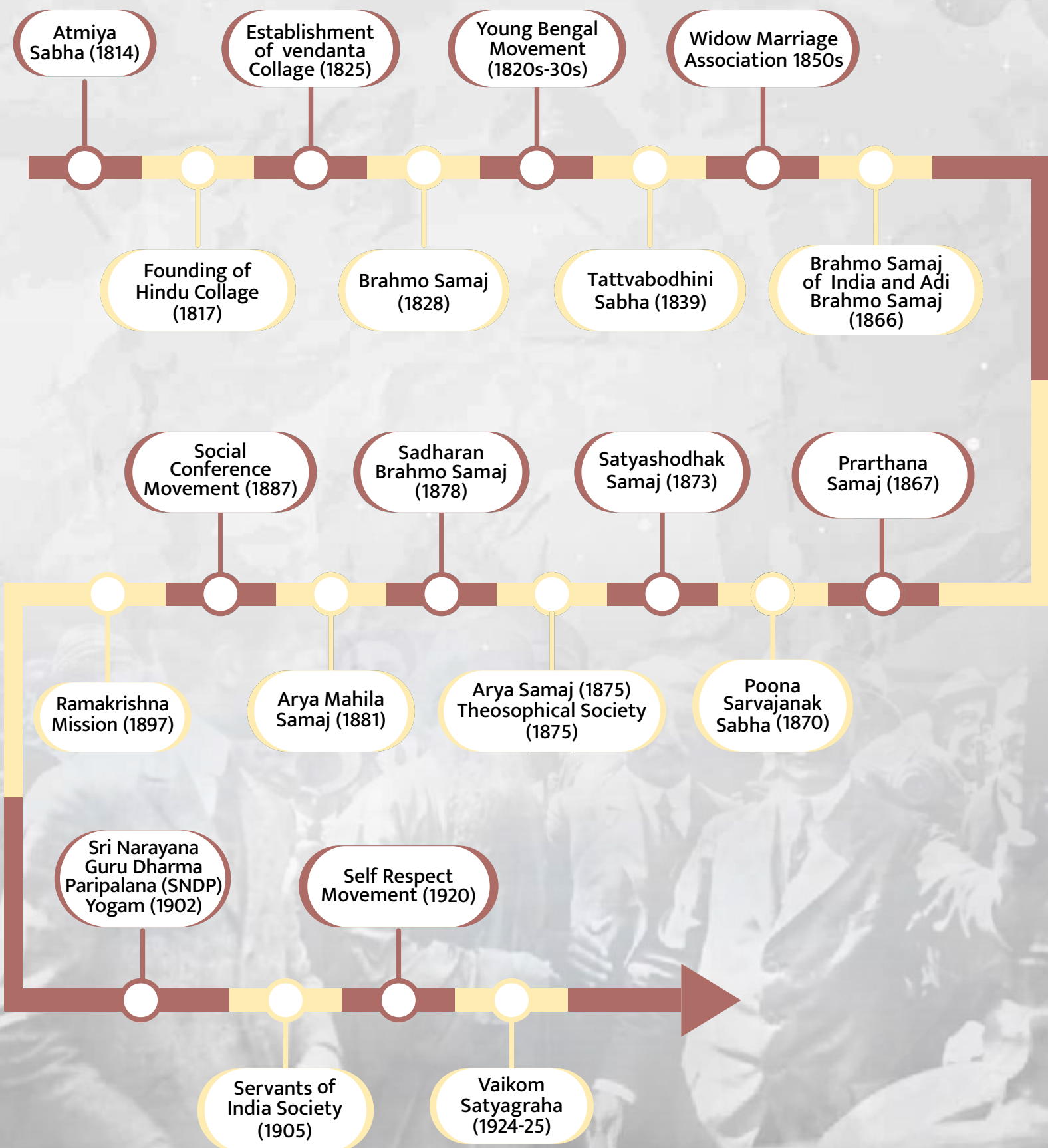
- All prophets had the same din (faith) and every country and nation had different prophets.



