



# Lecture-24



## **Socio Religious reform Movements**

### **8. Swami Vivekananda**

He was a one of the greatest thinkers of India founded the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1896. The headquarter was established at Bellur near Calcutta to carry out humanitarian and social work to all without any distinction, especially to help poor and destitute. The basic motto of the mission was to provide social service people, spread the meaning of Vedantic spiritualism and strive for harmony among various faiths and cults.

### **9. HP Blavatsky**

She started **Theosophical movement** (Literally means all inclusive) in New York with Col HS Olcott (American) in 1875. They arrived in India in 1879 and established the headquarters of the society at Adyar near Madras in 1882. Theosophist popularised the study of oriental classics, especially Upanishads and Bhagwat Gita.

### **Annie Besant**

She joined the **Theosophical Society** in England in 1889 and came to India in 1893. She became President of the society after death of Olcott in 1907. She translated the Bhagwad Gita in English. She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College at Banaras in 1898 that later became nucleus for the formation of Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

### **10. Swami Sahajanad (1781-1830)**

He founded **Swami Narain Sect** in Gujarat. The main focus of the sect was social unity and harmony. It encouraged widow remarriage and discouraged institution of Sati, female infanticide etc.

### **11. Behramii M Malabari**

He founded **SevaSadon** in 1885. He opposed to child marriage and compulsory widowhood. This humanitarian organisation focused on the welfare of the socially deprived people especially women.

### **12. Radhakant Deb**

He founded **Dharma Sabha** in 1830, in order to counter the ideas of BrahmaSamaj and advocated status quo and opposed abolition of Sati.

### **13. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1831)**

He started **Young Bengal Movement** in Calcutta. The movement attacked old traditional and decadent customs. It advocated women's rights and educated the public on socio-economic and political issues.

### **14. RahanumaiMazdayasanSabha**

DadabhaiNaoroji along with his Western educated, progressive Parsis like Sorabjee Bengali, JB Wacha, KR Cama, NaorojiFurdonji etc, founded RahanumaiMazdayasanSabha or religious reform association in 1851 with the objective of social regeneration of Parsis, removal of the purdah system, raising the age of marriage, education of women.

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

**1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with the reference of Singh Sabha Movement?**

- A. It aimed for modern Western education for Sikhs
- B. It was formed to counter proselytising activities in Sikhs by Hindu revivalists
- C. The Akali Movements was an off-shoot of this movement
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D**

**2. Which of the following is correctly paired?**

- A. Bengal Regulation banning Sati -1830
- B. Sarda Act- 1939
- C. Special Marriage Act -1955
- D. Hindu Succession Act- 1956

**Ans: D**

**3. The Parsi Reform Movement RahanumaiMazdayasanSabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in which year?**

A. 1829

B. 1851

C. 1879

D. 1861

**Ans: B**

**4. Who among the following founded the Nirankari Movement?**

A. Baba Dyal Das

B. Baba Ram Singh

Ç. Mahmud Hasan

D. JagatMithra

**Ans: A**

**5. Who among the following founded the Namdhari Movement?**

A. Baba Dyal Singh

B. Baba Ram Singh

Ç. Mahmud Hasan

D. JagatMithra

**Ans: B**