

Great Reformers and Reform Movements

Chapter 9: Great Reformers and Reform Movements · Topic 1

Key Concept

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, often called the 'Father of Modern India', campaigned against practices like sati (widow burning) and promoted education and social reform.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for women's education and widow remarriage, challenging restrictive social customs of his time.

The Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj were reform organisations that worked to modernise Hindu religious and social practices.

These reformers and movements laid important groundwork for social change, women's rights, and educational progress in India.

Quick Revision Notes

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called 'Father of Modern India'.
- He campaigned against sati (widow burning).
- He promoted education and social reform.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for women's education.
- He also promoted widow remarriage.
- The Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj were reform organisations.
- They aimed to modernise religious and social practices.
- These reformers advanced social change and education.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Raja Ram Mohan Roy's contributions.
- 2 Research Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's work.
- 3 Discuss the Brahmo Samaj's goals.
- 4 Explain why sati was a practice reformers opposed.
- 5 Discuss the importance of women's education reforms.
- 6 Create a timeline of 19th century social reforms.