



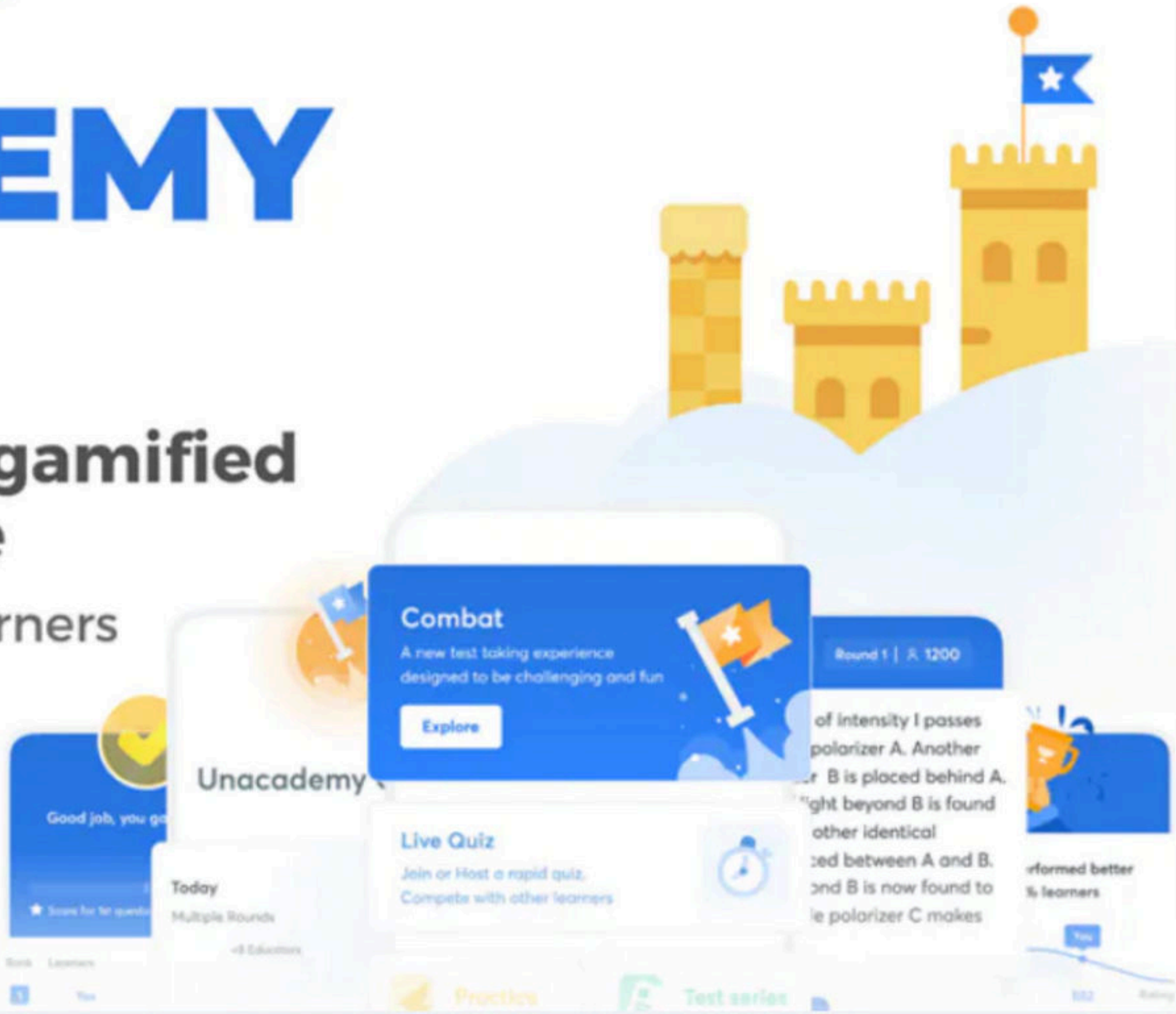
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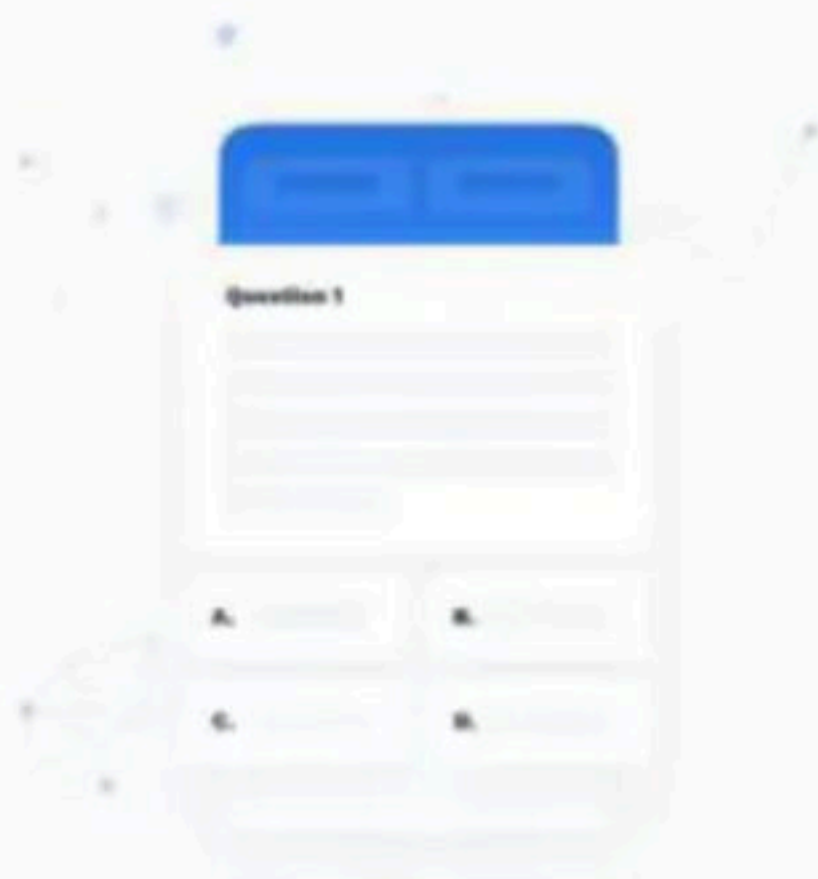
