



Struggle For Swaraj

The period of late 19th century and early 20th century saw the emergence of the number of political associations. But the first organised effort towards the political organisation was made with the setting up of INC in 1885.

Organisation	Year	Founder
Landholders Society	1837	Dwarkanath Tagore
British India Society	1839	William Adam
Madras Native Association	1952	C.Y. Mudaliar
Bombay Association	1852	Jagannath Shankar Sheth
East India Association	1866	Dadabhai Naoroji
Indian Society	1872	Anand Mohan Bose
Bombay Presidency Association	1885	Pherozechah Mehta, K.T. Tailang, Badruddin Tayyabji

Indian National Congress

- The INC was formed in 1885, with the efforts of AO Hume (a retired Civil Servant and an Englishman). The first session of INC was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the Presidentship of W.C. Banerjee. It was attended by the 72 delegates.
- During the struggle for Swaraj, INC witnessed the emergence of two wings—moderates and extremists.

Moderate Phase (1885–1905)

- They worked towards creating a strong public opinion to arouse consciousness and national spirit. Peaceful constitutional agitations, prayer and petitions were the instruments of their work. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first one to put forward the demand for Swaraj in 1906. In 1907, Surat split took place.
- Important moderate leaders were DB Naoroji, Badruddin Tayyabji, MG Ranade, WC Bonnerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, etc.

- Dissatisfaction with the methods and achievements of moderates resulted in the rise of extremists. Another factor that contributed to the growth of extremists was the increase in consciousness regarding the exploitative nature of the British rule in India.
- Their methods of work include Passive Resistance, non-cooperation, etc. Important extremist leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, etc.

Ist President of INC	WB Bonnerjee
Ist Woman President	Annie Besant
Ist Muslim President	Badruddin Tayyabji
Ist English President	George Yule
Gandhi became President	1924, Belgaum
Jawaharlal Nehru became President	1929, Lahore
Subhash Chandra Bose became President	1938, Haripura

(a) Pune (b) Bombay
(c) Nagpur (d) Calcutta

- 9.** Who presided over the first session of INC?
 (a) W.C. Bonnerjee (b) William Glitt
 (c) George Yule (d) A.O. Hume
- 10.** The first Muslim President of INC was
 (a) Rahmatullah Sayani
 (b) Maulana Abdul Kalam
 (c) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 (d) Badruddin Tayyabji
- 11.** How many delegates attended 1st session of Indian National Congress?
 (a) 75 (b) 78 (c) 72 (d) 80
- 12.** Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?
 (a) WC Bonnerjee (b) DB Naoroji
 (c) George Yule (d) AO Hume
- 13.** In which year Gandhiji presided over the meeting of INC?
 (a) 1920 (b) 1923 (c) 1924 (d) 1925
- 14.** First English President of INC was
 (a) George Yule (b) AO Hume
 (c) William Adam (d) Annie Besant
- 15.** In which session of INC Subhash Chandra Bose became President?
 (a) Lahore (b) Haripura
 (c) Belgaum (d) Surat
- 16.** Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
 (a) Annie Besant
 (b) Mira Behn
 (c) Sarojini Naidu
 (d) Kasturba Gandhi
- 17.** When did the resolution of 'Swaraj' was passed?
 (a) 1906 (b) 1905
 (c) 1924 (d) 1929
- 18.** In which session of INC split emerged into Congress?
 (a) Calcutta (b) Faizpur
 (c) Haripura (d) Surat
- 19.** Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal were important leaders of
 (a) Moderate (b) Extremists
 (c) Indian Society (d) None of these
- 20.** Choose the incorrect from the following.
 (a) They worked towards National Spirit
 (b) Peaceful agitation, prayer and petition were the instrument of work
 (c) MG Ranade was the 1st to put forward the demand for Swaraj in 1906
 (d) DB Naoroji, WC Bonnerjee were important leaders

Answers

1	(a)	2	(b)	3	(b)	4	(c)	5	(c)	6	(d)	7	(c)	8	(b)	9	(a)	10	(d)
11	(c)	12	(d)	13	(c)	14	(a)	15	(b)	16	(a)	17	(a)	18	(d)	19	(b)	20	(c)