



# Part 3 - Socio Religious Reform Movements (in Tamil)

LESSON 9 OF 10



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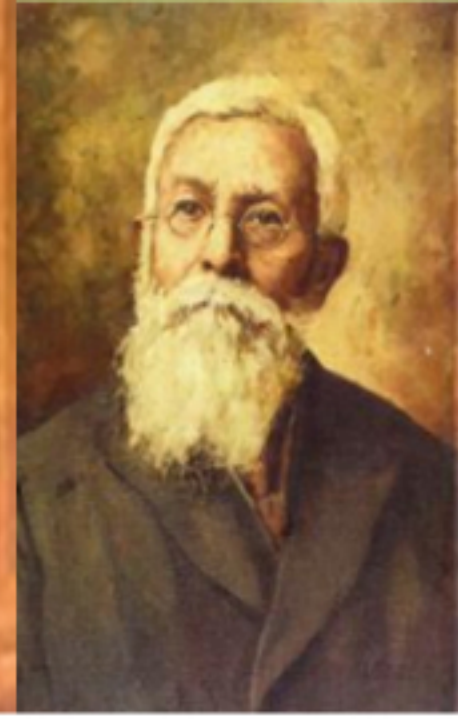
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# Indian National Movement



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Debendranath Tagore



இராாமலிங்கசுவாமிகள்

# Socio Religious Reform Movements

சமூக மற்றும் சமய சீர்திருத்த இயக்கங்கள்

- ✓ 1815 - Atmiya sabha – Raja ram mohan rai
- ✓ 1820 – Wahabi Movement – Syed Ahmed (at Rohilkhand)
- ✓ 1828 – Brahma Samaj – Universal Religion
- ✓ 1826 – 31 – Young Bengali Movement – Vivian Derozio
- ✓ 1830 – Dharma Sabha – Radhakant Deb (to counter Brahma Samaj, protection of orthodoxy)
- ✓ 1839 – Taiyuni Movement (in Dacca) – Karamat Ali Junpuri
- ✓ 1848 – Student literary and Scientific Society – (debated science and social questions)
- ✓ 1851 - Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha –
- ✓ 1852 - Satya Prakash - Gurarat → karsondas Mulji
- ✓ 1859 – Paramahansa Mandali
- ✓ 1861 – Radhaswamy movement – Tulsi Ram
- ✓ 1865 - Samarasa suddha sanmarka sangham – Vallalar / Ramalinga adigal
- ✓ 1867 – Prathana samaj – Atmaram Pandurang
- ✓ 1870 – Indian Refroms Association – Keshab Chandra Sen (calcuta)
- ✓ 1873 – Sathya Sothak samaj – Jotibhai phule
- ✓ 1875 – Arya Samaj – Dayanand Saraswathi

- ✓ 1875 – Theosophical society – Madame Blavatsky and Henry Olcott
- ✓ 1875 - Aligarh Muslim University – Syed Ahamad Khan
- ✓ 1884 – Deccan Education Society – MG ranade
- ✓ 1885 → Seva Sadan → Behramji M.Malabari (parsi)
- ✓ 1887 – Indian national social conference – MG ranade, Raghunatha Rao – Bombay
- ✓ 1887 – Deva Samaj – lahore – Shiva narain Agnihotri
- ✓ 1889 – Ahmadiya Movement – Punjab – Mizra ghulam Ahmad
- ✓ 1892 – Madras Hindu Association – Virasialingam Pantulu
- ✓ 1897 – Ramakrishna Mission – Swami vivekananda
- ✓ 1903 – Narayana guru dharma paribalana yojana – Kerala – Exhava Community
- ✓ 1905 → Servants of Indian Society → Gopala krishna Gokale
- ✓ 1917 – Indian Women’s association – Madras – Annie Besant
- ✓ 1920 – Akah Movement in Punjab
- ✓ 1922 - Bhil Seva Mandal - Gujarat – Amrithlal Vithaldas Thakkar
- ✓ 1924 - Bahiskrit Hitkarani Sabha

1875 – Theosophical society → New York → Russian Madame Blavatsky and American Henry Olcott

- Indian HQ is set up at Adyar in 1882, where rare Sanskrit books were preserved
- Objectives
  - To form a universal brotherhood of man without any distinction of race, colour or creed
  - To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies.
- Later in 1893, Annie Besant took over
- She founded the Central Hindu School along with Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benaras which later developed into the Banaras Hindu University.



## May 1, 1897 – Ramakrishna Mission – At Belur , Howrah – Swami vivekananda

- Objectives - providing humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals and orphanages.
- His Original name → Narendranath Dutta. (Born in Calcutta, took sanyasa in 1886)
- Disciple of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa (who believed in one God and different manifestations)
- Participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago (USA) in September 1893
- He believed that “Jeeva is shiva” and “service to mankind is service to God”.
- Pronounced “Renunciation and Service” as the two fold national ideals of modern India



## Muslim Reform Movements

- The Muslim reform movements started a little later because they had avoided western education in the beginning.
- In 1863, the Muhammad Literary Society was set up in Calcutta.
  - to popularise the study of English and western sciences.
  - It established a number of schools in Bengal.
- Ahmedia/Qadiani Movement – Mir Ghulam Ahmed
- Firangi Mahal Movement – Maulana Abdul Bari
- Khaskar Movement – Allama Mashriqi
- Ahl-i-Quran – Maulvi Abdulah Chakralavi

