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## THE EARLY POLITICS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS [1885 TO 1905] CONTRIBUTION, CHALLENGES AND ASSESSMENT

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### Abstract

After the debacle of 1857 a new elite group emerged in Indian political scenario. These were the product of the modern British education system and institutions so in their values like their belief in democracy, constitutions mean, rule of law, justice, voice against exploitation and freedom of press etc. This middle- and upper-class modern intelligentsia was also influenced by contemporary world events i.e., the American revolution, the French revolution, the Italian, the German unification and Austrian War of Independence and intellectuals like Herbert Spencer, Edmund Burke, James Mill, Voltaire, Rousseau and Hegel. So, the economic and political exploitation of Indian masses exhorted them to stand against the exploitative colonial regime. Their united efforts culminated in form of a political congregation the 'Indian National Congress'. The Initial group of these part-time and full-time politician who had very low mass base, laid the foundation of mighty broad, biggest mass based democratic movement which forced the British imperialist regime to relax their clutch in favour of them. However, this process of becoming the mass base movement was gradual but consistent. In this paper an effort is made to elaborate the contribution and challenges of initial leadership of the Indian National Congress in ongoing struggle against the imperialist rule.

### Introduction

The Indian National Congress genesis was the culmination of the scattered nationalist feelings of the middle- and upper-class Indian intelligentsia group which came in to existence because of modern education system. It is also presumed that the idea behind the formation of this all-India organisation was mooted by the Britishers. But these group has inherent nationalist feelings. Soon they realised the semi-hegemonic and semi-authoritarian character and nature of the mightiest colonial regime which had taken the most of the parts of the continents in its imperialist clutch. The colonial regime however, introduced modern education system, modern press, democratic institution and legal system. But this imperialist regime overpowered the different successor states who were at war with each other by collusion, and force and in the same way they hold and run the administration. It's 'nature was exploitative, in every field of governance whether it was economy, polity or administration. The early politics of the nationalist group of Indian National Congress was thus liberal or its critiques called it political mendicancy. Despite all kinds of criticism this group laid the foundation of the political party who later played a very successful role in the freedom struggle by using the democratic and constitutional means as originated by this imperialist regime of the Britishers.

### The Beginning

In its beginning the Indian National Congress leaders demanded a Royal Commission that should be appointed to examine the Indian administration; the Council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished so that Parliament would take direct control of the Government of India, the Legislative Councils should be reformed to enable admission of Indian elected members, and that the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be held simultaneously in England and in India. Dadabhai Naoroji the giant among the initial leadership, in his resolution: "We are British subjects, we can demand what we are entitled to •• if we are denied Britain's best institutions what good is it to India to be It will "be simply another Asiatic despotism. (1)

Supporting the resolution which urged the election of Indian representatives to the Legislative Councils as a step towards self-government, Surendranath Banerjee declared: "It is not a question of the abdication of the Government, it is a question of the association of the people in a partial and modified form in the Government of the country. (2) He expressed his conviction that as long as India remained under British rule, the development of the principle of representation was assured, but cautioned that this development ought to be gradual. (3) In its resolutions, the second Congress proposed that not less than one half of the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected and suggested that the proposed Councillors would be elected by members of municipalities, district boards, chambers of commerce, and the "universities, or "of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary as may be deemed necessary. (4) In a public meeting of Englishmen and Indians held in Calcutta's Town Hall to Surendranath Banerjee protested against the annual migration of the Government to Shimla. (5) According to him the significance of the meeting was not merely in its protest against the annual transfer to Shimla, but in its demonstration that the bitter memory of the Ilbert Bill controversy was forgotten. He appealed to Englishmen and Indians to share their "common interests" and to work in harmony for Indian political advancement and Indian representation. (6)