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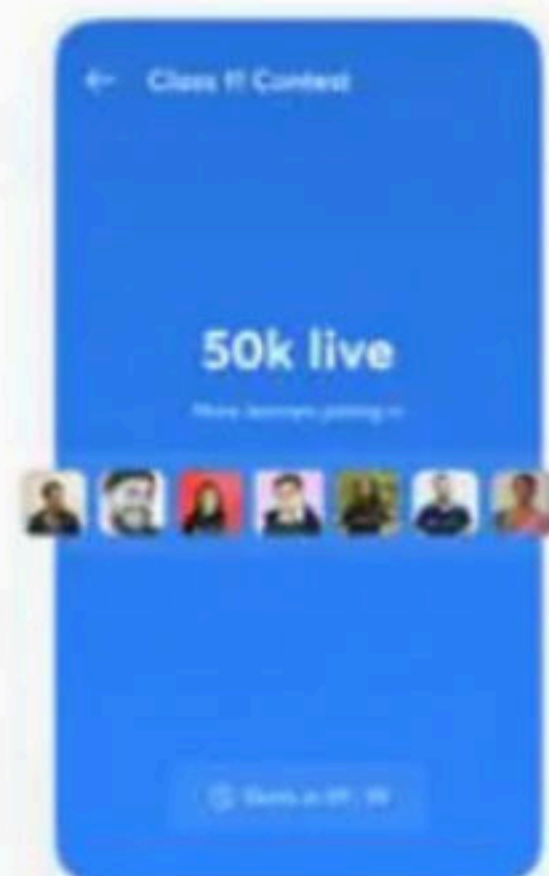


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