

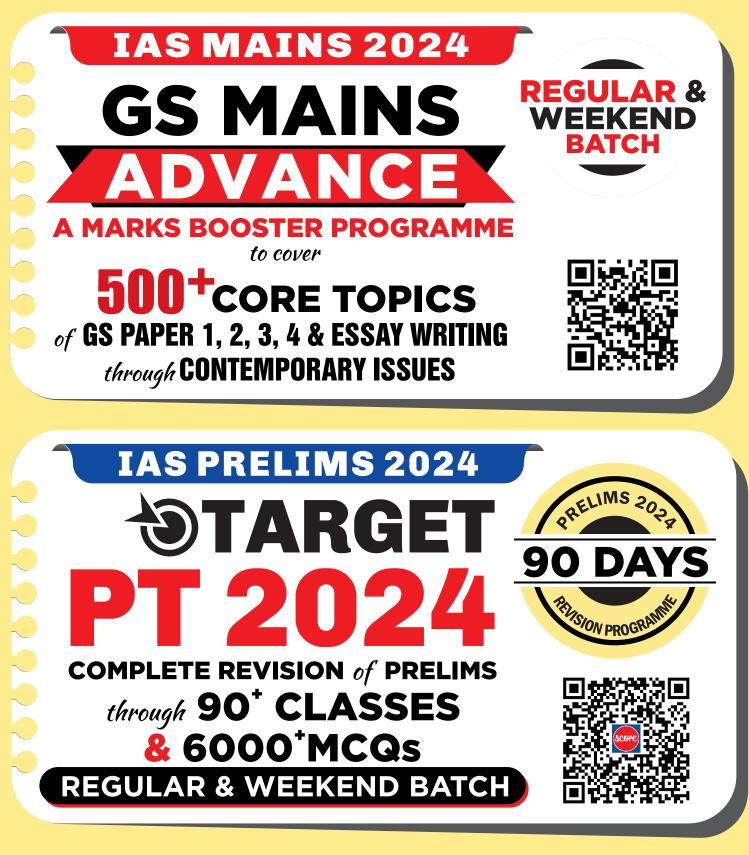


PRELIMS SAMPOORNA FACT FILE HISTORY (04)

CONGRESS SESSIONS

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PRELIMS SAMPOORNA

The **UPSC CSE Prelims** exam necessitates the retention of fundamental and pertinent information, crucial from an examination perspective. It's vital to emphasize that candidates should have the **capacity to acquire and review all information** in a unified manner.

To facilitate this procedure, we have organized all significant and pertinent details according to diverse themes spanning all subjects. The **PRELIMS FACT FILE** series will encompass:

- Categorization of subjects into assorted themes.
- ***** Essential and current facts and statistics categorized under each theme.
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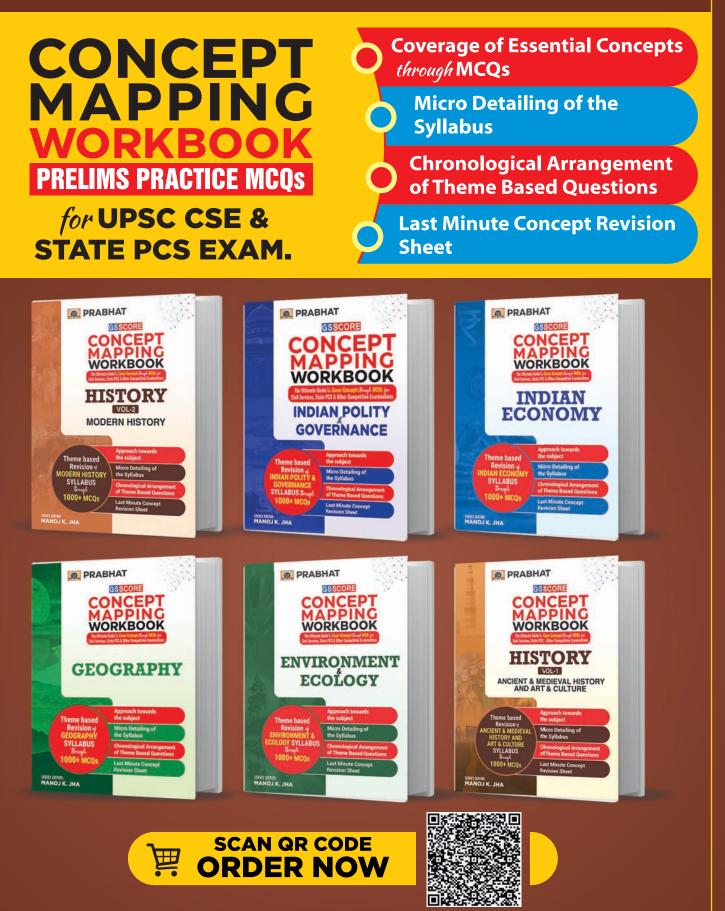


