



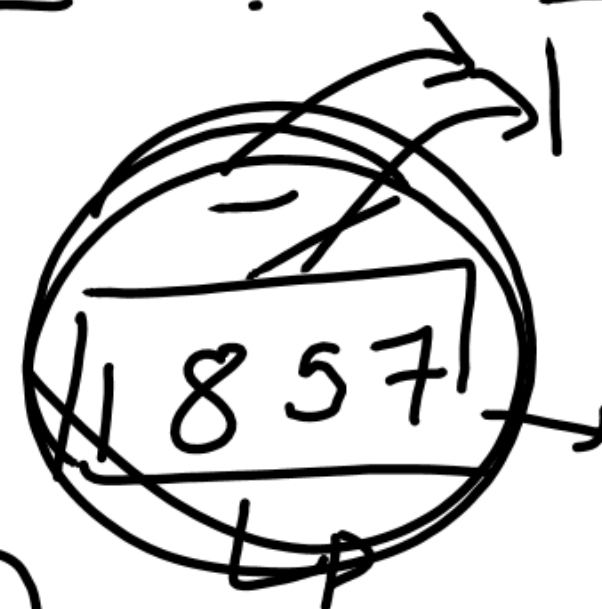
# Political organisations in Bengal



# Introduction

1947

of modern India - ?



Nationalism

1947

Magna Carta

1885 -

INC ✓

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Indian National  
- Congress



Organization	Description
Landholders' Society ✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Year: <b>1837</b> ←</li><li>- Founder: <b>Dwarkanath Tagore</b> ←</li><li>- Place: <b>Kolkata</b></li><li>- Other members: Radhakant Deb, <u>Prasanna Kumar Tagore</u>, <u>Rajkamal Sen</u> and Bhabani Charan Mitra</li><li>- Objectives: It was an association of landholders of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and its principal objective was to guard its class interests.</li><li>- Membership: Also extended to non-official Britishers engaged in trade and commerce in Bengal.</li><li>- It was the first to adopt the path of constitutional demonstration for the fulfilment of its objectives. ✓</li><li>- Spread: It failed to take root in areas outside the Bengal Presidency, where the Permanent Settlement was not in vogue.</li><li>- Suppression: It became inactive around 1842, although it maintained a precarious existence till 1850. The Bengal British India Society took its place.</li></ul>

### Bengal British India Society

- **Founded in 1843** by George Thompson
- **Place:** Calcutta
- **Aims/objectives:** To promote good citizenship qualities in the **Indian people**, raise public awareness about the state of **governance**, and work toward their realisation through peaceful and legal means consistent with loyalty to the person and government of the reigning **sovereign** in **England**.

### British Indian Association

- **Founded** in October 1851
- **Place:** Calcutta
- **Its President and Secretary** are Raja Radhakant Deb and Debendranath Tagore, respectively.
- **Other members of the Association:** Ramgopal Ghosh, Peary Chand Mitra and Krishnadas Pal.
- **Its membership was kept exclusive to Indians.**
- **Objective:** To secure improvements in the local administration of the country and in the system of government laid down by **Parliament**.



<b>National Indian Association (NIA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Founded</b> in <u>1870</u></li> <li>- <b>Founder:</b> <u>Mary Carpenter</u> in Bristol, with the assistance of Keshub Chunder Sen.</li> <li>- The organization's full name was originally '<b>National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress in India</b>'.</li> <li>- The <b>initial goal</b> of this organization was to promote <b>female education in India</b>.</li> <li>• They also attempted to educate and inform the British on <b>Indian issues</b>.</li> <li>- As the number of Indians in <b>Britain</b> grew, it became more important to facilitate <b>social interaction</b> between <b>Indian visitors</b> and British residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Indian League</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Founded in</b> <u>1875</u></li> <li>- <b>Founded by</b> <u>Sisir Kumar Ghose</u>.</li> <li>- <b>Aims:</b> The League aspired to represent not only the middle class but the masses as well and to stimulate a sense of nationalism among the people.</li> </ul>

## Indian National Association



- **Founded in 1876**
- **Founder: Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose.**
- **Background:** In 1875, **Sisir Kumar Ghosh** and **Sambhu Charan Mukherjee** founded 'The India League to represent the middle class and foster a sense of nationalism among the people.
- The Indian National Association was founded as the **Bharat Sabha**, and its first annual conference was held in **Calcutta**. In 1886, this organization merged with the Indian National Congress.
- Its **main objectives** were:
  - establish a powerful public opinion on political issues;
  - bring Indians together behind a common political agenda.
- It opposed the removal of the age limit for **Indian Civil Service** candidates in 1877.
- The organization advocated for concurrent civil service examinations in both England and India, as well as the Indianization of higher administrative positions.
- The **Indian National Association** spearheaded an effort to repeal the repressive **Arms Act** and the **Vernacular Press Act**.