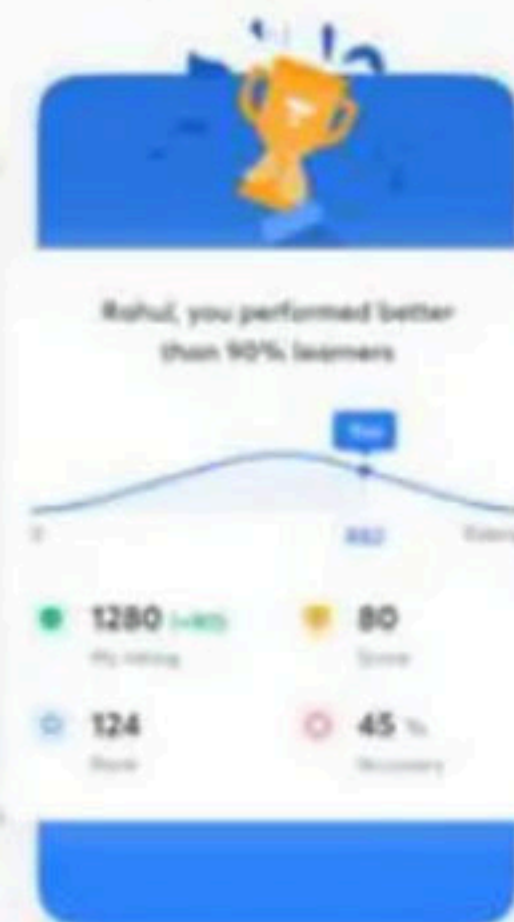
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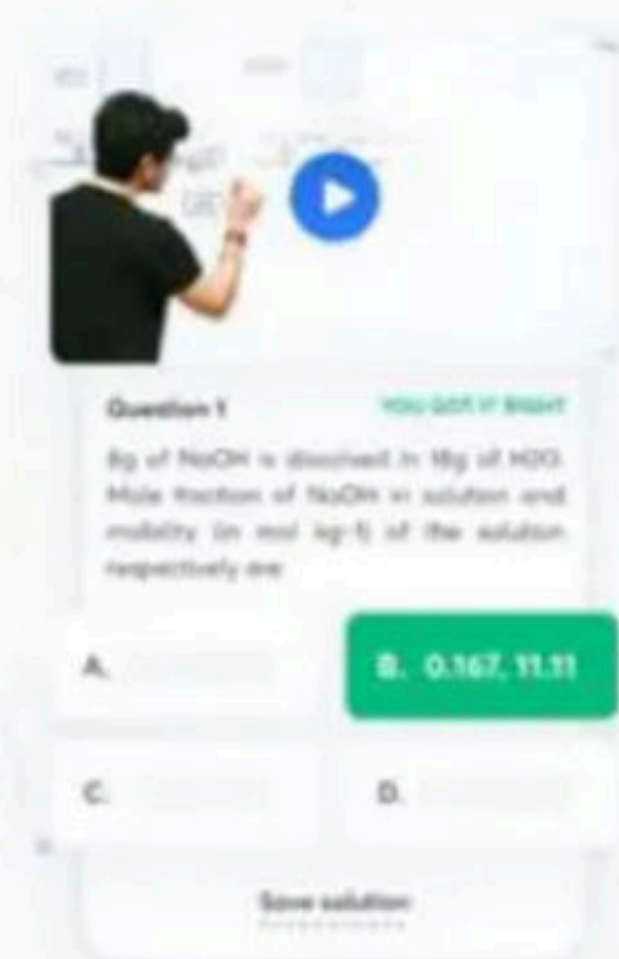
