

## CHAPTER 3

# First Phase of the Indian National Movement

### Syllabus

#### First Phase of the Indian National Movement (1885-1907)

*Objectives and methods of struggle of the Early Nationalists. Any two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.*

The history of the Indian National Movement can broadly be divided into three phases:

1. The Early Nationalist Phase (1885–1907);
2. The Assertive Phase (1907–1916); and
3. The Gandhian Era (1915–1947).

### THE EARLY NATIONALISTS

In its initial years the Congress was led by a group of leaders known as the *Early Nationalists*. The members of this group were drawn from the educated middle class consisting of professionals like lawyers, barristers, teachers and officials,

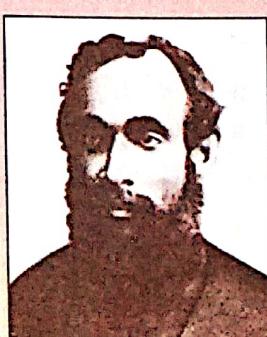
who drew inspiration from Western thought. Many of them were educated in England and believed that the British intended to be just to Indians. They were, however, unaware of the true state of affairs in India.

**Leaders:** The Early Nationalists included leaders from all parts of the country as:

1. W.C. Bonnerjee, Rashbehari Ghosh, Surendranath Banerjee and R.C. Dutt from Bengal;
2. Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Justice M.G. Ranade from Maharashtra and Gujarat;
3. P.R. Naidu, Subramania Iyer and Ananda Charlu from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;
4. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya from Uttar Pradesh;
5. Liberal Englishmen like Hume and Wedderburn.



M.G. Ranade



Surendranath Banerjee



Subramania Iyer



Pherozeshah Mehta



Madan Mohan Malviya

The Early Nationalist Leaders

The Early Nationalist leaders who led the Congress and the National Movement in its initial years were staunch believers in open-minded and 'moderate' politics. They believed in loyalty to the British Crown. B.C. Pal, an early nationalist leader, said in 1887, "I am loyal to the British government because with me loyalty to the British government is identical with loyalty to my own people and my own country..." They wanted that Indians should have their proper and legitimate share in the government.

They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of the British rule as they had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. They believed that continuation of the British connection with India was in the interest of both England and India. They concerned themselves with the demand for reforms. Their demands were moderate in nature.

### **Beliefs of the Early Nationalists**

1. The Early Nationalists had faith in the sense of justice, fair play, honesty and integrity of the British.
2. It was their hope that the British would grant 'Home Rule' to Indians. They relied on the solemn pledges made by the British government.
3. They believed that the British rule had many benefits. For example, it aided in cleansing social ills like *sati*, *untouchability* and *child marriage*.
4. They were of the opinion that Britain would help Indians govern themselves according to western standards.
5. They said that the main obstacle in India's progress was social and economic backwardness of Indians and not the British colonial rule.
6. They relied on constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their aims. They believed in patience and reconciliation rather than in violence and confrontation.

### **DEMANDS OF THE EARLY NATIONALISTS**

The demands of the Early Nationalists may be studied under the following heads:

**1. Constitutional Reforms:** The Early Nationalists wanted a larger share in the

government of their country. They believed that eventually India should move towards democratic self-government. However, they did not ask for immediate achievement of their goal as they feared that the government would suppress their activities. They, therefore, aimed at winning freedom through a gradual process. They made the following demands:

- (i) Abolition of India Council.
  - (ii) Expansion of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assemblies—both at the Centre and in the Provinces.
  - (iii) Increase in the membership of Indians by including some members elected by local bodies like Chambers of Commerce, Universities, etc., in these Councils and by giving greater powers to them. They demanded Indian control over the public purse and raised the slogan '*No taxation without representation*'.
  - (iv) By the beginning of the 20th century, they made a demand for Swarajya or self-government within the British empire like the self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia.
  - (v) Adequate representation of Indians in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and those of the Governors.
- 2. Economic Reforms:** The economic issues raised by the Early Nationalists included:
- (i) Reduction in land revenue and protection of peasants against unjust demands of the zamindars.
  - (ii) Reduction in expenditure on the army and the money thus saved to be spent on welfare activities such as health and education.
  - (iii) An enquiry into India's growing poverty and famines.
  - (iv) Availability of cheap credit to peasants through agricultural banks.
  - (v) Development of banking, irrigation, medical and health facilities for the people.
  - (vi) Industrial growth through trade protection. That means that a heavy tax should be imposed on imported goods and the

government should give loans for the development of iron, coal, paper and sugar industries in India.