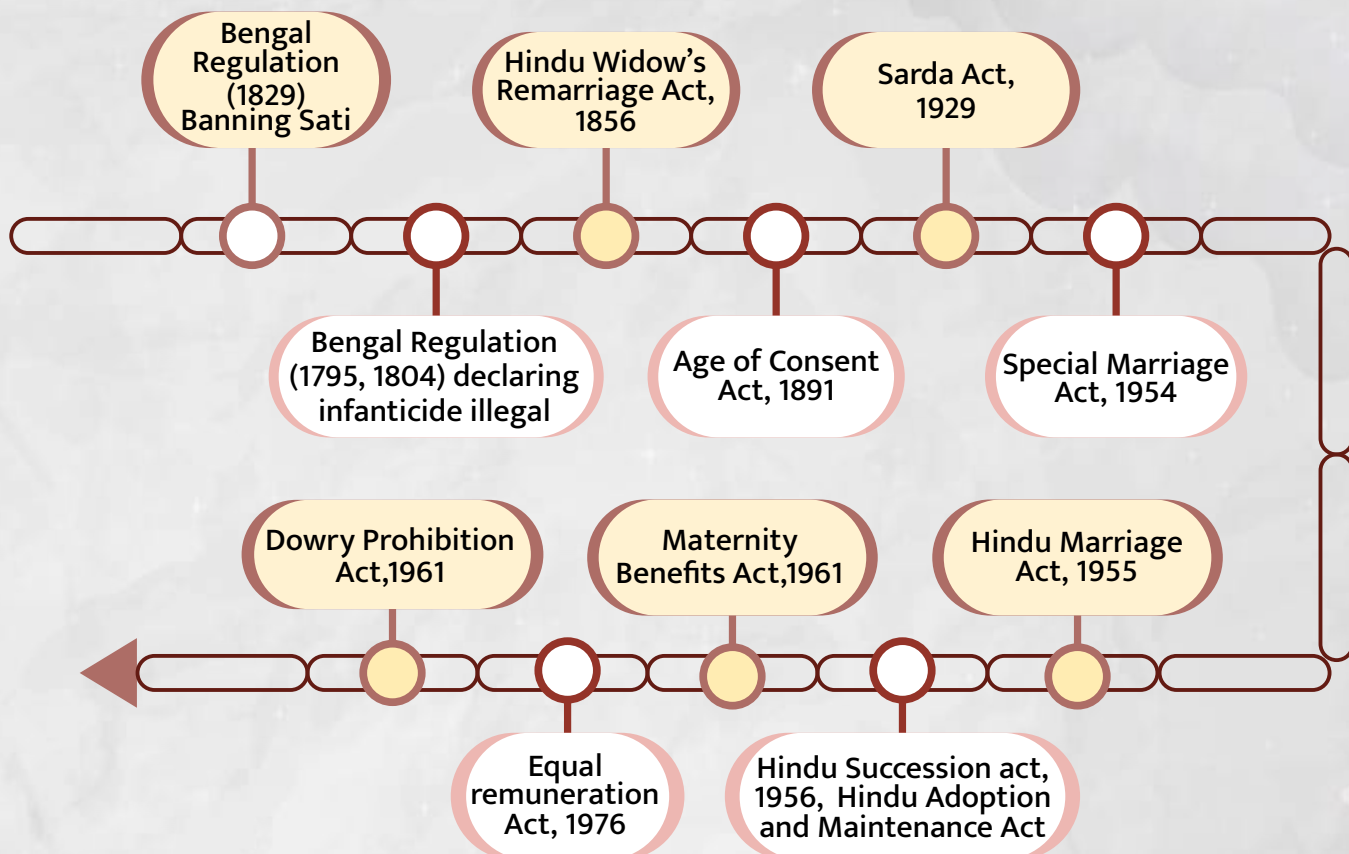
Keshub Chandra Sen

- Our position is not that truth are to be found in all religions, but all established religions of the world are true.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR REFORM MOVEMENTS



TIMELINE OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FOR WOMEN



REFORM MOVEMENTS (AMONG HINDUS)