## **Political organisations in Maharashtra** / Bombay



## London Indian Society

- Founded in **1865**
- Place: London
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- Of the founding group of students included **W. C. Bannerjea, Manmohan Ghose, Pherozeshah Mehta and Badruddin Tyabji.** by **Dadabhai**
- It was founded by Indian students as a forum for airing **political grievances**.
- Honorary membership was allowed for **Europeans**, but they could not vote or hold office.
- The London Indian Society was taken over by the **East India Association in 1866**, though it continued to exist in some form for a few more years.

## East India Association

- **Year: 1866**
- **Founded by Dadabhai Naoroji** in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials.
- Place: London
- **First President: Lord Lyveden**
- It superseded the **London Indian Society**.
- **It was a platform for** discussing matters and ideas about India and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.
- From its inception, the **East India Association** published a journal (Journal of the East India Association).
- **Udham Singh** assassinated the former Governor of Punjab at the time of the **Amritsar Massacre** in March 1940, following a lecture delivered by **Michael O'Dwyer at Caxton Hall**.
- **Merger:** In 1949, the **East India Association** merged with the National Indian Association to form the **Britain, India, and Pakistan Association**.
- It merged with the former **India Society**, now known as the **Royal India, Pakistan, and Ceylon Society**, in 1966 to form the **Royal Society for India, Pakistan, and Ceylon**.

## Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

- Founded in **April 1870.**
- Place: Pune, Maharashtra
- Founders: It resulted from the labour of many great men like G.V. Joshi, S.H. Sathe, S.H. Chiplonkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade (Joined in 1871).
- Aims/objectives: The Sabha was created to act as an intermediary between the government and the Indians.
- In 1872, the **Sabha** established a sub-committee to investigate the state's peasant and agricultural conditions and protect them from exploitation.
- In 1876, the Sabha organised famine relief in the **Deccan region**.
- It set up **arbitration courts** (nyayn sabhas) for the private settlement of civil disputes in order to save people from the high costs of litigation.
- In 1875, the Sabha petitioned the **House of Commons** for Indian representation in the **British Parliament**.



## Bombay Presidency Association

- **Founded in 1885**
- **Founded by** Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji.
- It was founded in response to Lytton's reactionary policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy.
- The association has always had cordial relations with the **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha**.
- In September 1885, the **Bombay Presidency Association**, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Madras Mahajana Sabha, and Indian Association of Calcutta sent a joint deputation to **England** to present India's case to the British electorate.
- The delegation was led by N. Chandavarkar of Bombay, Ramaswami Mudaliar of Madras, and **Manmohan Ghosh** of Calcutta.
- The **Triumvirate** or **'The Three Stars' of Bombay's public life** were Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and Kashinath Telang.



## **Political organisations in Madras**

<p><b>Madras Native Organization (MNA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Established in <u>1852</u></b></li> <li>- <b>Place:</b> Chennai</li> <li>- <b>Founded by</b> Gajula Lakshminarasu Chetty.</li> <li>- It was the first Indian political association to be formed in the <b>Madras presidency</b>.</li> <li>- It was the political centre of the presidency's landed gentry, who had grievances against Company rule.</li> <li>- <b>Factors that led to the establishment of the organization:</b> The impending discussion in the <b>British</b> Parliament regarding Company rule in India provided the impetus for <b>MNA's</b> formation.</li> <li>- Dissatisfied with the Company administration, the MNA petitioned the <b>British Parliament</b> to end the Company regime following the passage of the <b>Charter Act of 1853</b>.</li> <li>•The association presented the <b>ryots' grievances</b> under the land settlement systems in its first petition to <b>Parliament</b> in 1852, urging immediate action.</li> <li>•This was followed by a visit from <b>H.D. Seymour</b>, Chairman of the Indian Reform Society, leading to the formation of the <b>Torture Commission in 1854</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Dissolution of the organization:</b> The MNA was dissolved in 1867. Despite the efforts to revive it in the 1870s, it ceased to exist by 1881.</li> </ul>
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## Madras Mahajan Sabha

- **Founded in** May 1884.
- **Place:** Madras
- **Founded by** M Veeraraghavachariar, G Subramania Iyer, and P Ananda Charlu.
- **First president:** P Rangaiah Naidu
- **Aim:** As stated at the **Adayar Theosophical Society** conference, the goal is to free the country from British rule and to resolve national issues.
- The **Sabha has advocated for a variety of measures** while remaining moderate, including
  - tax reduction,
  - cuts in government and military spending,
  - abolition of the **Council of India in London,**
  - concurrent Civil Service exams in **England and India,**
  - fundamental rights for its fellow citizens, such as national freedom.
- The Madras Mahajana Sabha launched the **Salt Satyagraha** in **George Town** in April 1930.

