

➤ Caste Movements

Movement/Year/Region	Causes and Consequences
1. Satyashodhak Samaj, founded by Jyotiba (Jyotirao) Phule (1873; Maharashtra)	Against brahminic domination and for the emancipation of lower caste communities, untouchables, and widows
2. Aruvippuram Movement, led by Shri Narayana Guru (1888; Kerala)	For the rights of the depressed classes (especially the Ezhavas or Iravas of Kerala); the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogum set up in 1902–03
3. Nair and Malayali Memorial Movement led by C.V. Raman Pillai, K. Rama Krishna Pillai, and M. Padmanabha Pillai (1891; Travancore, present-day Kerala)	Against domination of brahmins; the Malayali Memorial was formed by Raman Pillai in 1891 and Nair Service Society by Mannathu Padmanabhan Pillai set up in 1914
4. Justice Party Movement led by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetty, and C.N. Mudalair on behalf of intermediate castes (1916; Madras)	Against domination of brahmins in government service, education, and political field; the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF), popularly known as Justice Party, formed in 1916; the efforts leading to the Justice Party government in Madras; passing of the Communal Government Order of 1921 providing reservations to non-Brahmin groups
5. Vaikom Satyagraha led by T.K. Madhavan, K.P. Kesava Menon, and K. Kelappan, (1924–25 in princely state of Travancore, present-day Kerala)	Against the brahminic dominance, ban on lower castes and untouchables from walking on the public roads surrounding the Vaikom Temple in Travancore
6. Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramasamy Naicker or Periyar (1925; Madras)	Against caste bias by brahmins; <i>Kudi Arasu</i> Tamil weekly, started by Periyar in 1925; popularised self-respect marriages without priests
7. Nadar Movement by the untouchable Shanars who imitated the kshatriya customs to emerge as the Nadars (in Madras) (19th century)	Against social bias and to promote educational and social welfare among the Nadars; the Nadar Mahajan Sangam founded in 1910
8. The Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement led by B.R. Ambedkar (1924; Bombay, present-day Maharashtra)	For the upliftment of the untouchables; founded the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly <i>Bahishkrit Bharat</i> in 1927, the Samaj Samta Sangh in 1927, the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942 to propagate their views
9. Congress' Harijan Movement against Untouchability (1917 onwards)	For elevating the social status of the lower and backward classes; All-India Anti-Untouchability League established in 1932, renamed Harijan Sevak Sangh; the weekly <i>Harijan</i> founded by Gandhi in 1933
10. Modern Kaivartas' Movement by the agrarian faction of the Kaivarta Community who later became the Mahishyas (1897 onwards; Midnapore, Bengal)	Founded the Jati Nirdharani Sabha (1897) and the Bangiya Mahishya Samiti (1901)