- (vii) Total abolition of Salt Tax and the duty on sugar.

**3. Administrative Demands:** The Early Nationalists made the following demands in the administrative sphere:

- (i) Demand for Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Service examinations in England and India.
- (ii) Complete separation of the executive and the judiciary. They made this demand to protect Indians from the arbitrary acts of the police and the bureaucracy.
- (iii) Increase in the powers of the local (municipal) bodies and reduction of official control over them.
- (iv) Repeal of the Arms Act and Licence Act.
- (v) Wider employment of Indians in the higher grades of administrative services.
- (vi) Spread of primary education among the masses.
- (vii) Improvement of the police system to make it honest, efficient and popular.

**4. Defence of Civil Rights:** The Early Nationalists defended civil rights whenever the British government tried to curtail them. In fact, it was because of the political work done by the Early Nationalists that democratic ideas began to take root among Indians. The Early Nationalists demanded the following civil rights:

- (i) Removal of the restrictions imposed by the British Government on the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press.
- (ii) Abolition of the Preventive Detention Act and restoration of individual liberties.
- (iii) Restoration of right to assemble and to form associations.

### METHODS OF THE EARLY NATIONALISTS

The Early Nationalists were practical; they wanted to win freedom by a gradual process. They did not aim at high demands because they wanted to work on the lines of least resistance.

Besides, they did not want to arouse serious opposition.

The Early Nationalists followed what is popularly known as *Constitutional Agitation Method*. This implied that they believed in the policy of constitutional agitation within the legal framework, and slow orderly political progress. The methods adopted by the Early Nationalists had two objectives.

**First Objective:** was to educate people in India in modern politics, to arouse national political consciousness and to create a united public opinion. For this purpose, they relied on the following methods:

- (i) They held meetings where speeches were made and resolutions for popular demands were passed.
- (ii) They made use of the press to criticise government policies.
- (iii) They sent memorandums and petitions to government officials and the British Parliament. These petitions were carefully drafted with facts and arguments. Though these petitions were addressed to the government, their real aim was to educate the Indian people.

**Second Objective:** was to influence the British government and the British public. To achieve this objective, they followed the following methods:

- (i) They made use of three P's i.e. *Petitions*, *Prayers* and *Protests*. They sent petitions, requests and letters of protest to the British government to look into the problems of the Indians.
- (ii) A British Committee of the Indian National Congress was set up in London in 1889, which published a weekly journal, *India*, to present India's case before the British public.
- (iii) Deputations of Indian leaders were sent to Britain to enlighten the British people and politicians about the actual state of affairs in India. For example, Dadabhai Naoroji spent a major part of his life in Britain to create this awareness about the plight of Indians.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EARLY NATIONALISTS

The Early Nationalists represented the most progressive force of the time. They made the following contributions to the Indian national movement:

1. The Early Nationalists created national awakening among people that they belonged to one common country—India. This made Indians conscious of the bonds of common political, economic and cultural interests that united them.
2. The Early Nationalists trained people in politics by popularising the ideas of democracy, civil liberties, secularism and nationalism.
3. The Early Nationalists did pioneering work by exposing the true nature of the British rule in India. They made people realise the economic content and character of British imperialism. By doing so, they weakened the foundations of the British rule in India.
4. Their political and economic programmes established the truth that India must be ruled in the interest of the Indians.
5. The efforts of the Early Nationalists led to the following reforms:
  - (i) The appointment of a Public Service Commission in 1886;
  - (ii) A resolution of the House of Commons (1893) for simultaneous examination for the I.C.S. in London and India;
  - (iii) Appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure (1895);
  - (iv) the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

These achievements of the Early Nationalists served as a base for the national movement in later years.

### Criticism of the Early Nationalists

The Early Nationalists have been criticised on the following grounds:

1. The methods used by the Early Nationalists of passing resolutions and sending petitions were criticised as inadequate. They depended on the generosity of the British instead of relying on their own



■ Justice M.G. Ranade

strength and challenging the imperialist might.

2. They failed to realise that British and Indian interests clashed with each other. Britain was using India's resources to increase its wealth.
3. The Early Nationalists failed to draw the masses into the mainstream of the national movement. Their area of influence was limited to the urban educated Indians. In particular, their leadership was confined to professional groups such as lawyers, doctors, journalists and teachers.

