



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
PALAYAMKOTTAI – 627002**



II B.A HISTORY

Semester – IV

HISTORY OF INDIA (1772 – 1947 A.D)



BIRTH OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

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Factors promoting the growth of Nationalism

- Political Unity
- Development of Communication and Transport
- English Language and Western education
- The role of the press
- Social and Religious movements of the Nineteenth century
- Economic Exploitation by the British
- Racial Discrimination
- Administration of Lytton
- The Ilbert Bill controversy

Thus various factors contributed to the rise of Nationalism and the formation of the Indian National Congress.

Early Political Associations

- The Bengal British Indian Association – 1851 Bengal
- The Bombay Association – 26th August 1852 Dadabhai Naoroji
- The Bombay Presidency Association – 31st January 1885
- Madras Native Association – 26th February 1852 (merchants)
- Poona Sarvojanik Sabha – 1870
- The Madras Mahajana Sabha – 16th May 1884 R. Rangiah Naidu (President)

Genesis of Indian National Congress

Allan Octavian Hume, a retired civil servant in the British Government took the initiative to form an All India organization.

Indian National Congress was inaugurated at the hall of Gokuladas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay on 28th December 1885.



Allan Octavian Hume

First Session

W.C. Banerjee – First President

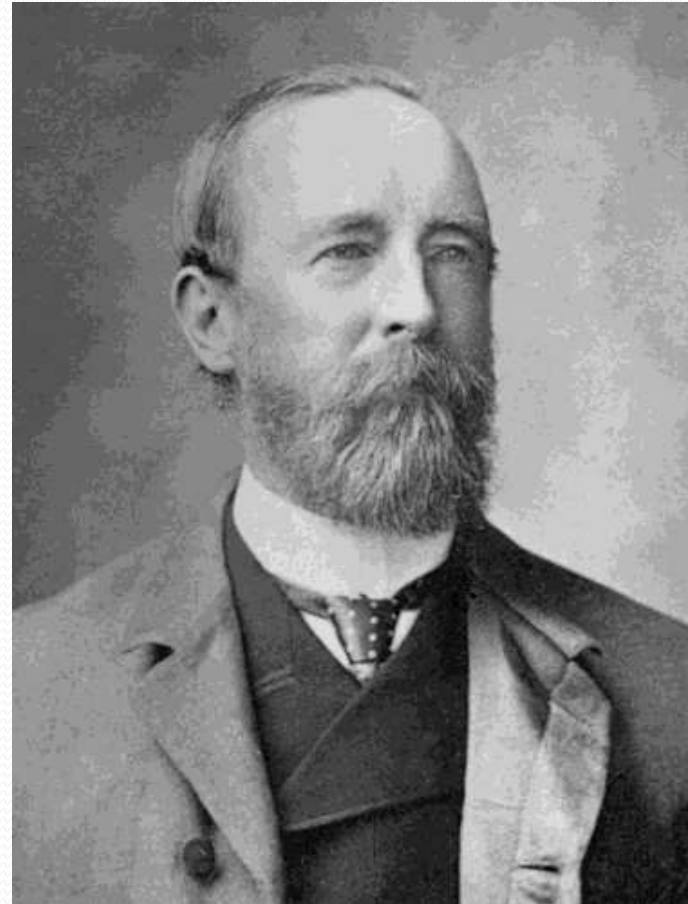
A.O. Hume – General Secretary

It was attended by 72 “honest, loyal and earnest people” from all over India.

21 delegates were from the Madras Presidency, of the 21 representative 16 were from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.



**W.C. Banerjee
(President)**



**Allan Octavian Hume
(General Secretary)**



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Features of the First Session

- Persons attending the session belonged to different religious faiths.
- They discussed the problems of all the Indians irrespective of their religion, caste, language and regions.
- INC from the start was an all- India secular movement embracing every section of Indian Society.

Indian National Movement - Three important phases

- **The Moderate Nationalism (1885 – 1905)**

When the Congress continued to be loyal to the British crown.

- **The Militant Nationalism (1906 – 1916)**

This year witnessed – Swadeshi Movement, rise of militant nationalism and the Home Rule Movement.

