

19/04/23

③ Social Reform Movements

1 Narrate the Work of Brahma Samaj:-

Introduction:-

The Brahma Samaj was founded in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

It was the culmination of his earlier Atmiya Sabha of 1814.

The Principle aim of the Brahma Samaj was to eradicate the evils from Hindu Society to check the growing influence of Christianity and establishing of fundamental unity among all religions.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Created healthy Society by founding Brahma Samaj.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy also known as "Father of Indian National Movement."

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Following are the teaching and principles of Brahmo Samaj:- Religious

① Brahmo Samaj preached Monotheism:

- Brahmo Samaj made it clear that it aspired only to establish a strict monolatrous worship of the Supreme Being.

- A worship of the heart and not of hand.

② - The Brahmo Samaj Advocated the worship of one god.

② Respect for all religions:-

- It also stood for respect of all religions and their scriptures.

Follow

③ Spirit of Universal Brotherhood:-

- Followers of all religions were invited to come and worship in the same temple in the spirit of brotherhood.

- The Brahmo Samaj Advocated the worship of one god and the brotherhood of mankind.

④ Opposed / Condemned the idol worship -

- Brahma Samaj was in against of idol worship.

- Worship in the Brahma Samaj was conducted in such a way as to strengthen the bonds of union between men of all faiths.

⑤ - The Brahma Samaj preached monotheism in place of Hindu's polytheism and idol worship.

⑥ Eradicated evils from HINDU Society -

- The principle aim of the Brahma Samaj was to eradicate the evils from Hindu Society.

- It criticized all orthodox views and customs of Hindu religion.

- It wanted to fill Indians with deeper moral and spiritual forces.

- It played an important role in the evolution of Indian civilization.

- He opposed polygamy & preached the remarriage of widows.

- He condemned child marriages.

Following are the Social Reforms of Brahma Samaj:- Social

⑥ Abolition of Sati :-

- The Raja Rammohan Roy, was aggrieved with the practice of 'Sati', which was prevailed throughout India.
- 'Sati' means burning of widows on the funeral of their husbands.
- It was his consistent support which enabled Lord William Bentinck to ban 'Sati' in 1829.
- The abolition of Sati put the Raja Rammohan Roy in the front rank of the world's humanitarian reformers.

⑦

Modern education institution:- (establishment)

- Although he himself was one of the foremost orientalist of the time.
- His conviction was that India could progress only through liberal education covering all the branches of Western learning.
- He helped in the foundation of the Hindu College which was the best modern institution of those days.

② Freedom of Press:-

- The राजा राम मोहन Roy fought for the freedom of Press.
- He himself founded and edited a Bengali journal called the 'Sanwad Prabodhini' which was the earliest (संवाद प्रबोधिनी) Indian edited newspaper.
- * He fought against the Press Regulation of 1823 & finally succeeded by the Press Regulation act 1835.

② Reform in Administrative System in British India-

- During his stay in England from 1831 to 1833, the Raja Rammohan Roy agitated for reform in the administrative system of British India.
- He was the first Indian to be consulted on Indian affairs by the British Parliament.
- While giving his evidence before a select Committee of House of Commons, he suggested reforms in practically all branches of Indian administration.

Contribution in Literature:-

The Raja Rammohan Roy made his contribution to literature also.

He was a prolific writer in many languages.

He was one of the greatest savants of his age.

He was a great linguist and master of style.

He is known as one of the creator of modern Bengali prose.

Conclusion:-

Jeremy Bentham praised Raja Rammohan Roy as "Intensely admired & dearly beloved Collaborator in the service of Mankind." Raja was remarkable figure with vision.

He made several contribution in religious, social and political awakening in India. He was described as "first social reformer in Modern India."

He founded Brahma Samaj to create a healthy Indian society.

He advocated universal brotherhood. Brahma Samaj played an important role in the evolution of Indian civilization.