### Official Attitude Towards the Congress

In the beginning, the British Government looked upon the Congress movement with favour. In fact, a few government officials attended the first session of the Congress and took part in its deliberations. The Congress members were invited to a garden party by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin in Kolkata (1886). But the official attitude soon changed. Lord Dufferin, tried to divert the National Movement by suggesting to Hume that the Congress should devote itself to social rather than political affairs. However, instead of being a tool in the hands of the authorities, the Congress gradually became the focus of Indian nationalism.

In 1887, Lord Dufferin attacked the National Congress in his speech and ridiculed it as representing only 'a microscopic minority of the people'. British officials criticised the National Congress and branded its leaders as 'disloyal babus' and 'violent villains'.

In 1890, the Government employees were forbidden from participating in the Congress



■ Lord Dufferin

deliberations or attending its meetings. Realising that the growing unity of the Indians posed a major threat to their rule, the British pushed further the policy of 'divide and rule'. They encouraged Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Raja Shiva Prasad of Benaras (Varanasi), and other pro-British individuals to start an anti-Congress movement. They sowed seeds of communalism between the Hindus and the Muslims on the one hand and between the Indian masses and their leaders on the other. They followed a policy of granting minor concessions to put down the growth of nationalism. However, their policy of repression and hostility made the Congress more powerful.

### PROMINENT EARLY NATIONALIST LEADERS

#### Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917)

Dadabhai Naoroji, popularly known as the 'Grand Old Man of India', was born in a Parsi family in Mumbai on September 4, 1825. He worked as a Professor of Mathematics in Elphinstone College at Mumbai for ten years. In 1855, he left the teaching profession and went to England as a partner in a firm. In 1869 he returned to Mumbai. He was elected to the Mumbai Municipal Corporation and later to the Town Council. He was a prominent member of the Bombay Association and edited the newspaper *Rast Goftar* ('Speaker of Truth'). He started a magazine '*Dharma Marg Darshak*'. He started movements against the Vernacular Press Act and the atrocious treatment of poor peasants by zamindars.

#### His Contributions

**1. India's Unofficial Ambassador:** During his stay in England, Dadabhai was looked upon as India's unofficial ambassador, fighting for the cause of his country. In 1865, he founded the *London India Society* in collaboration with W.C. Bonnerjee as a forum to air grievances of Indians. He was the first Indian to become the member of the British House of Commons in England.

While he was a member of the British Parliament, he brought to the notice of the House important matters related to India. He was in favour of appointing educated Indians to high posts. It was due to his efforts that in 1893 the House of Commons passed a resolution in favour of holding the Imperial Civil Service (I.C.S.) Examination in England and India simultaneously.

In 1866, he founded the East India Association in London. The East India Association soon became popular and its branches were set up in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

**2. Role in the Congress:** Dadabhai's role in the Congress was praiseworthy. He took an active part in the foundation of the Indian National Congress and was elected its President thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906 respectively. Resolutions on *Self-government, Boycott, Swadeshi and National Education* were passed by the Congress under his Presidentship.

The credit for demanding Swaraj from the Congress platform for the first time (1906) goes to him. In his Presidential address, he said that



■ Dadabhai Naoroji

the Congress wanted Self-government or Swaraj like that of Canada or Australia.

**3. Exposed the Economic Ills of India:** As an economic thinker, he came to the conclusion that the root cause for the economic ills of India was the exploitation of India by the British. Dadabhai's views on Indian economy are given in his work entitled '*Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*'. His famous 'Drain Theory' explained how India's wealth was being 'drained' to England through various ways.

Dadabhai passed away in 1917 leaving behind a lesson of selfless service to the nation. C.Y. Chintamani had rightly said, "*The public life of India had been adorned by a galaxy of brilliant intellects and selfless patriots, but there has been in our time none comparable with Dadabhai Naoroji.*"

### Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866–1915)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, was born at Kolhapur in Maharashtra in 1866. He was a professor of History and Economics at Fergusson College, Pune.

He was influenced by the ideals of Justice M.G. Ranade. He joined the Deccan Education Society founded by Justice Ranade. On behalf of the Society he went to England to propagate Indian views before the Welby Commission. He was awarded the title of C.I.E. (Companion of the Indian Empire).

Gokhale became the most popular leader of the Indian National Congress. He presided



■ Gopal Krishna Gokhale

over the Varanasi session of the Congress in 1905. Having faith in British liberalism, he said "The goal of the Congress should be the attainment of a form of government similar to that which existed in the self-governing colonies of the British empire."