- **Gandhian Era (1917 – 1947)**

Moderates

A.O. Hume (*Father of Congress*)

W.C. Banerjee

Surendranath Banerjee (*Indian Burke*)

Dadabhai Naoroji (*Grand Old Man of India*)

Feroze Shah Mehta

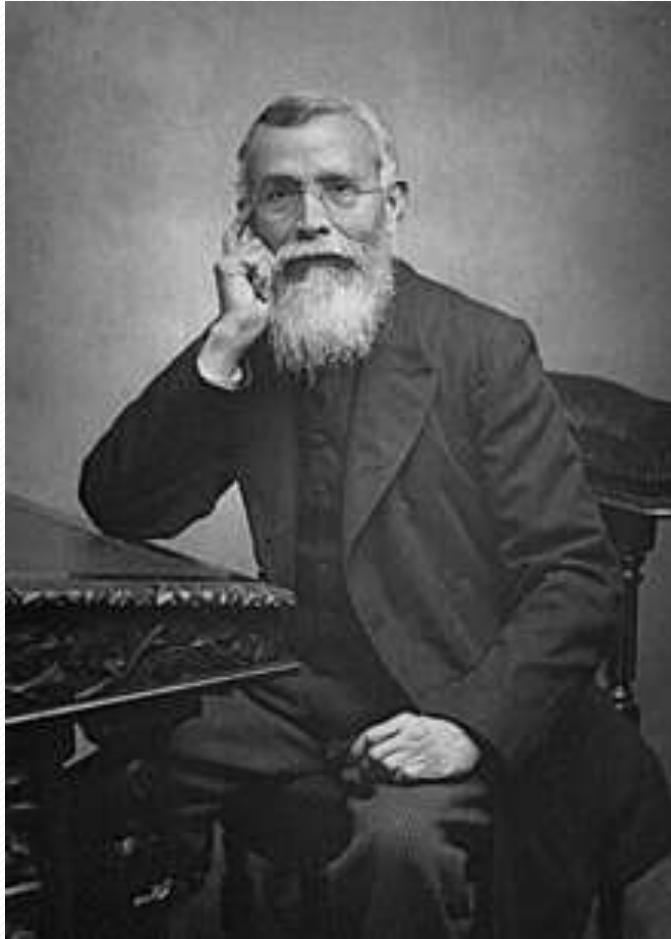
Gopalakrishna Gokhale (*the political Guru of Gandhi*)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

