

Important National Leaders

Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917)

He was the first Indian
to demand swaraj
in the Calcutta Session of INC,
1906.

He was also known as the
Indian Gladstone,
Grand Old Man of India.

He was the first Indian
to be elected
to the House of Commons
on Liberal Party ticket

He highlighted the
draining of wealth
from INDIA

by the British and its effect in his book Poverty
and Un-British Rule in India (1901).

Annie Besant (1847-1933)

She founded
the Theosophical Society in India and started
the Home Rule League.

She established

Central Hindu School and College at Banaras (later BHU)

She was elected

the President

of the Calcutta Session of INC,

1917.

She did not attend the 1920 Session

at Nagpur due to growing differences with Gandhiji

as she felt that Gov of India Act,

1919 were a means to free India.

She edited

famous Newspaper —

New India and Commonwealth.

She prepared — The Lotus Song,

a translation of Gita into English.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(1857-1920)

He was awarded with the title Lokmanya.

He established

new English school at Poona.

He was the editor of Maratha in English and
Kesari in Marathi.

He joined INC

in 1891 and moved an Arms Act Resolution.

He celebrated the Ganapati puja and the Shivaji Festival.

He collaborated with Agarkar and set up institutions to give economically feasible education to people.

He was called Bal,

Lal Lajpat Rai was called Lal and

Bipin Chandra Pal was called Pal.

They were called as the trio of Lal,
Bal,

Pal and extremist group.

He founded the Home Rule League in 1916 and helped in ushering the Lucknow Pact and the Reforms Act at the Amritsar Congress in 1919.

He demanded

swaraj and gave the slogan swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.

Valentine Chirol described

him as the Father of Indian unrest.

He wrote the books

The Aotic Home of Vedas and Gita Rahasya

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(1833-1894)

He was a great scholar

best known

for the composition of

the hymn Bande Mataram

His first novel was Durgasrandini,

published in 1864 and he started the journal

Bangadashan.

Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932)

He was awarded with the title Mightiest Prophet of
Nationalism by Aurobindo Ghosh

He supported the

Age of Consent Bill,

(1891),

Swadeshi Movement

and fought for the cause of the Assam tea-gardeners.

He started Newspapers - Parikashak (weekly);

Public Opinion and Tribune (editor);

Suvaraj (English weekly in London);

Hindu Review (English monthly);

Independent (daily);

and Demagogue (weekly).

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

He was a poet,

philosopher,

educationist,

internationalist and a patriot.

His elder brother,

Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to become an ICS.

His first poem was published in the

'Amrita Bazar Patrika'

and then he wrote

'Bhanaphul' (story) and 'Bhanusinker Padmauli'

(series of lyrics)

He founded Shantiniketan

near Bolpore

on 22nd December, 1901.

He wrote Gitanjali,

which fetched him the Nobel Prize

in 1913.

He inaugurated Raksha Bandhan festival to oppose the Partition of Bengal (1905).

He founded the Vishva Bharati University.

In 1915,

British Crown

granted him a knighthood,

which he renounced after the Jallianwala Bagh

Massacre.

His compositions

were chosen as National Anthem
by two nations

1. India -

Jana Gana Mana

2. Bangladesh -

Amar Sonar Bangla

Lal Lajpat Rai (1865-1928)

He was a courageous man so,

he was called The Lion of Punjab (Sher-e-Punjab)

He was inspired

by Mahatma Hans Raj.

Being an Arya Samajist,

he helped in establishment of the

DAV College

at Lahore.

He withdrew his name

from the presidency list of the INC

at its Surat session.

He was the President

of the special session

of the Congress

at Calcutta,

1920.

He opposed
the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
in 1922.

He founded Swaraj Party
with Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das.

He was injured
during a demonstration
against Simon Commission in 1928.

He was the editor of the
Bande Matram,
The Punjab and The People.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(1866-1915)

Grandhiji regarded him
as his
political guru.

He was the President
of the Banaras Session
of INC,

1905,

supported the Swadeshi Movement.

He was the

founder of the

Servants of Indian Society

in 1905,

to train people,
who would work as national missionaries.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)

Gandhi came

to India

in 1915.

He already had Satyagrahas

in South Africa.

In 1907,

Satyagraha was done against
compulsory registration and passes
for Indians.

In 1910,

against immigration restrictions,
and de-recognition of Non-Christian Indian
marriages.

He followed

the doctrine of Ahimsa.

The Champaran Satyagraha

in 1917,

against the

Tinkathia System

led by him was his first success

in India.

The Ahmedabad Satyagraha,
where there was a dispute between
the mill owner and workers over the
plague bonus

was also a success.

Grandhi

then advised

the worker

to go on strike and he undertook a hunger strike,

after which the mill owners

were pressurised to accept the tribunal award

of 35 per cent increase in wages.

Kheda Satyagraha

The peasants of Kheda district

were in extreme distress

due to the failure of crops and the Gov ignored
their appeals

for the remission of land revenue.

Grandhi

advised them

to withhold

the revenue and fight until death.

Facts about Grandhi

Name

Mohan Das

Karam Chand Gandhi

Titles :

Mahatma

(by Rabindranath Tagore,
1917).

Malang Baba /

Nanga Fakir (by Kabailes of North-West Frontier,
1930).

Indian /

Traitor Fagiraⁿ (by Winston Churchill,
1931).

Half Naked Saint / (by Frank Moore,
1931).