There was a view prevalent among Congressmen that in England, people were sympathetic towards their aspirations. Surendranath Banerjee described in the 1894-Madras session of Indian National Congress and said: "We meet today under the shadow



of great disappointment, but we need not despair. Our Sovereign declared that we are to be free; that we are to be eligible to the highest offices of the state; Parliament has endorsed the mandate and we shall see to it that no Minister of the Crown however highly placed he may be, that no government however influential it may be, is permitted to nullify the gracious pledges of our Sovereign and the authoritative declaration of Parliament. (7) As if to give sanction to this assertion, the whole audience in the Congress hall stood up while Banerjee recited the Queen's 1st Proclamation. Banerjee called for a protest against the overriding of Parliament's resolution on simultaneous examinations and urged Congressmen to organize a petition of a million signatures to the House of Commons, thus fastening again on Parliament. "The Bengalee" wrote that it had proved an "unqualified success" in demonstrating the enthusiasm of Congressmen in the Madras session. (8) On 15 June 1897 Tilak published his speech in Kesari during the Shivaji festival, in which he enthusiastically described the murder of Afzal Khan. The article, entitled "Utterances of Shivaji", read as the lament of Shivaji on seeing the poverty and oppression of his country. In it Tilak advocated the forceful removal of tyrannical rule: "If thieves enter our house and we have not sufficient strength to drive them out, we should without hesitation shut them up and burn them alive. (9) Tilak was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. Banerjee sympathetically raised this issue in Bengalee issue of 25 September 1897 which reported Tilak's sentence, was printed with black borders; but Banerjee's editorial on it concluded: "He will come forth from jail a far more powerful man than he had ever been before and for this service he is indebted to the fatuous unwisdom of the Government of Bombay."

### The Economic Challenges and Indian Response

The famines of 1897 and 1899 revealed the poverty of the Indian masses. R.C. Dutt's in his book, "The Economic History of British India, (1902)" protested against the drain of India's wealth to England (10) and the impoverishment of the peasants: 'If India is poor today, it is because of economic causes. Bipin Chandra Pal in 1901, 'The introduction of foreign, and mostly British, capital for working out the natural resources of the Country, instead of being a help, is, in fact, the greatest of hindrances to all real improvements in the economic condition of the people. Another congressman G.V. Joshi, described that the expenditure on railways should be seen as Indian subsidy to British industries.' Or, as Tilak put it, it was like 'decorating another's wife.' Again, in May 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji supported the idea that Britain was draining and 'bleeding' India. The drain, he declared, was the basic cause of India's poverty and the fundamental evil of British rule in India.' Tilak's newspaper, the Kesari, for example, wrote on 28 January 1896: 'Surely India is treated as a vast pasture for the Europeans to feed upon. A deindustrialization took place due to unprotected competition with industrial England, that the peasants were thus left dependent entirely on land cultivation, and that the over-assessment of land revenue and its rigid exaction prevented the peasants from saving any reserves to meet failure of harvests.'

### Omnibus Resolution

It was a record of major demands raised by Indian National Congress which were made in sessions from time to time. First appeared in 1889, the Congress, the reaffirmed the resolutions passed in the previous five sessions. In 1903 the 'Omnibus resolution' contained thirteen resolutions prominent among were, the demand for simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service in England and in India, the separation of executive and judicial functions, and the extension of trial by jury to Indians. When the resolution on the wider employment of Indians in the Civil Service came on the agenda of the 1903 Congress, its proposer remarked, "This is one of the earliest items on our programme, and if till now we have not been able to throw it into the 'Omnibus' it is simply because of its importance." (11) When the turn of the Omnibus resolution came on the agenda, the president asked the assembly, whether he should at least read it, but in response to their negative reply, a copy of the 'Omnibus resolution' (12) was merely distributed to the delegates. Congressmen had thus lost even enthusiasm for passing their own resolutions. Surendernath Banerjee felt deep concern that The Charter Act had removed the badge of our racial inferiority, the Proclamation declared and affirmed that merit was the test of qualification, irrespective of all racial considerations... but now for the first time, there is an open and avowed attempt to repudiate the Proclamation. (13)