### His Contributions

**1. Persuaded the British for Reforms:** Gokhale favoured the use of constitutional means to achieve his goals. He opposed the policies of the British Government whenever necessary. He criticised the Government on issues such as:

- (i) incurring huge expenditure on the British army,
- (ii) adopting the policy of racial discrimination in appointments to high posts, and
- (iii) imposing production tax on cotton.

He made a strong plea for the reform of the Legislative Councils and separation of judiciary from the executive.

- He played an important role in the passage of Minto-Morley Reforms.
- He also served as a member of the Indian Public Service Commission and urged it to increase the share of Indians in higher services.
- During his visit to England he tried to persuade the British statesmen not to give effect to the Partition of Bengal.

**2. Servants of India Society:** Gokhale set up the *Servants of India Society* in 1905. The main aim of the Society was to train national leaders who would dedicate themselves to the service of India. Some of the important members of the society were Srinivas Shastri and Hridaynath Kunzru.

### 3. Role as a Member of Imperial Legislative Council

- In 1902 Gokhale became the member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He pleaded in the Council for reduction in Salt Duty and the abolition of excise duty on cotton goods.

- His relentless efforts led to reduction in toll tax.
- He tried to introduce a bill with a view to make primary education compulsory but he could not achieve much success in it.
- Being an economist, he demanded radical changes in the fiscal policy and better jobs for the educated middle class.
- He impressed upon the government to reduce the land revenue.

**Gokhale and Gandhiji:** Gokhale went to South Africa where he helped Gandhiji in his fight against racial discrimination. The credit of persuading Gandhiji to return to India and join Indian public life also goes to Gokhale. In fact, Gandhiji accepted Gokhale as his 'political mentor'.

Gokhale died on February 15, 1915, when his popularity was at its peak.

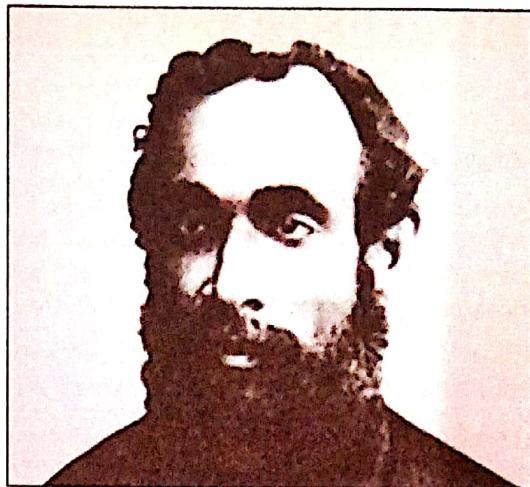
### Surendranath Banerjee (1848–1925)

Surendranath Banerjee was a nationalist leader, popular journalist and dedicated educationist. He was born in Bengal in 1848. He qualified for the Indian Civil Service Examination and was posted in Sylhet (now in Bangladesh). But he was soon dismissed because he opposed the policy of racial discrimination followed by the British.

Surendranath began his career as a Professor of English at the Metropolitan College. He set up his own school which later developed into Ripon College.

In 1913, Surendranath was elected to both the Bengal and Imperial Legislative Councils. He was elected to the Calcutta Corporation and remained its member for nearly two decades. He was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council four times. In 1921 he was knighted and was appointed as Minister of Self-government in Bengal.

He advocated use of constitutional methods for the attainment of India's goals. His famous saying was, "*Opposition where necessary, co-operation where possible.*"



■ Surendranath Banerjee

### His Contributions

**1. Established the Indian Association:** To fight against the wrong policies of the British, he founded the Indian Association in 1876. Its aims were to educate the people; to create strong public opinion in the country; and to arouse political consciousness and unity.

**2. Created an All-India Political Organisation:** In order to create an all-India political organisation Surendranath convened the Indian National Conference in 1883 at Kolkata. Surendranath Banerjee's *Indian National Conference* merged with the *Indian National Congress* in 1886 as both organisations had similar objectives. He presided over two sessions of the Congress in 1895 and 1902.

**3. Political Ideas:** Banerjee edited a newspaper, *Bengalee*, which served as a powerful medium for mobilising public opinion. His book, *A Nation in the Making*, gives an account of his political concern and his views about self-government.

Banerjee started agitation against the Licence Act, Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act and against lowering the age from 21 to 19 years to appear in the I.C.S. Examination. He opposed the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 which introduced separate electorates for the Hindus and the Muslims. He also opposed the division of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905.

Banerjee, popularly known as the Father of Indian Nationalism, breathed his last in 1925.