Rashtrapita (by Subbesh Chandra Bose,
1944).

Birth 2nd October, 1869

at Porbandar

in Gujarat

Mother

Pitali Bai.

Father

Karam

chand Gandhi

Political Guru

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Prime Secretary

Mahadeu Desai

Influenced by John Ruskin (unto the last);

Leo Tolstoy;

Thoreau;

Emerson;

the Bible;

the Gita.

As an Editor

Indian Opinion (1903-15)

in English,

Gujarati,

Hindi and Tamil.

Harijan (1919-31)

in English,

Gujarati and Hindi

Young India (1933-42)

in English and Gujarati.

Literary Works

Hind Swaraj (1909)

My Experiments with Truth (Auto Biography,

1927).

Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949)

Popularly known as the Nightingale of India,
she was a nationalist and poetess
from Uttar Pradesh.

She was married
to Dr Govindrajulu Naidu
in 1893.

Under the guidance of
Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
she became
the first woman
to participate
in the India's struggle
for Independence.

She participated
in the Dandi March
with Gandhiji and presided over the
Kanpur session of Congress
in 1925.

She was the first woman
to become the Governor of
Uttar Pradesh State.

Her famous books include - The Golden Threshold (1905),

The Father of the Drum;

The Bird of Time (1912)

and the Broken Wing (1917).

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1879-1972)

He was a politician and lawyer
from Tamil Nadu

He gave up his practice
during Non-Cooperation Movement.

He held

the post of the General-Secretary
of the INC

In 1921-1922

and was a member of Congress Working Committee
from 1922 to 1924.

He started

the Civil Disobedience Movement
in Tamil Nadu
and was arrested

for leading a Salt March

from Tiruchinapoly to Vedaranniyam
on the Tanjore Coast.

He was elected as the
Chief Minister of Madras
in 1937 elections.

He resigned
from Indian National Congress
in 1942

for not accepting the Cripps Proposal.

He prepared
the CR Formula
for Congress-League Cooperation.

He served as the
Governor of Bengal (August - November,
1947) and was the first and last Indian
Governor-General of India

(1948-50).

He became
the Minister of Home Affairs
in the Country's first cabinet.

He founded
the Swatantra Party

in 1959.

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His rational ideas are reflected
in the collection Satyameva Jayate.

He was awarded
with the Bharat Ratna
in 1954.

Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)

He participated
in Swadeshi Movement
(established Bihari Students, Conference),
Champaran Satyagraha,
Non-cooperation Movement,
Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India
Movement.

He founded the
National College
at Patna.

He was elected as
the Minister Incharge of
Food and Agriculture
in the Interim Govt (1946).

He was the
President

of the Constituent Assembly.

He became the

first President

of the Indian Republic.

He was honoured with Bharat Ratna

in 1962.

He edited

the newspaper - Desh (Hindi Weekly)

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

He became the

General Secretary

of the Indian National Congress

in 1928 and

its President

in 1929.

The Independence resolution

was passed under his

Presidency

at the Lahore Session.

He was the

first Prime Minister of

Republic India

from (1947 to 1964).

also known as

Architect of Modern India.

He authored the

doctrine of Panchsheel and believed

in the policy of non-alignment.

Books -

The Discovery

of India, Glimpses

of World History,

A Bunch

of Old Letters,

The Unity

of India,

Independence and After,

India and the World, etc.

His autobiography

was entitled

as Auto-biography.

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar

(1891-1956)

Dr Ambedkar

was the great leader

of the depressed class

and an eminent jurist.

He set up a network of colleges
in the name of

People's Education Society.

He founded the
Depressed Classes Institute (1924) and
Samaj Samata Sangh (1927).

He participated
in all the Three Round Table Conferences
of London
and signed
the Poona Pact
with Gandhiji
in 1932.

He was
in the Governor-General's Executive Council
from 1942
to 1946
and organised
the Indian Labour Party and Scheduled Caste
Federation.

He became
the chairman of the
Drafting Committee

of Indian Constitution.

As the first Law Minister
of the Independence India,
he introduced the
Hindu Code Bill.

He started The
Republican Party
in 1956.

He embraced Buddhism
towards
the end of his life.

Subhash Chandra Bose
(1897-1945)

He passed
the Indian Civil Services Examination
in 1920

in England,

But left it on Gandhiji's call
of Non-cooperation Movement.

He founded the
Independence

for India League

with Jawaharlal Nehru.

He was elected as the
President
of INC
at its Haripura Session (1938)
and Tripuri Session (1939),
but resigned
from Tripuri
due to differences
with Gandhiji

He founded
the Forward Bloc (1939) and Kisan Sabha.

He escaped
to Berlin
in 1941 and met Hitler.

He took the charge of
Indian Army (Azad Hind Fauz)
in 1943

in Singapore and set up
Indian Provisional Gov there.

He addressed
Mahatma Gandhi

as the Father
of the Nation.

He supposedly died
in a plane crash
in 1945.

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He gave the
famous slogans - Dilli Chalo and Jai Hind.
The India struggle
was his autobiography.

Bhagat Singh (1907-1931).

He was
a member of
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

He started the
'Militant Naujawan Bharat Sabha'
in Punjab.

He killed
British official Saunders
in 1928 and was involved
in Lahore Conspiracy and bombed the Central
Legislative Assembly.

He was executed
on 23rd March,
1931.