1883 - SN. Banerjee

1885

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Tajpal Sanskrit  
College.

1<sup>st</sup> meeting - 1885

W C  
Banerjee

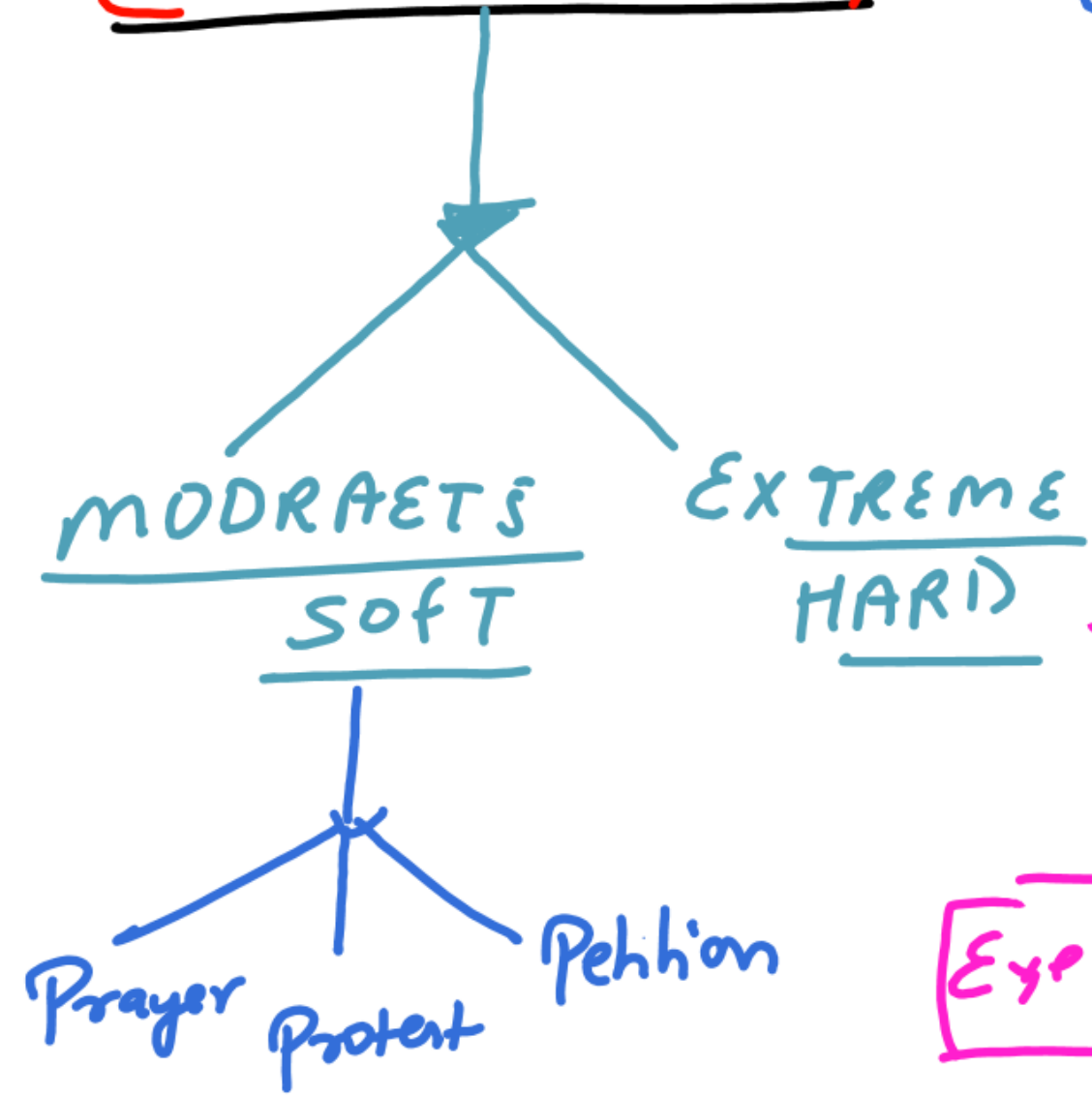
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Delegate



1885 - 1905

1905 - 1920

1920 - 1935



ML <-

- x Gopal Krishna Gokale
- MG Ranade
- x Feroz saha mehta
- B. Jayaji
- D.B. Naray