Prelims Sampoorna 2024



UPSC CSE Current Affairs







CONGRESS SESSIONS

BRIEF HISTORY OF INC

- Founder: Allan Octavian Hume or AO Hume is credited as the founder of the organisation. Other creators include Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
- First President: Womesh Chandra Bonerjee
- **First Session:** On December 28, 1885, 72 social reformers, journalists and lawyers congregated for the first session of the INC at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.
- **Objectives**:
 - Initial objective: To obtain a greater share in government for educated Indians (it didn't oppose British rule).
 - Poorna Swaraj: The 1929 Lahore session under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru holds special significance as in this session "Poorna Swaraj" (complete independence) was declared as the goal of INC.
- **The Surat Split (1907):** The Surat Session of the Congress was marred by disturbances. Extremist leaders pushed resolutions on Swaraj, Boycott and national education while the moderate leaders advocated a softer approach.
 - **Extremist leaders**: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal
 - Moderate leaders: Surendranath Banerjea and Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Major Campaigns: INC led three campaigns between 1920 and 1947: the noncooperation movement (1920–1922), the civil disobedience campaign (1931–1932), and the "Quit India" movement (August 1942).

CONGRESS SESSIONS	WHEN & WHERE	PRESIDENT	IMPORTANCE
1st Session	Dec. 28-30, 1885— Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	Objectives of the Congress outlined.
2nd Session	Dec. 27-30, 1886— Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	Merger of National Congress and National Conference.
3rd Session	Dec. 27-30, 1887— Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Tayabji became first Muslim President. Appeal was made to the Muslims to join hands with other national leaders.
4th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1888— Allahabad	George Yule	George Yule became first English President.



HISTORY 04 | CONGRESS SESSIONS

CONGRESS SESSIONS	WHEN & WHERE	PRESIDENT	IMPORTANCE
5th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1889— Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	Congress represented all areas of British India.
6th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1890— Calcutta	Pherozeshah Mehta	Decision taken to organize session of congress in London
7th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1891— Nagpur	P. Ananda Charlu	
8th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1892— Allahabad	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	
9th Session	Dec. 27-30, 1893— Lahore	Shri Dadabhai Naoroji	
10th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1894— Madras	Alfred Webb	
11th Session	Dec. 27-30, 1895— Pune	Surendranath Banerjee	Demand of a representative body only for educated class.
12th Session	Dec. 28-31, 1896— Calcutta	Rahimatullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time.
13th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1897— Amraoti	C. Sankaran Nair	
14th Session	Dec. 29-31, 1898— Madras	Ananda Mohan Bose	Social reform was set as the main goal.
15th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1899— Lucknow	Romesh Chunder Dutt	Demand for permanent fixation of land revenue.
16th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1900— Lahore	N.G. Chandavarkar	
17th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1901— Calcutta	Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha	
18th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1902— Ahmedabad	Surendranath Banerjee	
19th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1903— Madras	Lal Mohan Ghosh	
20th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1903— Bombay	Sir Henry Cotton	
21st Session	Dec. 27-30, 1905— Banaras	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	The Congress expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal.
22nd Session	Dec. 26-29, 1906— Calcutta	Shri Dadabhai Naoroji	The word 'Swaraj' mentioned for the first time.
23rd Session (Suspended)	Dec. 26-27, 1907— Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Split in the Congress into the Moderates and the Extremists.
23rd Session	Dec. 28-30, 1908— Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	Constitution for the Congress formed.
24th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1909— Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Expressed disapproval over formation of separate electorates on the basis of religion (of the Indian Councils Act, 1909).





Qualifier

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CONGRESS SESSIONS	WHEN & WHERE	PRESIDENT	IMPORTANCE
25th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1910— Allahabad	Sir William Wedderburn	
26th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1911— Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
27th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1912— Bankipore	Shri Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar	
28th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1913— Karachi	Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur	
29th Session	Apr. 14-15, 1914— Madras	Bhupendra Nath Bose	
30th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1915— Bombay	Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	
31st Session	Dec. 26-30, 1916— Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Merger/Reunion of Congress (Reunion of extremists and moderates). Lucknow pact – joint session with the Muslim league.
32nd Session	Dec. 26-29, 1917— Calcutta	Annie Besant	Annie Besant became 1st women President.
33rd Session	Dec. 26-30, 1918— Delhi	Madan Mohan Malaviya	
Special Session	Aug. 29-01, 1918— Bombay	Syed Hasan Imam	The Congress termed the Montague-Chelmsford reforms as disappointing. Congress demanded a Declaration of Rights for the people of India. It demanded Fiscal Autonomy as the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire.
34th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1919— Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre was condemned. Boosted the Khilafat Movement.
35th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1920— Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghava- chariar	Gandhian programme was adopted. A new constitution of the Congress is formed.
36th Session	Dec. 27-28, 1921— Ahmedabad	Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President for C.R. Das who was in prison)	Harsat Mohani demanded for complete independence.
37th Session	Dec. 26-31, 1922— Gaya	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	The Swarajya Party formed.
Special Session	Sep. 04-08, 1923— Delhi	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became the youngest president of INC
39th Session	Dec. 26-27, 1924— Belgaum	M.K. Gandhi	The only session where Gandhi Ji was the President of INC