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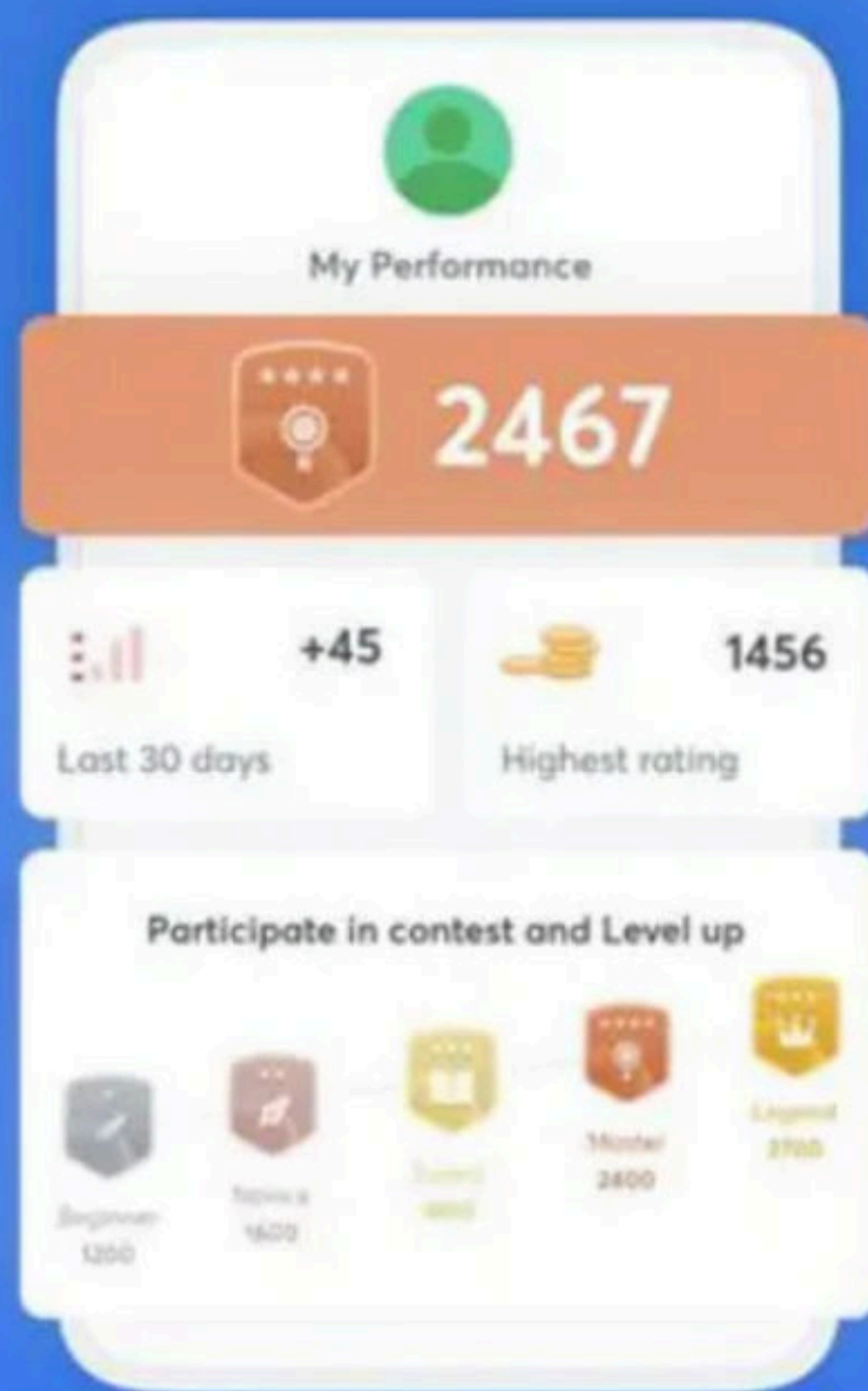