PAN INDIA MOVEMENT

Ramkrishna Movement
Arya Samaj
Theosophical Movement

1. Student's Library and Scientific Society.
2. Paramhansa Mandalis
3. Satyashodhak Samaj
4. Servants of India Society

1. Brahmo Samaj.
2. Tattvabodhini Sabha.
3. Brahmo Samaj of India
4. Young bengal Movement.
5. Prarthana Samaj.

1. SNDP Movement.
2. Vokkaliga Sangha.
3. Justice Movement.
4. Self-respect Movement.
5. Temple Entry Movement.

REFORMER	MOVEMENT/ ORGANIZATION ASSOCIATED	MAIN IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES	BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND NEWSPAPERS
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmiya Sabha(1814) • Brahmo Sabha (1828) later renamed as Brahmo Samaj. • Note: Dharma Sabha by Radhakant Deb for countering Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denounced polytheism, idol worship, practices like Sati. • Discarded faith in incarnations. • Primacy of human reason and conscience over any scripture. • Worship of eternal, unsearchable, immutable god. • Criticism of caste system. • Promotion of charity, morality, benevolence, etc. • No definite stand on doctrine of Karma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (A Gift to Monotheism). • Precepts of Jesus (1820). • Translation of Veda's and Upnishads into Bengali. • Samvad Kaumudi. • Miratul-Akbar(Persian). • Atmiya Sabha Publication (Bengal Gazette).
Maharishi Debendranath Tagore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839). • Joined Brahmo Samaj in 1842. • Adi Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and propagation of Rammohan's ideas. • A new vitality and strength of membership of Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali.
Keshab Chandra Sen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branches of the Brahmo Samaj were opened outside Bengal. • Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularization of Samaj outside Bengal. • Cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of aspects from all religion. • Strong views against caste system. • Support to inter-caste marriages. 	

**Ishwar
Chandra
Vidyasagar**

- Principal of Sanskrit College.
- Secretary of Bethune School.

- Pioneer of higher education for women.
- Legalization of widow remarriage.
- Against child marriage and polygamy.

- Associated with:**
- **Tattvabodhini Patrika.**
 - Somprakash.
 - Sarbashubhankari Patrika.
 - Hindu Patriot.

**Swami
Dayananda
Saraswati**

- Arya Samaj
- Dayananda AngloVedic (D.A.V.) College in 1886.
- Shuddhi (purification) movement.

- Vision for classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally).
- India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all.
- “Back to the Vedas”.
- Revival of Vedic learning and Vedic purity of religion and not Vedic times.
- Attacked Hindu orthodoxy, caste rigidities, untouchability, idolatry, polytheism, belief in magic, charms and animal sacrifices, etc.

- Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).

**Swami
Vivekananda**

- Ramakrishna Math at Belur.

- Objective was to bridge gap between Paramartha (service) and Vyavahara (behaviour).
- Fundamental oneness of God.
- Attended the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893.
- Subscribed to Vedanta system.
- The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva.

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Mahadeo Govind Ranade

- Prominent role in Prarthana Samaj (Established by Atmaram Pandurang).
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.
- Social conference movement.
- Widow Remarriage Association.
- Founding member of INC.
- Indian National Social Conference.
- Member of Bombay legislative council.
- Judge of the Bombay High Court.
- Disapproval of caste system.
- Women education.
- Widow Remarriage.
- Raising the age of marriage for both male and female.
- Regarded as father of Indian economics.
- Emphasised the term retrograde movement.

- **Newspaper:** Induprakash

OTHER PROMINENT PERSONALITIES (REGION-WISE):

EASTERN INDIA:

RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA:

Ramakrishna Math

Spreading the ideals of Vedanta. preaching, philanthropic and charitable work, all men, women and children, irrespective of caste, creed, etc. as equal.

AKSHAY KUMAR DUTTA:

Progressive Bengali thinker behind the reformist Brahmo Samaj.

Formulated treatises

1. Bahya Bastur Sahit Manavprakritir Sambandha Vichar.
2. Dharmaneeti

HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO:

Inspirer of progressive trend, influence of French revolution, supported women's right and education, first nationalist poet of modern India.

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Brahmo Samaj (1828) by Raja Rammohan Roy

Split in Brahmo Samaj in 1866:

1. Keshab Chandra Sen formed **Brahmo Samaj of India**.
2. Debendranath Tagore's samaj became **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.

In 1878, Cooch-Bihar controversy: 13 year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar.

New faction is **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta.

