

19th century Muslim social organizations contributes to the social reformation movement in India

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Abstract

Social reformation movements originated in the India basically focused on the Hindu society in 19th century. “Brahma samaj, Prarthana samaj, Rama Krishna, Parama Hansa samaj are some examples for it and those organizations not focused on the social needs of the Muslim people, Muslim organizations were formed to Muslims social reformation movement. Wahabi , Farazi and Aligarh movements can be considered as the major Muslim social reformation movements originated in Indian at that period of time. Wahabi movement based on Arabic Wahabi ideology spread radical and military way and the Farazi movements formed against the Zamindari and Indo plantains harsh policies and to establish their own rights by considering whole land belongs to their all mighty god Allah. Aligarh movement is the turning point of the educational reforms of Muslims in South Asia. It was a very successful educational social reformation to establish a powerful Muslim territory in Indian soil. My primary object of the research to identify the socio , cultural, economic ,political and educational reasons of the Muslims in that period and my secondary objective is to examine the impact of those social reformations to the Indian society. Primary and secondary textual written sources used for this research Field visit for National Archives for collecting records and information for this research. My final conclusion is, these three major Muslim movements directly affected for the social reformation movements of the Muslims in the 19th century. It made socio , economic ,cultural, political and educational reformations to the Indian Muslim society as well as for whole Indian social system.

Key words-ESTABLISH, IDEOLOGY, MAJOR, REFORMATION,SUCCESSFUL