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60
Questions

12
Combats

06
Sections

Relative
Scoring

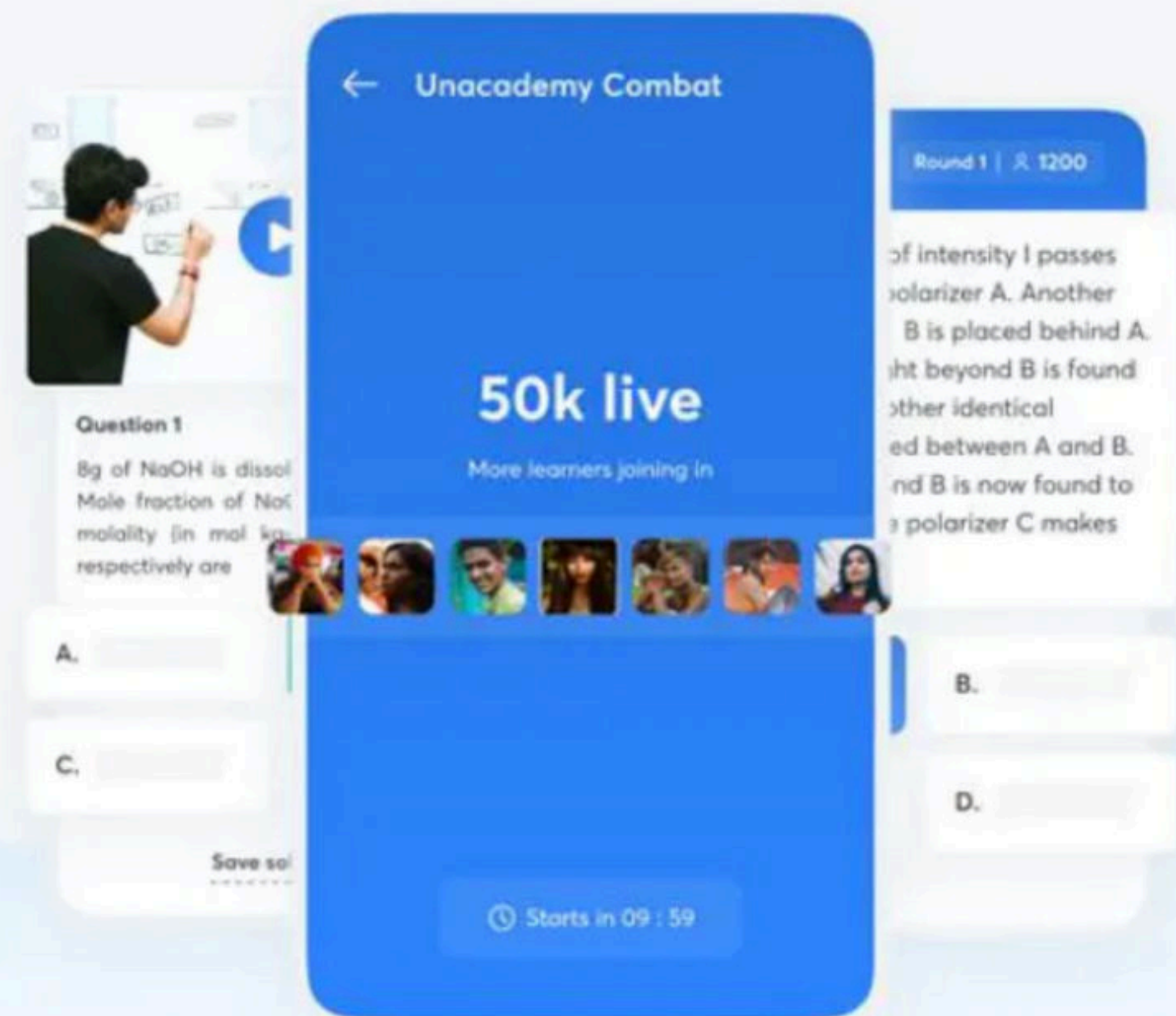
