1. Nationalism denotes patriotism or devotion to the nation. The eighties of the 19th century saw the birth of the Indian national movement.
2. Raja Rammoahan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. (not in scope) The Prarthana Samaj was founded by Keshab Chandra Sen.
   1. Caste System
   2. Practice of Polygamy
3. Raja Rammohan Roy started a Bengali Weekly called `*Samvad Maumudi* ` in 1821.
4. Along with few other eminent persons, Raja Rammohan Roy presented a Petiton to the Supreme Court for legal action to be taken against Press Regulations.
5. Jyotiba Phule was a highly admired social reformer of the 19th century.
   1. **Uplifting of Lower Castes:** The caste structure was, to him, ‘Slavery’. His book `Ghulamgiri` (slavery) focused on Brahmin domination and the poverty, hardship and distress which the lower castes were then facing. Phule strongly felt that all the problems of Dalits (Shudras and Atishudras) could be solved if proper education was provided to them.
   2. **Gender Justice**: Phule said women were superior to men because “They bore children and nursed them”. Men kept their women uneducated so that they would never question their domination. Phule established in 1848 one of the first Girls schools in India. He set up an Orphanage in 1854 to provide shelter to poor widows and their children . He also founded a number of schools for Girls and Lower Castes, i.e. the *Mahars* and the *Mangs.*