## **CHAPTER AT A GLANCE**

**The Early Nationalists:** In its initial years, the Congress was led by a group drawn from the educated middle class, known as the *Early Nationalists*. They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of the British rule as they had faith in the British sense of justice.

**Demands of the Early Nationalists:** (i) a larger share of Indians in the governance of the country; (ii) reduction in taxes and government expenditure; (iii) economic growth through trade protection; (iv) Indianisation of services; (v) complete separation of the executive and the judiciary; (vi) employment of Indians in higher grades; (vii) protection of civil rights.

**Methods of the Early Nationalists:** Reliance on constitutional and peaceful methods and avoidance of violence and confrontation. Use of three P's i.e., *Petitions*, *Prayers* and *Protests* to achieve their objectives.

**Achievements of the Early Nationalists:** (i) aroused the feeling of one nation; (ii) trained Indians in the art of political work; (iii) exposed the true nature of the British rule in India; (iv) pressurised the British government to introduce certain reforms like the appointment of a Public Service Commission (1886); holding of I.C.S. examination simultaneously in London and India and appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure.

## Prominent Early Nationalist Leaders

**Dadabhai Naoroji**, was looked upon as India's unofficial ambassador during his stay in England. (i) He founded the *London India Society* in collaboration with W.C. Bonnerjee. (ii) He presented his 'Drain Theory' in his paper *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*. (iii) Naoroji was thrice elected as the President of the Congress and was the first to demand 'Swaraj'. (iv) He persuaded British

**Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was a patriot, social reformer and educationist. (i) He persuaded British for reforms. (ii) He founded the *Servants of India Society* and went to England and South Africa to further the cause of India's struggle for freedom. (iii) Gokhale persuaded Gandhiji to return to India and join Indian public life.

**Surendranath Banerjee** was a nationalist leader, popular journalist and dedicated educationist. (i) Banerjee was appointed Assistant Magistrate in Sylhet. He became a knight as well as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. (ii) To fight against the wrong policies of the British he founded the *Indian Association* and convened the Indian National Conference in 1883. (iii) He opposed the Arms Act, the Vernacular Press Act, the lowering of age for appearing in the I.C.S. Examination from 21 to 19 years, the Morley-Minto Reforms and the Partition of Bengal.

## **EXERCISES**

## I. Multiple-Choice Questions

**A. Select the correct option.**

- 4.** Which of the following was the aim of the Early Nationalists?

  - Eradication of British rule in India
  - Promotion of equality among the workers for the cause of India
  - Formulation of popular demands to be presented before the government
  - Organisation of a violent struggle for the political emancipation of India.

**5.** Which of the following was a demand of the Early Nationalists?

  - Reduction in taxes and increase in government expenditure
  - A larger share of Indians in the governance of the country
  - Complete fusion of legislature and executive
  - Employment of Indians at all posts in the administrative services.

**6.** Which of the following administrative demands were made by the Early Nationalists?

  - Increase in the powers of local bodies
  - Increase in official control over local bodies
  - Increase in the British officers in the civil services
  - Transfer of police service to local bodies.

**7.** Which of the following reforms was a result of the efforts made by Early Nationalists?

  - Withdrawal of the Partition of Bengal
  - Simultaneous I.C.S. exams in India and England
  - Appointment of Lord Curzon as Viceroy
  - Irish Home Rule Agitation.

**8.** Which of the following was achieved by Gopal Krishna Gokhale as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council?

(a) Reduction in land revenue	(b) Abolition of salt tax
(c) Primary education made compulsory	(d) Reduction in toll tax.

**9.** The Early Nationalists initially believed that the British wanted to be just to India but were unaware of the real state of affairs. In this context which of the following statements are true?

  - They believed that the British rule had many benefits.
  - They believed that the main obstacle in India's progress was not the British Colonial rule but India's own social and economic backwardness.
  - They provided elaborate statistical data to prove that the British rule was responsible for India's poverty.

(a) (i) and (ii)	(b) (ii) and (iii)	(c) (i) and (iii)	(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
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**10.** Dadabhai Naoroji: London India Society:: Gopal Krishna Gokhale: \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) Servants of India Society	(b) East India Association
(c) Indian Association	(d) Indian National Conference.

**B. Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statements (I) and (II).**

**1.** (I) The Early Nationalists believed in moderate politics.  
(II) They asked for constitutional and other reforms within the framework of British rule.

(a) (II) contradicts (I)	(b) (I) is the reason for (II)
(c) (I) is true but (II) is false	(d) (I) and (II) are independent of each other.