Badruddin Tyabji

Justice Ranade

G. Subramanya Aiyar (Founder of *The Hindu* and
Swadesamitran)



Dadabhai Naoroji



Surendranath Banerjee

Methods of Moderates

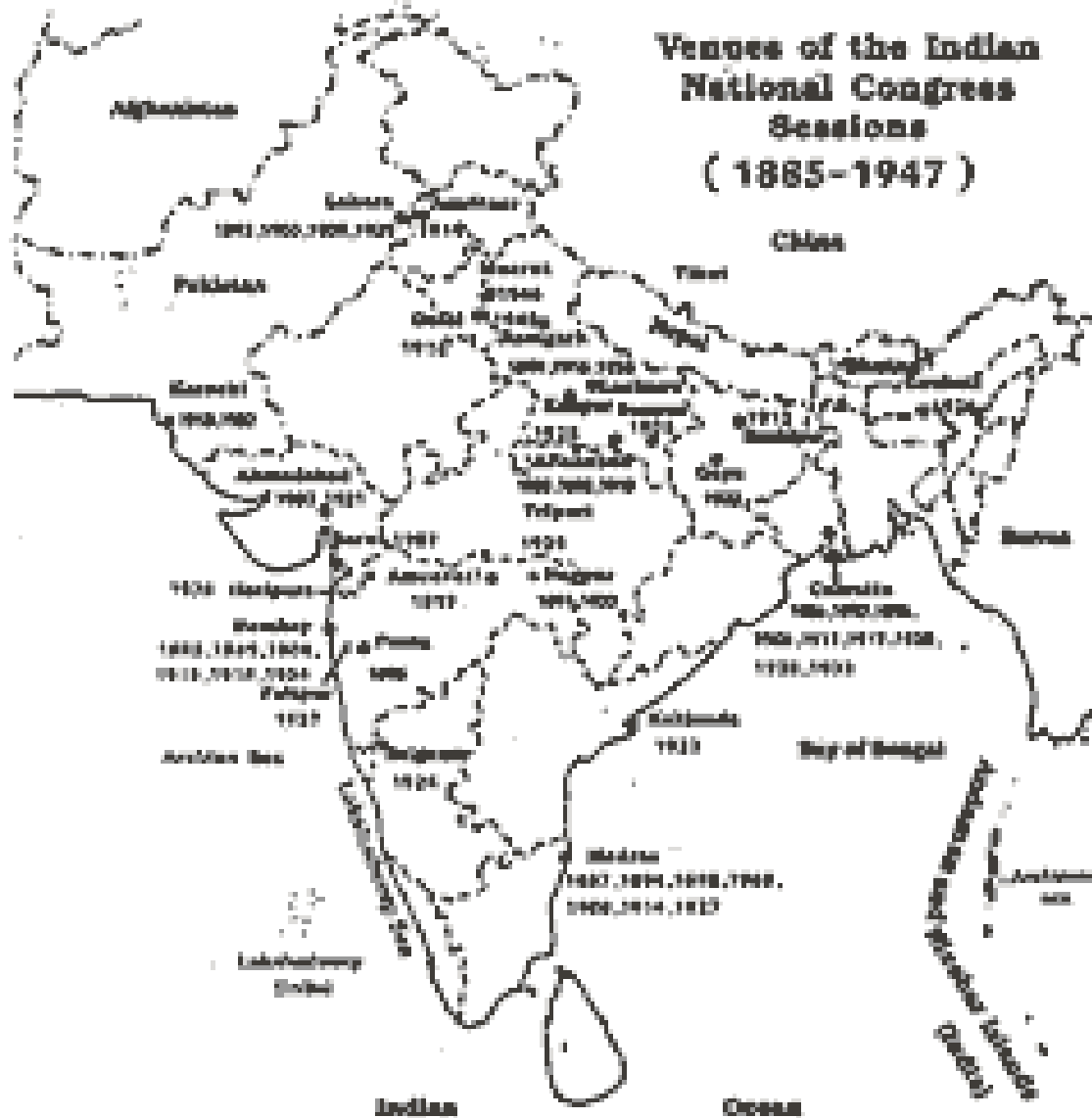
The moderates had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. They were loyal to the British. They looked to England for inspiration and guidance. Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage. They adopted peaceful and constitutional means to achieve their demands.

Congress Conventions (1885 – 1905)

The annual Congress convention used to meet during Christmas time in one of the major Indian cities.

Bombay	- (1885, 1889, 1904)
Calcutta	- (1886, 1890, 1896, 1901)
Madras	- (1887, 1894, 1898, 1903)
Allahabad	- (1888, 1892)
Nagpur	- (1891)
Lahore	- (1893, 1900)
Poona	- (1895)
Amroti	- (1897)
Lucknow	- (1899)
Ahmadabad	- (1902)
Benaras	- (1905)

Venues of the Indian National Congress Sessions (1885-1947)



Demands

- Enquiry into the working of the Indian administration by a Royal Commission.
- The abolition of the Indian Council of the Secretary of State for India.
- The expansion and reform of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative councils established under the Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Holding simultaneous examination for the ICS and the raising of the age of the candidates to appear for such examination.
- Reduction of military expenditure.
- Admission of more and more Indians into public services.
- Autonomy of local bodies.

- Separation of judiciary from the executive
- Moderate taxes
- Friendly police
- Direct representation of Indians in British Parliament
- Encouraging indigenous industries
- Expansion of educational and employment opportunities
- Reduction of land revenue
- Freedom of the press
- Establishment of rural banks
- Protection of the peasants from the exploitation of the landlords
- Reduction in Salt-tax
- Improvement of the economic condition of the people in general.

Conclusion

- Indian National Congress, was formed an important chapter in the history of British rule in India.
- It was a significant milestone in the long road towards Indian Independence.
- It indeed marked the beginning of a new stage in the Indian freedom struggle.
- All parts of India and most classes, communities and political associations were brought together on a common platform.
- It was a national gathering, it greatly helped in creating a national feeling.



THANK YOU