

## CHAPTER-10

# INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Organization	Founder	Place	Year
Landholder's Society Zamindari Association	Dwarkanath Tagore	Kolkata	1837
Indian National Union	A.O. Hume	Kolkata	1883
Bengal British India Society	George Thompson	Kolkata	1843
British India Association	Devendra Nath Tagore	Kolkata	1851
Madras Native Association		Chennai	1852
Bombay Association	Jaganath Shankershet	Mumbai	1852
East India Association	Dada Bhai Nauroji	London	1866
Poona Sarvajanic Sabha	M.G. Rande, G.V. Joshi	Poona	1870
Indian Association	S.N. Benerjee, A. M. Bose	Kolkata	1876
Madras Mahajan Sabha	M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subrahmya Iyer, Anada Charlu	Chennai	1884
Bombay President Association	Pherozshan Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Ayabji	Mumbai	1885
Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London	1872
British India Society	William Adam	Kolkata	1839
London Indian Society	Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Banerjee, Pherozshah Mehta	London	1865
National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London	1867
Deccan Association			1852
National Representative Committee		London	1883

### Facts about congress

1. Foundation in 1885
2. The significance of A.O. Hume's involvement was to remove official hostility.
3. The first Session at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Mumbai.
4. The first president was Womesh Chandra Bannerjee of Bengal.
5. It was attended by 100 men of whom 72 were non-officials and were recognised as members.

6. The founder members were Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayabji, W.C. Banerjee, Romesh Chandra Dutt Dada Bhai Naroji etc.
7. Initially it was named Indian National Union.
8. The name Indian National Congress was on the suggestion of Dadabhai Nauroji.
9. Earlier Poona was selected for the venue, but it had to be shifted to Mumbai because of the outbreak of Cholera in Poona.
10. The Governor-General of India at the time of its foundation was Lord Dufferin.
11. Among the classes, the educated middle class had the largest share in the beginning.
12. The legal profession was most heavily represented among the professions.
13. The Brahmins among the castes were comparatively large in number.
14. Among the provinces, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai took the leading part.
15. Landed classes and the masses were absent.
16. (a) Foundation of "British Committee of the Congress" in 1889 by Dada Bhai Nauroji, A.O. Hume and William Wedderburn to influence British Public opinion at London.
17. Dada Bhai started the journal 'India' in 1890.

Year	Venue	President	Remark
1885	Mumbai	W.C. Bannerjee	72 delegates
1886	Kolkata	Dadabhai Naroji	436 delegates
1887	Chennai	Badruddin Tyabji	First Muslim President
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English President
1889	Mumbai	Sir William Wedderburn	1889 delegates
1892	Allahabad	W.C. Nannjerjee	
1895	Poona	Surendranath Bannerji	
1905	Lahore	G.K. Gokhale	
1906	Kolkata	Dadabhai Naroji	
1907	Surat	Rahbehari Ghosh	Congress split and session broke up



1908	Chennai	Rashbehari Ghosh	A constitution for the Congress
1915	Mumbai	Sir S.P. Sinha	
1916	Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar	Congress Merger and Pact with Muslim League
1917	Kolkata	Mrs. Annie Besant	First Woman president
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijaya Raghavachariyar	Change the constitution ..... the Congress
1922	Gaya	C.R. Das	Formation of Swaraj Party
1924	Begaon	Mahatma Gandhi	First Indian President
1925	Cawnpore	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	
1927	Chennai	M.A. Ansari	Independence Resolution Passed for the first time on the instance of J.L. Nehru
1928	Kolkata	Motilal Nehru	First All India Youth Congress
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Poona Swaraj Resolution
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy
1934	Mumbai	Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Congress Socialist party
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	First session to be held in a village
1938	Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	
1939	Tripuri	Subhash Chandra Bose	Resignation of S.C. Bose (Rajendra Prasad took over) and formation of power Block
1946	Meerut	Jawahar Lal Nehru	
1947		J.B. Kriplani	

1. State of Bengal comprising Bengal proper, Assam, Bihar and Orissa with capital at Kolkata.
2. Separation of Assam and creation of a new state with Assam and Sylhet in 1874.
3. Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Cruzon-two separate states were created.
  - Bengal comprising Western part of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa with capital of Kolkata.
  - East Bengal and Assam with capital at Dacca comprising the Chitagong, Dacca and Rajshahi division, Hill Tippera (Tripura), Malda and Assam.
4. Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911-intergration of West and East Bengal and creation of three separate states.
  - Bengal Comprising West and East Bengal.

- Assam
- Bihar and Orissa

#### 5. Separation of Bihar and Orissa in 1935.

#### Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement

1. Though publicly known since 1903, this was announced on July 19, 1905.
2. Motive of partition was totally political as in clear from what H.R. Risley, the then Home Secretary, wrote-"Bengal united is a power, Bengal divided will pull in several different ways".
3. Call for Swadeshi Movement against partition was made on August 7, 1905 in a meeting held at Kolkata Town Hall where boycott resolution was passed.
4. Partition of Bengal was effected in October 16, 1905.
5. The Congress supported the boycott movement only for Bengal at its Bearas session (1905) which was presided by G.K. Gokhale. Extremists in the Congress wanted it to be extended to other parts also.
6. In 1906 sessional Kolkata, Dadabhai Naoroji declared the aim of the Congress "Swaraj like that of U.K. or Colonies". Four compromise resolution was also passed at this session—(a) Swadeshi (b) Boycott (c) National Education and (d) Self-Government.
7. Tilak gave a call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
8. Important quotes about Swadeshi.
  - Tilak— "Swaraj or self-government is essential for the exercise of Swadharma. Without Swaraj there could be no social reform, no industrial progress, no useful education, no fulfillment of national life.
  - B.C. Pal— "It is not reform but re-form, which is the new city in the country".
  - Aurobindo Ghose— "Swaraj is the fulfillment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions. The return of Satyuga of national greatness" Political freedom is the life breath of national life.

- Lala Lajpat Rai— “A man without souls is a mere animal. A nation without a soul is only a dumb driven cattle.

9. Indigenous organizations in various fields developed to sustain swadeshi call.

- Bengal National College was established.
- Bengal Council of National Education headed by Guroodas Banerjee.
- Panchaiapa National College-Chennai.
- Bengal Chemical Factory established by Acharya P.C. Ray.

10. Tagore wrote “Amar Sonar Bangla”

11. To mark the Hindu-Muslim unity Raksha Bandhan was celebrated on the day of Partition.

12. Nanda Lal Bose became the first recipient of scholarship offered by Indian Society of Oriental Art, set up in 1907.

13. Surat split in 1907. The moderates dominated the session and the extremists were ousted. Leader of Moderates was Firoz Shah Mehta. President of this session was Ras Behari Bose.