WESTERN INDIA:

BALSHASTRI JAMBHEKAR: Father of Marathi Journalism, attacked orthodoxy.

STARTED NEWSPAPER: **Darpan** in 1832, as 1st Marathi Newspaper, **Digdarshan** in 1840.

Bombay Native General Library and Native Improvement Society.

Jyotiba Phule: Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873.

Aim: Complete abolition of caste system and socio economic inequalities, education among women and lower caste people.

Works: Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri. Awarded by title of Mahatma.

Pandita Ramabai: Arya Mahila Samaj, Mukti Mission, Sharda Sadan.

Work areas: Against child marriages, promotion of girls education and improvement of conditions of women.

**Gopalhari Deshmukh
'Lokahitawadi'**

Weekly **Prabhakar** under the pen name of Lokahitawadi.

Other works: Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

**Gopal Ganesh
Agarkar**

Educationist and social reformer.

Co-founder: New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.

1st editor of **Kesari** and started **Sudharak**.

**Gopal Krishna
Gokhale**

Servants of India Society in 1905.

To train national missionaries. Works like the **Hitavada**.

SOUTH INDIA:

REFORMER	MOVEMENT/ORGANIZATION ASSOCIATED	MAIN IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES
SRI NARAYANA GURU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement • Aruvippuram movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of much discrimination in Kerala's society. • Held all religions are same. • Against divisiveness on the basis of caste, race or creed. • Took issues like right of admission to public schools, government services, access to roads and entry to temples, etc.
E.V. RAMASWAMY NAICKER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Respect Movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rejection of the Brahminical religion.
KANDUKURI VEERESALINGAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitakarini (Benefactor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenced by the ideals of Brahmo Samaj.

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OTHER HINDU REFORM MOVEMENTS:

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

- Founded in the United States by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott.
- Headquarters at Adyar.
- Preaching the wisdom of Krishna and Gita.



VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

- Lead K P Kesava
- Demanding throwing open of Hindu Temples and roads to untouchables.



DEVA SAMAJ

- Shiv Narain Agnihotri
- Eternity of the soul, the Supremacy of the guru and the need for good action.



RADHASWAMI MOVEMENT

- Tulsi Ram (Shiv Dayal Sahab).
- One Supreme Being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life.



JUSTICE MOVEMENT

- Madras Presidency
- C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja
- For representation of non-brahmins.

VOKKALIGA SANGHA

- **In Mysore:**
An anti-brahmin movement.

TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT

- Mainly by **T.K. Madhavan** on the ideals of Sree Narayana Guru and N. Kumaran Asan.

MUSLIM REFORM MOVEMENTS:

FARAIZI MOVEMENT

- Founded by Haji Shariatullah in East Bengal.
- Eradication of social innovations current among the Muslims of the region.

AHMADIYA MOVEMENT

- Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.
- Principle of Universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad.

DEOBAND MOVEMENT

- Mohammad Qasim Nanautavi (1832-1880) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1916)
- Propagating pure teachings of Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rule.

WORKS:

1. Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
2. Tahdhib Al-Akhlaq

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

- Aligarh Movement.
- Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Knighthood in 1888.
- Anglo-Oriental College.

Reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Social reforms among Muslims related to Purdah, polygamy, widow remarriage, etc.

Growth among Indian muslims through better education and employment opportunities.

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMERS

SHAH WALLIULLAH

- Revivalist response to Western influences.
- Harmony among the four schools of Muslim jurisprudence.
- Recognition of the role of individual conscience in religion.

TITU MIR

- Adopted wahabism.
- Organised the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the landlords.

SIKH REFORM MOVEMENTS:

SINGH SABHA MOVEMENT, 1873

- Modern western education to the Sikhs.
- To counter the proselytising activities.

KHALSA SCHOOLS & COLLEGES, 1892

- Promote Gurumukhi, Sikh learning and Punjabi literature.

AKALI MOVEMENT, 1920

- Gurudwara Reform Movement.
- Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the Apex body.

PARSI REFORM MOVEMENTS

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha 1851 with leaders like Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee.

Seva Sadan by Behramji M. Malabari in 1885.

Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller)
Anglo-Gujarati paper started by Dadabhai Naoroji.

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