**2.** (I) The Early Nationalists created national awakening among people that they belonged to one common country—India.

- (II) The Early Nationalists drew the masses into the mainstream of the national movement.
- (II) contradicts (I)
  - (II) is the reason for (I)
  - (I) is true but (II) is false
  - (I) and (II) are independent of each other.
- 3.** (I) A few government officials attended the first session of the Congress and took part in its deliberations.
- (II) British officials later on criticised the Congress and branded its leaders as 'disloyal babus' and 'violent villains'.
- (II) contradicts (I)
  - (II) is the reason for (I)
  - (I) is true but (II) is false
  - (I) and (II) are independent of each other.
- 4.** (I) The British followed a policy of granting minor concessions to separatists to quell the growth of nationalism.
- (II) The British realised that the growing unity of the Indians posed a major threat to their rule.
- (II) contradicts (I)
  - (II) is the reason for (I)
  - (I) is true but (II) is false
  - (I) and (II) are independent of each other.

## II. Short Answer Questions

- Which period of the National Movement is known as the 'Early Nationalist Phase'? Name any two leaders of the Congress who are known as 'Early Nationalists'.
- Mention two reasons for the Early Nationalists' faith in the British sense of justice.
- What was the belief of the Early Nationalists regarding the British rule in India?
- What, according to the Early Nationalists, was an obstacle in India's progress? What kind of government did the Early Nationalists demand?
- State any two issues opposed by the Early Nationalists in the field of civil liberties.
- Mention any two demands of the Early Nationalists that aimed at improving the lot of the peasants.
- Mention any two constitutional demands made by the Early Nationalists.
- Name any two economic issues raised by the Early Nationalists.
- What did the Early Nationalists demand for the industrial growth of India?
- Mention any two achievements of the Early Nationalists.
- Who is known as India's unofficial ambassador and why?
- Name the author of (i) *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*; (ii) *A Nation in the Making*.
- Name the two Acts that Surendranath Banerjee agitated against.
- List briefly any two causes that Gopal Krishna Gokhale supported.

## III. Structured Questions

- The period from 1885 to 1907 was dominated by the Early Nationalists. In this context, answer the following questions:
  - To which section of society did they belong? What were their demands?
  - What methods did they adopt?
  - How did the Early Nationalists help in the growth of nationalism in India?
- The Early Nationalists were practical and wanted to win freedom by a gradual process. In this context, answer the following:
  - How did they expose the true nature of British rule in India?

- (b) What was the attitude of the Early Nationalists towards the British? Why did they develop such an attitude?
- (c) What were the reasons for the partial failure of their methods?
3. Surendranath Banerjee was popularly known as father of Indian Nationalism. In this context answer the following questions:
- Trace his contribution towards the formation of the Indian National Congress.
  - What was India's political goal, according to him? What were the methods he advocated to attain it?
  - What was his contribution to India's freedom struggle?
4. Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow:

*The romance is that there is security of life and property in India; the reality is that there is no such thing. There is security of life and property in one sense or way — i.e., the people are secure from any violence from each other or from Native despots.... But from England's own grasp there is no security of property at all and, as a consequence, no security for life. India's property is not secure. What is secure, and well secure, is that England is perfectly safe and secure, and does so with perfect security, to carry away from India, and to eat up in India, her property at the present rate of \$30,000,000 or 40,000,000 a year, .... I therefore venture to submit that India does not enjoy security of her property and life.... To millions in India life is simply 'half-feeding', or starvation, or famine and disease.*

—Dadabhai Naoroji

- Who was Dadabhai Naoroji? According to Dadabhai Naoroji, in what sense 'security of life and property' prevails in India?
  - How is England 'perfectly safe and secure', as described in the excerpt by Naoroji?
  - Dadabhai Naoroji propounded a theory to describe the exploitative nature of British rule in India. Name it. Explain briefly the last line of the excerpt given above.
5. See the picture on the side and answer the questions that follow:
- Identify the person in the given picture. State three policies of the imperial regime which were opposed by this person.
  - What role did he play as a member of Imperial Legislative Council?
  - How did he try to arouse national awakening?



#### IV. Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

- Imagine that you got a chance to interview one of the Early Nationalist leaders. On the basis of interview, express your views on the Early Nationalist leader's beliefs as well as the methods used by him.
- Suppose you want to present the demands of the people of your area to the MLA of your area. State which method, followed by the Early Nationalists, you would choose and why.