### The Bengal Partition

Since 1904 when the Indian National Congress passed the resolution against the proposal of the Government of India for the Partition and the scheme was revealed by stages, the tragic drama continued. On 10 January 1905, a large gathering in the Town Hall of Calcutta, Curzon's proposal was denounced and alternative schemes were suggested. The approval of the plan by the Secretary of State provided fuel to the ongoing fire. A memorandum signed by thousands of people was sent to the Secretary of State on 6 July 1905'. At Bagerhat a resolution of boycott of British goods were passed. On August, 7 people at large number thronged the Town Hall of Calcutta, the whole city was closed, and five thousand students marched to the Hall. On seeing the number and excitement two separate venues were arranged, slogans of Bande Mataram echoed, pennons bearing the phrase "No Partition", and flags inscribed with mottoes like "United Bengal", and "Unity is strength" hurled. Hand-bills and pamphlets were distributed and black bands as token of mourning, tied round the arms. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Qasimbazar, Bhupendra Nath Basu and Ambika Charan Mazumdar presided over the three meetings. It was resolved to boycott British goods. The 16th October, the effective date of implementation of the leadership decided to mark the day as one of solemn resolve and deep mourning. People took bath in the holy Ganges, singing hymns and national songs, tied Rakhi to bind all in one brotherhood and remained on fast. Later witnessed at the



ceremony of laying the foundation of the Federation Hall-a symbol of the unity of all Bengalis. Prominent leaders present were Gurudas Banerjee, the eminent jurist, Surendranath Banerje, and, Rabindranath Tagore the poet, Abul Hasan Ghaznavi, Leakat Husain. Ariand Mohan Bose occupied the chair and laid the foundation stone. People at large number walked through the streets of Calcutta to Bagh Bazar later addressed by Surendranath Banerjea. " Both Hindus and, Muslims attended in big number about 2000 public meetings since December1904 to October 1905 with great enthusiasm. Tilak in 1903, "If constitutional political agitation was the real way to our progress, then it must bear fruit, if not, we shall have to abandon this way and follow some other, more beneficial".(14) Henry Cotton strongly criticised the Government in an article in the Manchester Guardian on 5 April 1904. In the Bengal Legislative Assembly Indian members vainly pressed Government for information. Apprehensions were simmering in the minds when the Indian National Congress met in Bombay in December 1904 under the chairmanship of Henry Cotton. He defined the goal of India in these words: "The ideal of an Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing colonies, each with its own autonomy, cemented together under the aegis of Great Britain."(15)

The Bengal partition paved the way for the latent simmering discontent of the masses to surface. This anger was the result of long-time efforts of the Congressman who were consistently providing a fuel by their rigorous efforts in countering the exploiting tendencies of the Britishers. It was quite obvious that the discontentment against Curzon's administration should hover like a dark cloud over the Congress met at Banaras under Gokhale's presidentship. The proceedings focussed on two resolutions; one to record its emphatic protest against the Partition of Bengal in the face of the strongest opposite on the part of the people of the province; and the second, to protest against the repressive measures "which have been adopted by the authorities in Bengal after the people there had been compelled to resort to the boycott of foreign goods as a last protest, and perhaps the only constitutional and effective means left to them of drawing the attention of the British public. The boycott resolution by the Congress leadership was characterised as sea change in its both ideology and functioning. The years following witnessed the beginning of the revolutionary movement in the land. Gokhale, in his address, "Rightly or wrongly, we believe that these measures are calculated to upset and revolutionize, or to use a more classic phrase, to break the continuity of that policy of righteousness which was never so openly denied to be the declared and unalterable policy of the Crown for the good government of this country as during Lord Curzon's administration."(16)He was of the view, "He (Curzon) has no sympathy with popular aspirations and when he finds them among a subject people he thinks he is rendering their country a service by trying to put them down."(17)

When Surendranath Banerjee headed the Calcutta delegation to the Conference at Barisal was warned by Magistrate Emerson to raise the slogan of 'Bande Mataram', a group of delegates defied the prohibition on shouting Bande Mataram, the police charged and forcefully dispersed their procession. He rushed to the scene and was ordered by Superintendent Kemp to quiet down the delegates, to which he replied "there is nothing illegal in what is being done, I am responsible, arrest me."(18) Accordingly Banerjee was arrested, summarily tried and fined. The demobilisation at the Barisal Conference provided further anger to the anti-partition agitation. TheHitavarta wrote: If the blood of the innocent will be washed by the blood of white oppressors# How long will the people of this country have more patience? The English have lost the confidence of the people, soon they will also lose their Empire." (19) Banerjee was hailed as a national hero, and indignation meetings were held at Calcutta and numerous places in Bengal, as well as at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Allahabad, Amritsar and Lahore. His Bengalee described the indignation meetings as testimony to Banerjees widespread popularity. (20) It elevated Banerjee to the rank of a martyr and recalled Banerjee's imprisonment in 1885 during the Ilbert Bill controversy. (21)

