RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY (1772 – 1833)


gained international recognition for his contributions to modern education and social reforms.

He was an intellectual and activist who founded the Brahmo Samaj, a religious movement that emphasized monotheism and brotherhood.

He was also the first to translate Vedic scriptures into English, establishing Vedanta College in 1825.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a prolific writer, and his works include Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin and Mirat-ul-Akbar.

He was the first Indian to understand the meaning of "modernity" and believed in the integration of Eastern and Western philosophies.

He was a great advocate for women's rights, opposing the practice of Sati and promoting education and property rights for women.

He was also a vocal critic of the British colonial policy, advocating for freedom of press and becoming the first Indian editor and owner of a newspaper, Sambad Kaumudi.

His legacy lives on through the influence of his social and educational reforms, which continue to shape modern India.

Born into an elite Bengali Hindu family in 1772 when India was suffering with socio-economic and political problems.

He became the first Educated Indian to travel to England as an ambassador of the Mughal Emperor Akbar II.

Studied Rig-Veda & Upanishads; Bible & Quran; Western & Scientific liberal thoughts and tried to combine the goodness of western ideals and the Indian culture.

A Man of Versatile Genius, a Social - Educational Reformer, popularly known as "Father of Modern India".

A great historical figure behind the socio-cultural awakening of India in 19th century.

He was conferred the title "Raja" 1831 by the Mughal Emperor, "Yugdoot" Subhash Chandra and by Tagore.

First Intellectual Reform Movement in Modern India to purify Hinduism.

Founded in Calcutta by Raja Ram Mohan Roy on August 20, 1828.

Based on the twin pillars of Reason, 

Later known as Brahmo Samaj, and was the culmination of Roy's Atmiya Sabha of 1814.

Propagated Monotheism and brotherhood.

Recently, the birth 245th anniversary of was celebrated Brahmo Samaj.

He was an internationalist beyond his times.

In collaboration with David Hare, promoter of modern education, he founded famous Hindu College.

Promoted inclusion of English, Scientific subjects Mathematic and Technology of Indian School.

His biggest achievement was the prohibition, a practice in which a widow was "Sati Pratha" made to immolate herself at the funeral pyre of her deceased husband.

Advocated Women's rights to freedom, property and inheritance and education.

Opposed prohibition of widow re-marriage.

Voiced against British policy of press and became the first Indian who was an editor and owner newspaper, Sambad Kaumudi.

He published, including , languages English and Hindi, Persian, Bengali.

Gi to , Precepts of Jesus, Monotheists, , Mirat-ul-Akbar, Tuhafat-ul-Muwahidin are his major works.

Edwards and the west first Indian to understand the meaning of "modernity".

All religions preach of common message brotherhood.

God is one. He even being Hindu was against the idol worship.

Each has individual right to live as he or she wishes.

 Learned and Sanskrit Bengali languages at school English language of & 22 Persian, Arabic, French, Latin, & so on.

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