Eye for Eye

Ex =

- Bal G. tilak ✓✓
- L. Lohpat
- Bipin chandra Pal
- Anubind. ek

1905 - 1920

1905 ←  
1908 ←  
1902 ←

1911

George V — Visit  
Delhi Durbar ←  
1905 x



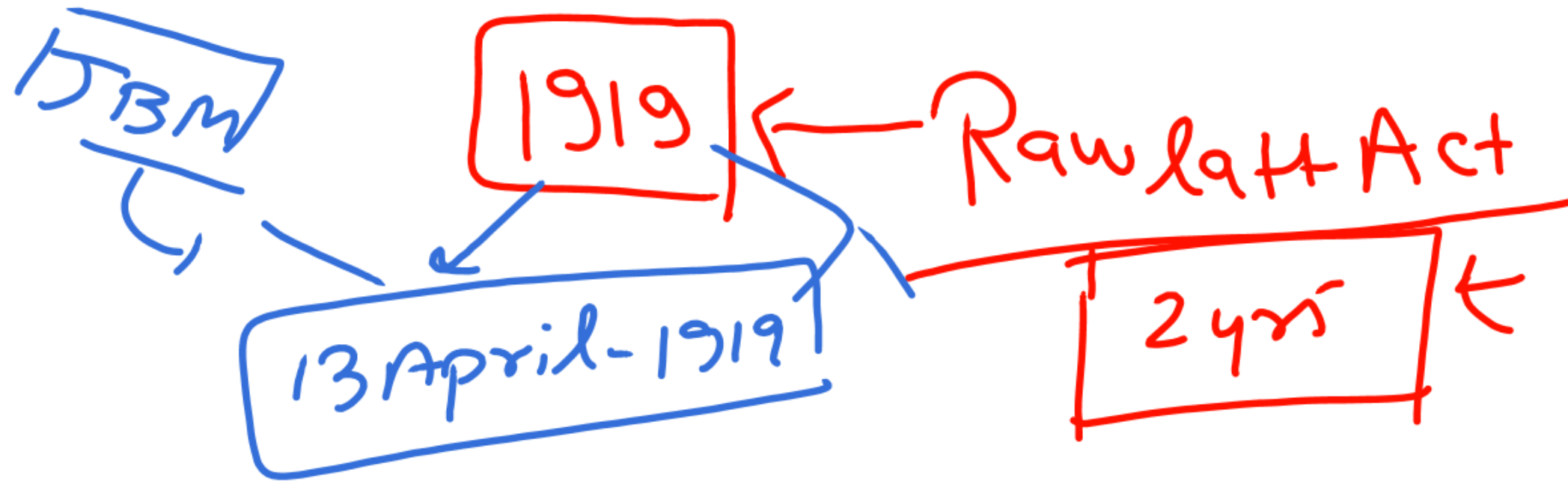
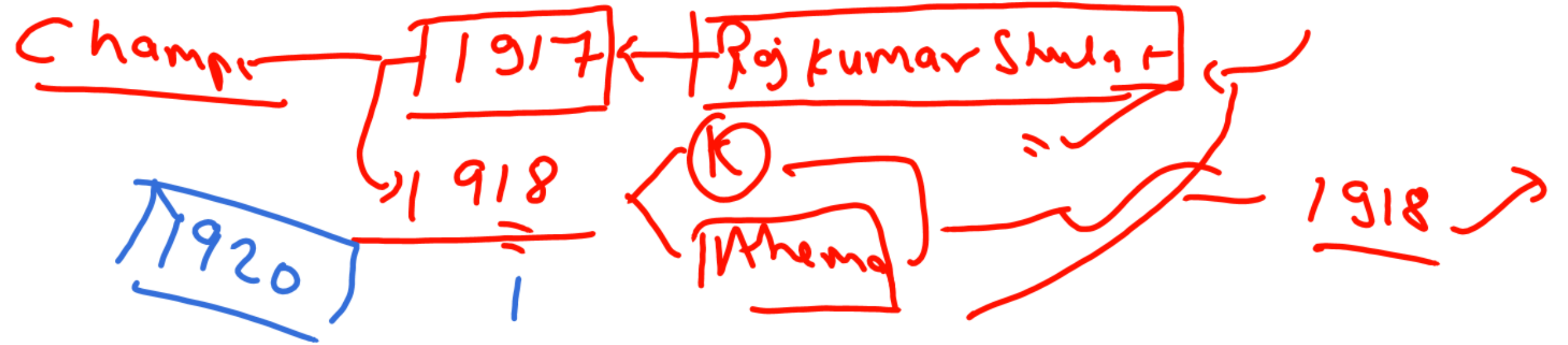
1914 ← WW I

1915 — M Gandhi

1916 — Lucknow



+ Muslim ←



X AML ← Decca

CURZON

X Fail ←

Bengal ←

1903  
1905 ← Partition of Bengal

↳ Swadeshi (✓)

↳ Brutt

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1907 Surat

X

↙ ↘  
m ← → E





1885-1920

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