### Swadeshi And Boycott

Both the Swadeshi and Boycott movement traced its genesis in the Hindu Mela to advocate the replacement of foreign articles by indigenous goods. From about 1870 to 1896 the Swadeshi propaganda was spread throughout India by newspapers and by public associations like the PoonaSarvajanik Sabha, the Industrial Association and the Provincial Conferences. In 1896 the imposition of countervailing excise duties on Indian cotton goods at the behest of Manchester accelerated this process. In 1896, Tilak roused the public in Maharashtra to adopt Swadeshi and Boycott British goods. In 1897, Tagore established Swadeshi shops. In 1901-2, Jogesh Chandra Chowdhary, a lawyer, organised the first industrial exhibition of indigenous articles along with the session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta. The Maharajas of Mymensingh and Kasimbazar, Sitanath Roy, S. Chowdhary and others opened a Swadeshi Store in Calcutta. In 1902, Surendranath Banerjee in his presidential address at Ahmedabad said that "since Government refused to protect Indian industries by tariff, Indians should resolve to use indigenous goods to stimulate the growth of Indian industry." The Arya Samaj in Punjab launched this campaign. The partition movement provided an ample space to this ideology. The Tata group came forward and invested their capital in Swadeshi enterprises. Tagore expounded the idea on 22 July, 1904 in an essay on Swadeshi Samaj read at a meeting presided over by R. C. Dutt. And exhorted the masses to take pledge to adopt swadeshi and boycott British goods in letter and spirit. (22)



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Surendernath Banerjee on this occasion wrote 'stamped with the seal of approbation by ministers of religion, sanctified by the holiest ceremony in the most sacred temple and affirmed by the solemn vows of thousands of Indians, the Swadeshi movement went forth as a sacred cause.' \$ 4 The movement affected the sale of English cloth during the Puja of 1905. The Marwari merchants appealed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to press their government to annul the Partition, but without success. The sales of cloth in the eight districts of Jessor, Bogra, Dacca, Nadia, Burdwan, Malda, Arrah and Hazaribagh fell from Rs. 77,000 in September 1904, to Rs. 10,000 in September 1905. (23) In Eastern Bengal in 1905-6 eleven factories were added to the seventy-one already existing, and the imports from foreign countries showed a decrease of 16 per cent and Liverpool salt, a decline of 6,000. It was the same with foreign liquors. (24) The Times (London) reviewing the English exports in cotton piece goods for May 1907 remarked, "India took less by 44,492,500 yds." \$7 So far as the country-made cloth was concerned, the demand had pushed up the earnings of the weavers working with the fly shuttle to Rs. 20 per month or nearly double the average earnings of the class. (25) The President of the Industrial Conference for 1906 pointed out, "twenty-two cotton mills were started in Ahmedabad and Bombay and fifteen banks with a capital of nearly four crore rupees and five navigation companies with a capital of a crore and quarter have been established." (26)

### Reaction of the Government

The Britishers adopted a two-pronged programme one, is repressive measures and other, is to weaken the movement by dividing the masses on the basis of religion. Government's heavy hand fell on agitating masses especially schools and colleges. On 10 October 1905 the government warned to stop grants-in-aid, the enrolment of teachers and members of school committees as special constables, and the disaffiliation by the university if schools did not prevent pupils from participating in agitation in general and the boycott activity in particular, (27) Another order dated 8th November prohibited the shouting of Bande Mataram in streets and public places, and bringing out even Sankirtan (devotional) parties. An order declared the use of compulsion for buying only country made goods an offence (28). On 15th November, a Gurkha force was sent to Barisal who dealt severely the agitating masses. (29)

