

**Social Reform Movement**

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**Various Rules and Facts related to Social Reform Movement**

<b>Social Evils</b>	<b>Governor General - Taken action against of the Evil</b>	<b>Regulation/Rule/Act</b>	<b>Other important fact</b>
Practice of Sati  Women burnt herself with the dead body of her husband	William Bentinck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sati Prohibition act of Bengal or Regulation of Dec. 1829 under Section XVII.</li> <li>- It was enacted only in Bengal.</li> <li>- In 1830, it was extended and enacted in Madras and Bombay Presidencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raja Ram Mohan Roy played an important role in ending the practice of Sati.</li> <li>- Raja Radhakant Dev supported the practice of Sati by establishing the Dharma Sabha in 1830.</li> </ul>
Infanticide (killing of Infant daughters at birth)  - Common among the Bengalis and the Rajputas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sir John Shore</li> <li>(ii) Richard Wellesley</li> <li>(iii) Earl of Mayo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bengal Regulation of 1795.</li> <li>- Clause VI of Regulation of 1802.</li> <li>Clause III of Regulation of 1804.</li> <li>- Act of 1870 - It was compulsory for parents to Register the births of all babies. After some years they had to verify that their daughter is alive.</li> </ul>	-----
Narbali (Sacrifice of human)	Henry Hardinge	Hardinge appointed an officer (Campbell) to control it.	By 1844-45 Some control was found on this practice.
Practice of Fraudulent (Thagi Pratha)	Lord William Bentinck	Bentinck hired Corl. Sleeman for this task. By 1830, it was under control.	-----
Widow Remarriage	Dalhousie and Canning	Hindu Widows Remarriage act, 1856, Section XV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Pro. D.K. Karve, Vishnu Sastri Pandit and in south India Veeresalingam Pantulu</li> </ul>

		<p>Passed on – 26<sup>th</sup> July 1856. Due to efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.</p>	<p>made important Role to improve the condition of widows. – Vishnu Sastri P. founded widow remarriage association in 1850. – D.K. Karve – opened a widow home in Poona (1899) and set up and Indian woman's university at Bombay in 1916.</p>
Slavery	<p>Cornwallis</p> <p>William Bentinck</p> <p>Lord Elenborough (1842-44)</p> <p>Lord Canning</p>	<p>In 1789 banned the Trade of Slaves.</p> <p>Charter act 1833</p> <p>– Slavery Prohibition regulation 1843 Section – V</p> <p>The Penal Code of 1860</p>	<p>– Some efforts should be made to improve the condition of slaves. Some provisions were mentioned to abolish slavery in India.</p> <p>– This act declared slavery illegal in India.</p> <p>– Declared trade in Slavery illegal.</p>