## The Deoband Movement – Mahmud-ul-hasan

- Organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim '*ulema*' organised the *Deoband movement*
- Twin objectives
  - (i) To propagate among the Muslims the pure teachings of the *Koran and the Hadis and*
  - (ii) to keep alive the spirit of *jihad against the foreign rulers.*

## 1875 - Aligarh Muslim University – Syed Ahamad Khan

- Objective - social and educational advancement of the Muslims
- 1864 – founded a school at Ghazipur
- Mohameddan literary school - 1863 Calcutta
  - encourages upper and middle class muslims to take to western education
- 1866 - Mohammadan Educational Conference
  - A general forum for spreading liberal ideas among Muslims.
- 1875 - Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College
  - Later converted into Aligarh Muslim University.
- Newspaper – Tahzil-ud-akhlaq (Reforms of morals)
- Quoted “Hindus and Muslims were two eyes of a beautiful bird”



## Pandit Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar

- Born in 1820 in a village in Midnapur, Bengal.
- Founded many schools for girls.
  - He helped J.D. Bethune to establish the Bethune School.
  - He founded the Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta.
- Protested against child marriage and favoured widow remarriage which was legalised by the Widow Remarriage Act (1856).



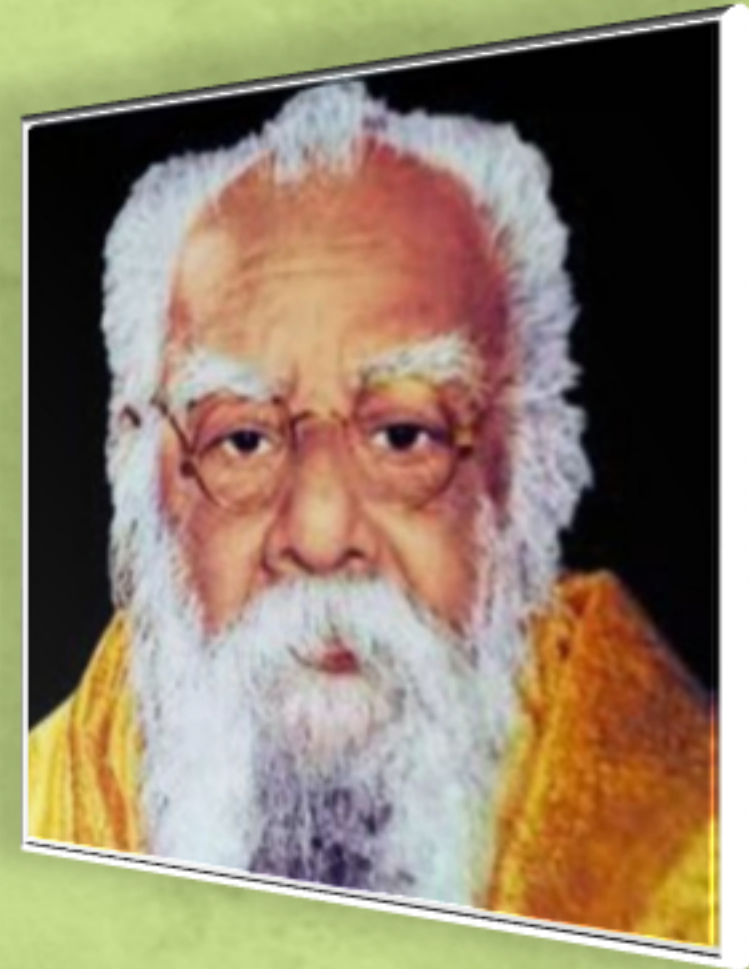
## Sri Vaikunda Swamigal

- Born in 1809 at Swamithoppu in Kanyakumari.
- Original name → Mudichoodum Perumal but he was called Muthukutty.
- He preached against the caste system, untouchability and religious ceremonies.
- His teachings came to be known as Ayyavazhi. (later Ayyavazhi religion)
- His religious book → *Akilattirattu Ammanai* and *Arul Nool*.
- *Hundreds of Nizhal Thangals (places of worship) were built across the country.*



## Self-Respect Movement and Periyar E.V.R.

- In 1921, during the anti-liquor campaign he cut down 1000 coconut trees in his own farm.
- In 1924, he took an active part in the Vaikam Satyagraha.
- During 1920 - 1925 being in the Congress Party he stressed that Congress should accept communal representation.
- In 1925, he started the "Self-Respect Movement".
- Conducted marriages without any rituals "Self-Respect Marriage."
- Journals → *Kudiarasu, Puratchi and Viduthalai*
- In 1938 at Tamil Nadu Women's Conference he was given the title "Periyar".
- On 27th June 1970 by the UNESCO organisation praised and adorned with the title "Socrates of South Asia".



## Sikh movements

- Begin with the Khalsa College in Amritsar (Set up by Sikh Sabhas)
- Then in 1920 → Akali Movement in Punjab → To purify the management of Gurudhwaras (Sikh Shrines) → led to Sikh Gurudwara Act of 1922.
- Baba Dayal Das founded the Nirankari Movement.
  - He insisted the worship of God as nirankar (formless).
- The Namdhari Movement was founded by Baba Ram Singh.
  - His followers wore white clothes and gave up meat eating.



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Thanks!