### The Indian Reaction

In Barisal despite the pressure tactics of the government a resolution focusing the rejection of the Partition plan, and adoption of swadeshi and boycott of British goods for national progress. Gokhale demanded "not only the officials on the spot be punished, but Fuller be removed from his post" (30). Tilak wrote, "Banerjee's arrest, the treatment meted out to him and his sentence, only proved that Bengal was once more under the rule of Shaista Khan. Government orders which show little regard for popular opinion, are wanting in that moral force from which all laws are derived" (31). B. C. Pal wrote: "The old faith of the people in the British Government as the saviour of this country is almost dead. And in proportion as they have been losing their faith in the foreign agencies at work among them, in that proportion they have been acquiring a new and intrepid faith in themselves" (32) In December 1905 at Banaras Gokhale spoke of "the worst factors of the present system of bureaucratic rule—its utter contempt for public opinion, its arrogant pretensions to superior wisdom, its reckless disregard of the most cherished feelings of the people, the mockery of an appeal of its sense of justice, its cool preference of service interests to those of the governed" (33). He affirmed, "never was discontent in India more acute and widespread than when the late Viceroy (Curzon) had laid down the reins of office". Hale and exclaimed in anguish, "All I can say is goodbye to all hopes of cooperating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people" (34). He justified the decision of Bengal to take recourse to boycott, but warned against its employment as "a normal feature of relations with England. The Congress also decided to send a deputation to England consisting of Gokhale and Lajpat Rai, to rouse British interest in Indian problems. Obviously, the character of the Congress was changing from an annual conference to an organisation for continuous political activity.

A major shift in the national politics noticed that the leaders who still professed loyalty to British rule, they cut at the political roots of the empire and sowed in the land the seeds of disaffection and disloyalty and even sedition. This was one of the major reasons why the period 1875 to 1905 became a period of intellectual unrest and of spreading national consciousness — the seed-time of the modern Indian national movement. (35) Dadabhai Naoroji speaking on the drain at the International Socialist Congress in 1904, he put forward the demand for 'self-government' and treatment of India 'like other British Colonies (36)'. A year later in 1905, in a message to the Benares session of the Indian National Congress, he categorically asserted: 'Self-government is the only remedy for India's woes and wrongs.' (37) And, then, as the President of the 1906 session of the Congress at Calcutta, he laid down the goal of the national movement as "self-government or Swaraj," like that of the United Kingdom or the colonies. (38)

### Press Propaganda

This was another instrument which earliest congress nationalist used to propagate mass consciousness and to counter government propaganda. However it was not a easy task since the alien government took repressive measures to neutralise our efforts like since 1870 Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code was in practice; according to Which 'whoever attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India' was to be punished with transportation for life or for any term or with imprisonment up to three years. (39) Surendranath Banerjee, was the first Indian to go to jail in performance of his duty as a journalist for an angry editorial in the Bengalee of 2 April 1883. There was a spontaneous hartal in the Indian part of Calcutta.



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Students demonstrated outside the courts smashing windows and pelting the police with stones. Demonstrations were held all over Calcutta and in many other towns of Bengal as also in Lahore, Amritsar, Agra, Faizabad, Poona and other cities. Calcutta witnessed for the first time several largely attended open-air meetings. (40) Tilak was arrested on 27 July 1897 and tried before Justice Strachey and a jury of six Europeans and three Indians. The charge was based on the publication in the Kesari of 15 June of a poem titled 'Shivaji's Utterances' 'read out by a young man at the Shivaji Festival' Tilak's imprisonment led to widespread protests all over the county Nationalist newspapers and political associations, including those run by Tilak's critics (the Moderates), organized a countrywide movement against this attack on civil liberties and the fiefdom of the Press. Dadabhai Naoroji accused the Government of initiating Russian (Tsarist) methods of administration and said that gagging the Press was simply suicidal. (41) When at the Indian National Congress session at Amraoti in December 1897, Surendranath Banerjee made a touching reference to Tilak and said that 'a whole nation is in tears,' the entire audience stood up and enthusiastically cheered. (42) Tilak wrote a series of articles on the arrival of the 'Bomb' on the Indian scene. They fought against every infringement of the freedom of Press and speech and opposed every attempt to curtail it. (43)