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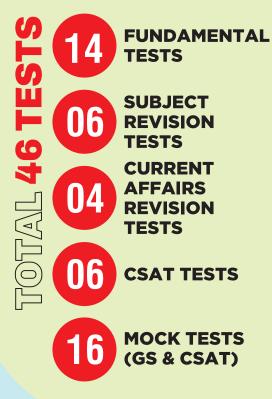


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HISTORY 04 | CONGRESS SESSIONS

CONGRESS SESSIONS	WHEN & WHERE	PRESIDENT	IMPORTANCE
40th Session	Apr. 15-17, 1925— Cawnpore (Kanpur)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	First Indian Woman President of INC
41st Session	Dec. 26-28, 1926— Gawahati	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	
42nd Session	Dec. 26-28, 1927— Madras	M.A. Ansari	Nehru and S.C. Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1st time. Resolved to boycott the Simon Commission.
43rd Session	Dec. 29-01, 1928— Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	The first All India Youth Congress came into being.
44th Session	Apr. 16-18, 1929— Lahore	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The resolution for Poorna Swaraj was passed. Civil Disobedience Movement for complete independence to be launched. 26th January was decided to be celebrated as 'Independence Day of India.'
45th Session	Mar. 21-31, 1931— Karachi	Vallabbhai J. Patel	Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Progress was passed. Gandhi-Irwin pact was endorsed, and Gandhi Ji was nominated to represent INC in the second round table conference.
47th Session	Sep. 12-14, 1933— Calcutta	Mrs. Nellie Sengupta	
48th Session	Oct. 24-28, 1934— Bombay	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
49th Session	Jun. 18-20, 1936— Lucknow	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The President urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its goal.
50th Session	Jul. 12-14, 1937— Faizpur	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The session held in a village for the first time. Demand for Constituent Assembly.
51st Session	Feb. 19-21, 1938— Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	National Planning Committee set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru. Haripura Resolution passed, which demanded Poorna Swaraj, including the princely states as well.
52nd Session	Mar. 10-12, 1939— Tripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	S.C. Bose resigned due to difference with Gandhi. Rajendra Prasad took over as president after Subhas Chandra resigned.



HISTORY 04 | CONGRESS SESSIONS

CONGRESS SESSIONS	WHEN & WHERE	PRESIDENT	IMPORTANCE
53rd Session	Mar. 19-20, 1940— Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	He was the longest serving President of INC during British Rule. Quit India Movement started in 1942.
54th Session	Nov. 23-24, 1946— Meerut	J.B. Kripalani	Last session before Indian Independence

***** OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES BEFORE 1947

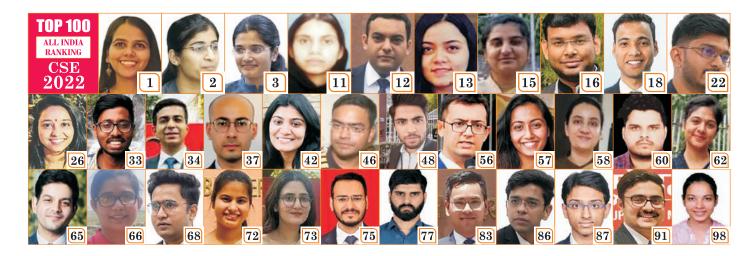
- There were four other political parties which came into being in India before 1947.
 - All India Muslim League (established in 1906): On 30 December 1906, All India Muslim League was established in Decca (Bangladesh) at the behest of its Nawab to safeguard the political rights of the Indian Muslims. That rise of Muslim politics in India was also supported by the British government. And separate electorate was introduced in Indian Councils Act 1909 for Muslims in India.
 - Hindu Mahasabha (established in 1915): Hindu Mahasabha was established in 1915, though a formal move to establish an All-India Hindu Sabha was made at the Allahabad session of Congress in 1910.
 - Justice Party (established in 1917): In 1917, the Justice Party was established in the then Madras by T M Nair, C N Mudaliar and P T Chetty.
 - Communist Party of India (established in 1925): The Communist Party of India was established in 1925 in Kanpur.











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