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Ch: 3 First Phase of the Indian National Movement

Subject: History and Civics [Continued]

Ms. Rameet

Prominent Early Nationalists Leaders

Dadabhai Naoroji :-

Children before we do Dadabhai Naoroji I will give you 3 Questions which you are required to answer in your note-book.

Q1. Mention any two achievements of the Early Nationalists.

Q2. State any two shortcomings of the Early Nationalists.

Q3. What was the attitude of the Early Nationalists towards freedom of the Press?

Q4. State any four methods used by the Early Nationalists against the Britishers.

Q5. Give any two administrative demands of the Early Nationalists.

Dadabhai Naoroji was born in a Parsi family at Bombay. He was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'. Dadabhai was elected in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He published the newspaper Rast Goftar.

His Contributions:-

1. India's Unofficial Ambassador :-

He was famous as India's Unofficial Ambassador to England. Dadabhai established the London India Society which put India's problems before Britishers. He was the first Indian to become the member of the British House of Commons in England.

2. Role in the Congress:-

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Dadabhai was one of the founder member of the Congress. Three times he became the President of the Congress. He supported Constitutional methods. He supported Self-government, Boycott, Swadeshi and National Education.

[3] Exposed the Economics Problems of India.

Dadabhai's Economic ideas were written in the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. He supported the drain theory. He said that the British had drained or taken India's wealth to Britain in the form of raw materials, salary, taxes, revenue etc. The British did nothing to improve agriculture and industry.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale:-

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born at Kolhapur in Maharashtra. Gokhale was highly influenced by M.G. Ranade and he became member of his Deccan Education Society.

His Contributions:-

(1) He forced Britishers for Reforms:-

He was against huge expenditure on the army, racial differences in the appointments to high posts and imposing tax on cotton. Gokhale wanted Judiciary and Executive to be separated. He helped to pass the Minto - Morley Reforms.

(2) Servants of India Society:-

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Gokhale established the Servants of India Society in 1905 at Pune. Its main aim was to spread Education especially among women. To provide health facilities and to put an end to the social evils. It also wanted to improve the condition of depressed classes.

(3) Role as a Member of Imperial Legislative Council.

1. He asked Britishers to reduce the Salt Duty.
2. He wanted excise duty on cotton goods to be abolished.
3. Due to his efforts the Britishers reduced the toll tax.
4. Gokhale supported primary education for all.
5. He wanted Land revenue to be reduced.

(4) Gokhale and Gandhiji:-

Gokhale went to South Africa and helped Gandhiji to fight against racial discrimination. Gokhale forced Gandhiji to return to India and join politics. Gandhiji considered Gokhale his 'political mentor'.

Surendranath Banerjee

Surendranath was born in Bengal. He was the first Indian to pass the Indian Civil Service Examination.

Contributions:-1. Established the Indian Association

He established the Indian Association to educate the people and to create public opinion

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2. Created an All-India Political Organisation:-

He established the Indian National Conference which merged with the Indian National Congress as both had same objectives.

3. Political Ideas:-

He published 'Bengalee' newspaper. He was against the Arms Act, Licence Act and Vernacular Press Act.

He was against the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909.

With this explanation I end this interactive session. Please do the given Questions in your note-book.

1. The period from 1885 to 1905 is called the period of the Early Nationalists. In this context, explain the following:-

- (1) Why is this period called the period of the Early Nationalists?
- (2) Demands of the Early Nationalists.
- (3) Methods of the Early Nationalists.

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