

LAST MINUTE PRELIMS RECKONER 2025

MODERN INDIAN
HISTORY

NON-CONGRESS ORGANIZATIONS

NON-CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

1. PRE-CONGRESS ORGANIZATIONS:

Organisation	Founded by	Features
Organizations dominated by landlords		
Bangabasha Prakasika Sabha	✓ Gourishankar Tarkabish and other associates of Ram Mohan Roy	✓ Promotion of Bengali language and literature
Landholder's Society of Bengal (Zamindari Association-1838)	✓ Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Dwarkanath Tagore and Raja Radhakant Deb	✓ Aimed at preserving interest of landlords ✓ One of the earliest association to organize political activity
British India Society (1839)	✓ Founded by William Adam in London; ✓ Later, George Thompson started its Indian counterpart Bengal British India Society (1842)	✓ Aimed at promoting Zamindari interests, promote the welfare and interest of all classes
British India Association (1851)	✓ Radhakant Deb (President), Debendrantath Tagore and Prasanta Kumar Tagore	✓ Formed by merging of the Landholder's Society and Bengal British Indian Society ✓ Demands: establishment of separate legislature of a popular character, separation of executive from judiciary, reduction in salaries of higher officials, abolition of salt duties, Abkari and stamp duties ✓ Partially accepted in the Charter Act, 1853
Madras Native Association (1852)	✓ Gazulu Lakshmi Narasu Chetty	✓ First to organize political activity in the south ✓ Comprised mostly of the landed and the merchant classes ✓ For protecting the interest of the natives in Madras ✓ Later was disbanded

Organization dominated by the Educated Middle Class

Organisation	Founded by	Features
Bombay Association (1852)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Naoroji Furdonji and ✓ Dadabhai Naoroji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Organized political activity in Bombay
East India Association (1866)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dadabhai Naoroji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Established in London to promote Indian interests in England by formulating favourable public opinion and also in the British Parliament
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1867)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Founded by MG Ranade with Tilak as one of its prominent members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Socio-political organization which aimed at social reforms and raising political awareness ✓ Took up peasant struggles (deccan riots) ✓ But opposed the Age of Consent Bill, 1891
The Indian League (1875)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sisir Kumar Ghose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Raising public awareness and political education
The Indian Association of Calcutta (1876)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can be considered as the first nationalistic organization ✓ Create a strong public opinion on political questions, unify Indian people on common political programme ✓ East India association also organized an all-India agitation known as the Civil Service Agitation
Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ B Subramania Aiyer, M P Viraraghavachari and Anandacharlu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To co-ordinate the activities of local association and to 'provide a focus for the non-official intelligence spread up through the Presidency'.
Bombay Indian Association (1885)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bombay Triumvirate- Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and KT Telang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It was formed in opposition to the Ilbert Bill and Lytton's other reactionary policies.

2. ORGANIZATION THAT EXISTED ALONG WITH CONGRESS:

Organisation	Founded by	Basic Philosophy/ Objective	Features
Servants Of India Society (1905)	✓ Gopal Krishna Gokhale	✓ Its aim was to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formed in Pune, Maharashtra ✓ Gopal Krishna Gokhale left the Deccan Education Society to form this association ✓ It was the first secular organization in the country to devote itself to the underprivileged, rural and tribal people, and other social causes.
The Liberal Party of India/ Indian National Liberal Federation (1919)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SurendraNath Banarjea ✓ Some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. 	✓ Espousing liberalism in the politics of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They aimed toward parliamentary democracy, including not only an institutional structure but a system of values which emphasized the achievement of national welfare through peaceable negotiation and compromise among competing public interests. ✓ Therefore, the Liberals regularly participated in the legislative councils and assemblies at the town, provincial and central levels.
Hindu Maha Sabha/ Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha /All-India Hindu Grand-Assembly (1915)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ VD Sarvakar, Madan Mohan Malwya and Lala Lajpat Rai ✓ Gandhi and Swami Shraddhanand were present at the conference, and were supportive of the formation of All India Hindu Sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging them to transcend the divisions of caste and sect. ✓ Sought to define Hindu identity in opposition to Muslim identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In April 1915, Sarvadeshak (All India) Hindu Sabha was formed as an umbrella organisation of regional Hindu Sabhas, at the Kumbh Mela in Haridwar. ✓ The organisation was formed to protect the rights of the Hindu community, after the formation of the All India Muslim League in 1906 and the British India government's creation of separate Muslim electorate under the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 ✓ The organisation did not support the Indian freedom movement against British rule in India. ✓ Godse and his fellow conspirators Digambar Badge, Gopal Godse, Narayan Apte, Vishnu Karkare and Madanlal Pahwa were identified as prominent members of the Hindu Mahasabha

Justice Party (1917)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dr C. Natesa Mudaliar ✓ Co- founded by T.M. Nair and P. Theagaraya Chetty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It was created with the motto "economic, environmental, and social justice for all". ✓ The party was designed with the intention of shifting government back to a focus on the Constitution by removing corporate influence in politics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A political party in the Madras Presidency ✓ During 1916–20, the Justice party struggled against the Egmore and Mylapore factions to convince the British government and public to support communal representation for non-Brahmins in the presidency.
Unionist Party (1923)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Chotu Ram and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khanin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political party representing the interests of landholders –Hindu, Muslim and Sikh – in the Punjab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Political party based in the Punjab Province ✓ Represented the Punjabi zamindar (rural/agrarian) interests. ✓ It became the largest party in the province at the 1937 provincial election ✓ The party was particularly powerful during the period of 1923-47
Congress Socialist Party (1934)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deva, ✓ Ram Manohar Lohia, ✓ Minoo Masani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Independence (freedom from British rule) and socialism were the twin objectives of the Congress Socialist Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress formed after suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement. ✓ It was founded in 1934 by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards the Congress.
Congress Nationalist Party (1934)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Madan Mohan Malaviya and Madhav Shrihari Aney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Anti-Socialism ✓ Nationalism ✓ Populism ✓ Political position: Right-wing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In protest against the Communal Award, Malaviya and Aney split away from the Indian National Congress and started the Congress Nationalist Party. ✓ The Congress and the Nationalists together formed the majority in the Central Legislative Assembly. ✓ By 1941, it was the main opposition party in the assembly
Forward Bloc (1939)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Subhas Chandra Bose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To liberate India with the help and support of the workers, peasants, youth and all the other radical organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The All-India Forward Bloc is a left-wing nationalist political party in India. ✓ It emerged as a faction within the Indian National Congress. ✓ The party re-established as an independent political party after the independence of India. ✓ It has its main stronghold in West Bengal