### Propaganda in Legislature

Another significant weapon to fight with the mightiest British colonialism was the participation of the Congress nationalist in legislative proceedings. Earliest leadership came from Pherozeshah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Mehta's first major intervention in the Imperial Legislative Council came in January 1895 on a Bill for the amendment of the Police Act of 1861 which enhanced the power of the local authorities to quarter a punitive police force in an area and to recover its cost from selected sections of the inhabitants of the area. He argued: 'I cannot conceive of legislation more empirical, more retrograde, more open to abuse, or more demoralizing. It is impossible not to see that it is a piece of that empirical legislation so dear to the heart of executive officers, which will not and cannot recognize the scientific fact that the punishment and suppression of crime without injuring or oppressing innocence must be controlled by judicial procedure. Again, he said: 'It would be idle to believe that they can be free from the biases, prejudices, and defects of their class and position.' (44) James Westland, the Finance Member, rose in the house and protested against 'the new spirit' which Mehta 'had introduced into the Council.' He had moreover uttered 'calumnies' against and 'arraigned' as a class as biased, prejudiced, utterly incapable of doing the commonest justice . . . a most distinguished service,' which had 'contributed to the framing and consolidation of the Empire.' His remarks had gravely detracted 'from the reputation which this Council has justly acquired for the dignity, the calmness and the consideration which characterize its deliberations. (45) Pherozeshah Mehta too enlisted the support his political opponents like Tilak, who readily accepted Westland's description that 'a new spirit' had entered the legislatures. In 1901, a Bill was brought in the Bombay Legislative to take away the peasant's right of ownership of land to prevent him from bartering it away because of his thriftlessness. And when the Government insisted on using its official majority to push through the Bill, Mehta along with Gokhale, G.K. Parekh, Balachandra Krishna and D.A. Khare took the unprecedented step of organizing the first walk-out in India's legislative history. (46) Gokhale' the great leader of this phase in his first budget speech on 26 March 1902 condemned the large expenditure on the army and territorial expansion beyond Indian frontiers and demanded greater expenditure on education and industry instead. The management of Indian finances, he said, revealed that Indian interests were invariably subordinated to foreign interests. In Government's own blue books.' Such was the fear Gokhale's budget speeches aroused among officials that in 1910, Lord Minto, the Viceroy, asked the Secretary of State to appoint R.W. Carlyle as Revenue Member because he had come to know privately of 'an intended attack in which Gokhale is interested on the whole of our revenue system and it is important that we should be well prepared to meet it. (47)

### Conclusion

The early leadership of the Indian National Congress successfully represented the interests of Indian masses irrespective of religion, caste, class or region biases simultaneously believing in the fair play of the British rule and their institutions. They were the real architect of the national platform which infused the feeling of national consciousness in masses. In initial stage however they couldn't understand the nature and character of the colonial state but sometimes it became inevitable in understanding the reality of the situation. As far as their achievements are concerned, they emphatically raised the questions like the separate of judicial and executive functions, Indianisation of services for the rescinding of the Arms Act, simultaneous exams of civil services, economic drain which was responsible for the poverty of Indian masses and affluency of the Britishers, heavy military expenditure and finally ill partition of Bengal and in the last but not the least laid the strong foundation of the national movement The above issues were raised through newspapers, pamphlets, petitions, participating in legislative proceedings and through annual meetings in the beginning and later through mass routine meetings, protests in the streets and going to prison against the illogical and unjust laws promulgated from time to time by the mightiest imperialist regime. In the early stages we have seen the lukewarm response of Indian nationalists for their grievances against the regime. Here it is realised that it was because of poor strength and weak organisation of the Indian National Congress, which was in embryonic form in this phase. And at this stage only this kind of politics was possible because the mighty colonial power was a force to reckon with. But when it gains strength after 1900, it provided teeth to the ongoing struggle. Earlier those were counted as moderates in the sphere of activities later we saw extremism in their style of functioning. In the same way different ideologies at one moment criticise each other and at another moment they were in support. Thus, in whole episode we



may conclude that first, despite the differences in style of functioning, their commitment towards nation was unquestioned, secondly, their ways sometimes are different but goal was same thirdly, on many occasions when the repressive measures were adopted by the imperialist regime both groups showed solidarity. In concluding remarks, we may quote Gopal Krishan Gokhale. 'Let us not forget that we are at a stage of country's progress when our achievements are bound to be small, and our disappointments frequent and trying. For, hard enough it beout of those failures the strength will come which in the end accomplece great tasks.

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