

Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India

- Understanding of contradictions in Indian and colonial interests
- Political, administrative and economic unification of the country
- Western thought and education
- Role of press and literature
- Rediscovery of India's past—historical researches
- Rise of middle class intelligentsia
- Impact of contemporary movements worldwide
- Reactionary policies and racial arrogance of rulers

Political Associations Before Indian National Congress

Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1836• by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy
Zamindari Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Also k/a Landholders' Society'• safeguard the interests of the landlords• marked the beginning of an organised political activity and use of methods of constitutional agitation for the redressal of grievances
Bengal British India Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1843• Work for rights and advance the interests of all classes
British Indian Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Merger of landholders society and Bengal British India society• Demands<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character;(ii) separation of executive from judicial functions;(iii) reduction in salaries of higher officers; and(iv) abolition of salt duty, abkari and stamp duties• partially accepted when the Charter Act of 1853
East India Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London• discuss the Indian question and influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare.
Indian League	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh• Promote nationalism and political education
Indian Association of Calcutta	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Also k/a Indian National Association• by Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most important political organisation before formation of INC • published 'The Bengalee' – a daily • Create strong public opinion on political question and unite them on political front • Protested for simultaneous ICS exam in England and India
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1867) :-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first important organisation setup post 1857 • brainchild of Mahadev Govind Ranade-- first Indian Judge • serving as a bridge between the government and the people. • Bombay
Bombay Presidency Association (1885)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by Pherozshah Mehta, K T Telang, Badruddin Taiyabji.
Madras Mahajan Sabha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1884 • M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandachari.

Pre-Congress Campaigns

- (i) for imposition of import duty on cotton (1875)
- (ii) for Indianisation of government service (1878-79)
- (iii) against Lytton's Afghan adventure
- (iv) against Arms Act (1878)
- (v) against Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- (vi) for right to join volunteer corps
- (vii) against plantation labour and against Inland Emigration Act
- (viii) in support of Ilbert Bill
- (ix) for an All India Fund for Political Agitation
- (x) campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party
- (xi) against reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service; the Indian Association took up this question and organised an all-India agitation against it, popularly known as the Indian Civil Service agitation.

Chapter 11

Foundation of Indian National Congress

- First session held in 1885 (Bombay) -- Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
- **A.O. Hume -- idea.**
- foundation of the National Congress in **1885**, the struggle for India's freedom from foreign rule was launched in a small but organised manner.
- **1890, Kadambini Ganguli, the first woman , addressed the Congress session--** shows raised women position
- Some of the great presidents of the National Congress during its early years were Dadabhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, P. Ananda Charlu, Surendranath Banerjea, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Ananda Mohan Bose and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Other prominent leaders of the Congress and the national movement during this period were Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the brothers Sisir Kumar and Motilal Ghose, Madan Mohan Malaviya, G. Subramaniya Iyer, C. Vijayaraghava Chariar and Dinshaw E. Wacha.
- They dealt mostly with local questions and their membership and leadership were confined to a few people belonging to a single city or province.

Foundational theories of INC and prominent believers:

- Safety Valve Theory —Lala Lajpat Rai
- Conspiracy Theory—R.P. Dutt
- Lightning conductor Theory—G.K. Gokhale

Era of Moderates (1885-1905)

- **Important Leaders--** Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, S.N. Banerjea
- **Approach-** arousal of national feeling, consolidation of this feeling, the bringing of a large number of the Indian people into the vortex of nationalist politics, and their training in politics and political agitation

Contributions

- **Economic Critique of Imperialism:-- Dadabhai Naoroji , R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others--** drain theory” to explain British exploitation of India
- **Constitutional Reforms: democratic self-government ,** British government was forced by their agitation to pass the Indian Councils Act of 1892. , demanded Indian control over the public purse and raised the slogan ‘No taxation without representation

- **Administrative and other Reforms:** Indianisation of the higher grades of the administrative services , separation of the judicial from executive powers , demanded extension of medical and health facilities and improvement of the police system
- **Defence of Civil Rights:**-- modern civil rights, namely, the **freedoms of speech, the press, thought and association** . **Reason** --deportation of the Natu brothers without a trial , arrest of Tilak

Evaluation of the Early National Movement:

- did not achieve much success in their early phase
- It represented the most progressive force of the time. It **succeeded in creating a wide national awakening,**
- It **trained people in the art of political work,**
- Their **powerful economic critique of imperialism**
- **established the political truth that India must be ruled in the interests of the Indians**

Attitude of the Government:

- hostile , become suspicious of the National Congress
- **encouraged Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Raja Shiva Prasad of Benaras, and other pro-British individuals to start an anti- Congress movement**
- followed a **policy of minor concessions on the one hand and ruthless repression on the other to put down the growth of nationalism**

Role of the Masses-- leaders lacked political faith in the masses

Indian Councils Act 1892

- Imperial Legislative Councils and the Provincial Legislative Councils -- number raised -- 10-16 non - officials
- Budget , question -- discussion
- non-official members of the Indian legislative council were to be nominated

Limitations

- Official majority retained -- making it ineffective
- Budget -- no vote and amendment
- Supplementary questions -- cannot be asked

PYQ--

Q.) Consider the following pairs:

1. Radhakanta Deb : First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty: Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee: Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Which of the following organizations are correctly matched with their founders?

1. East Indian Association – Dada Bhai Naoroji
2. Indian Association – Surendranath Banerjee
3. Madras Mahajan Sabha – M G Ranade

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.) Consider the following statements with reference to Indian National Congress:

1. Indian National Conference acted as a predecessor to the Indian National Congress.
2. Kadambini Ganguly was the first woman president of the Congress.
3. Dadabhai Naoroji became the president of the Congress for three times.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1,2 and 3