



FREEDOM STRUGGLE 1
(1885 - 1916)

PREDECESSORS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

BANGABHASA PATRIKA PRAKASIKHA SABHA (1836)

- First organization to be established in Bengal.

LAND HOLDER'S SOCIETY (1837)

- **Earliest Public Association in Modern India.**
- **Purpose:** to promote the class interests of the Land lords.
- Decided to co-operate with **British India Society in London.**
- Appointed a committee to supply regular information to the latter about Indian grievances and demands.
- **Dwarkanath Tagore** - one of its very active members.

BENGAL BRITISH INDIAN SOCIETY (1843)

- **Purpose:** to promote and protect general public interests.
- **Dwarkanath Tagore** - mainly instrumental in founding this organization.
- Founded on the advice of **George Thomas**, secretary of British Indian Society.

BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION (1851)

- Resulted from the merger of **Land holder's Society** and **Bengal British Indian Society.**
- **Had an all India outlook.**
- Branches in other provinces.
- Aristocratic in composition.
- **Demands:**
 - Separation of Legislature from the Executive.
 - inclusion of Indian in Legislative Council.
 - Increase in govt. grant from education and holding of Civil Services Exams in India.
- In 1869 **S. N. Banerjee** sought the intervention of the association over his disqualification from joining the Indian Civil Service.
- Its **Madras branch seceded from it** on the ground that it looked after the interests only of upper classes.

MADRAS NATIVE ASSOCIATION (1852)

- Founder: **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty.**
- First Indian Political Organization in Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION (1852)

- First President: **Naoroji Furdunji**.
- First Political Organization in Bombay Presidency.
- **Scientific Society by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.**

Common Features of all these Associations

- Dominated by wealthy and aristocratic elements, called "*Prominent Persons*" in those days.
- Were provincial or local in character.
- Worked for:
 - ❑ Reform of administration.
 - ❑ Association of Indians with administration.
 - ❑ Spread of education.
 - ❑ Putting forward Indian demands to the British Parliament.

AFTER 1858 (POST-1857 REVOLT)

- Witnessed more discontent amongst educated Indians against British Indian administration.
- Discontent gradually found expression in political activity.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION (1866)

- Established in **LONDON** by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- Other leaders: **Pheroz Shah Mehta**, **Badruddin Tyabji**, **Man Mohan Ghosh**.
- **Aim:**
 - ◆ To discuss the Indian question.
 - ◆ To influence British Public to promote Indian Welfare.
- Later, branches in prominent Indian cities.

- **Dadabhai Naoroji:**

- ❑ Born in 1825.
- ❑ Known as the **Grand Old Man of India**.
- ❑ **India's First Economic Thinker.**
- ❑ Put forward the idea that the '*basic cause of India's poverty lay in the British exploitation of India and the drain of its wealth*'.
- ❑ **Thrice elected President of Indian National Congress.**

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

- London
- Founder: **Mary Carpenter**, *biographer of Ram Mohan Roy*.

POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA (1870)

- By Justice Ranade, G V Joshi and S H Chipulankar.
- Brought out a journal from 1878.

INDIAN LEAGUE (1875)

- Under Sisir Kr. Ghosh.

MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA (1884)

- Founders: M. Viraraghava Chari, G. Subramania Iyer, P Anand Charlu.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION (1885)

- By Pheroze Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, and Kashi Nath Telang.