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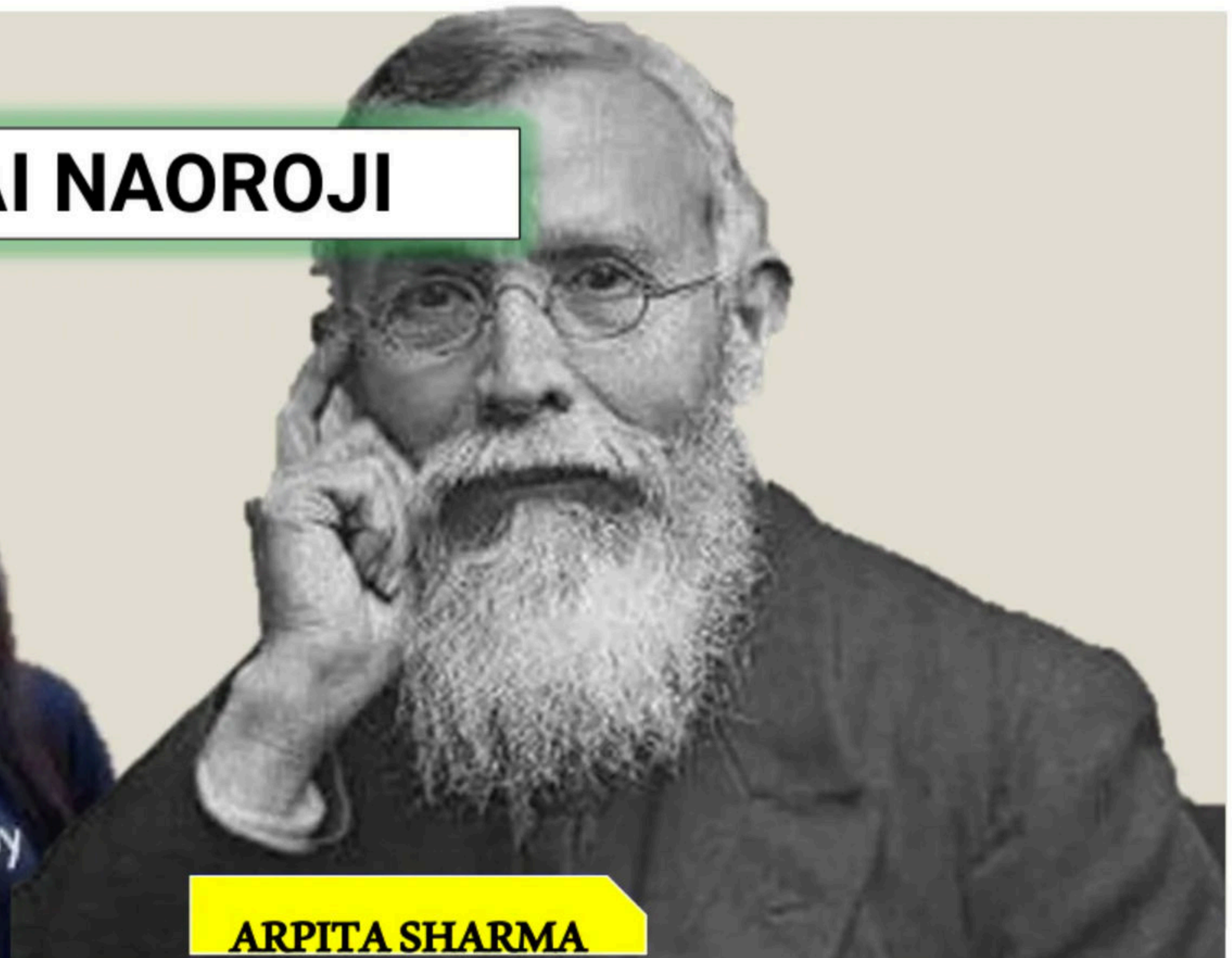
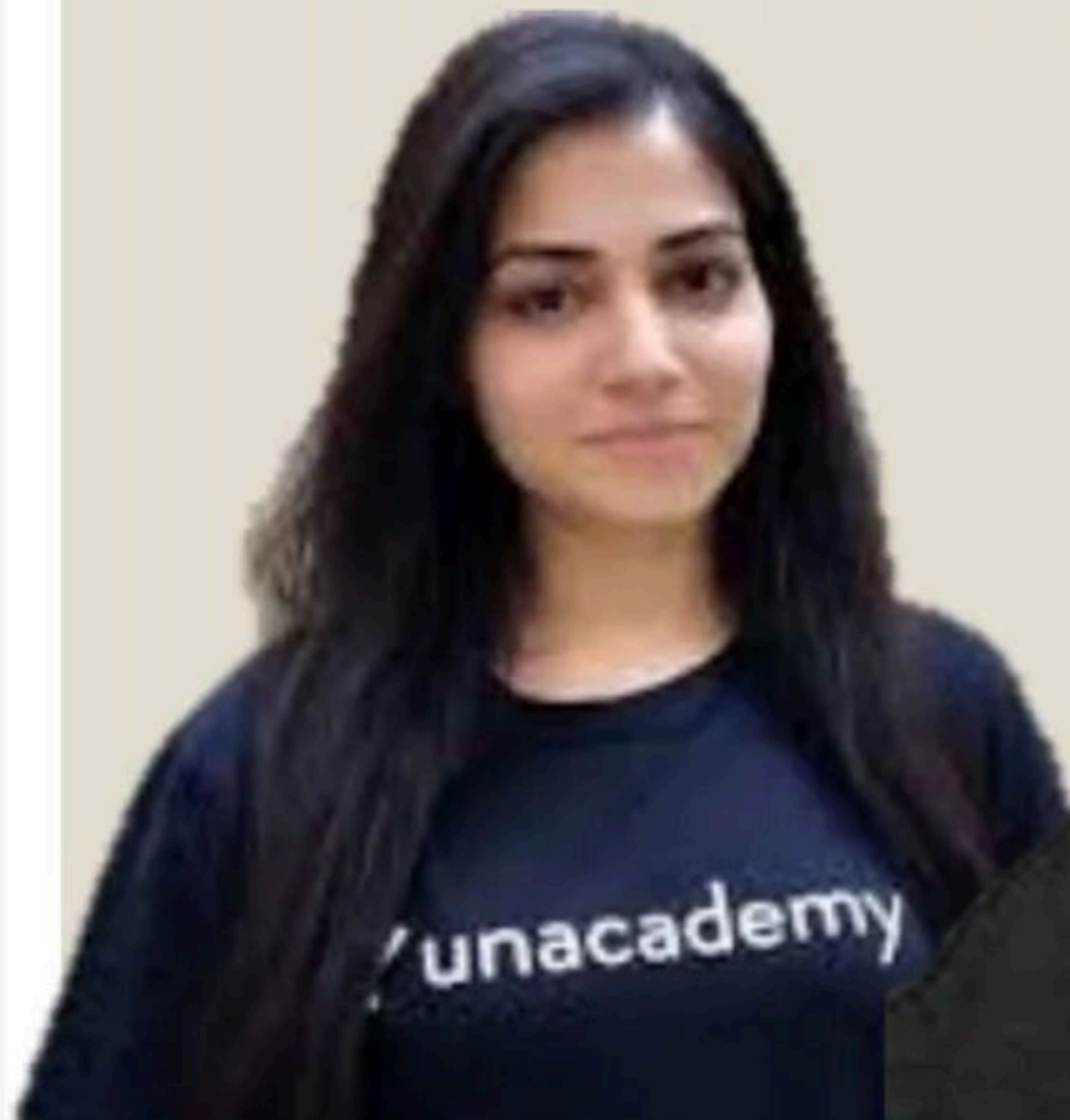
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DADABHAI NAOROJI



ARPITA SHARMA



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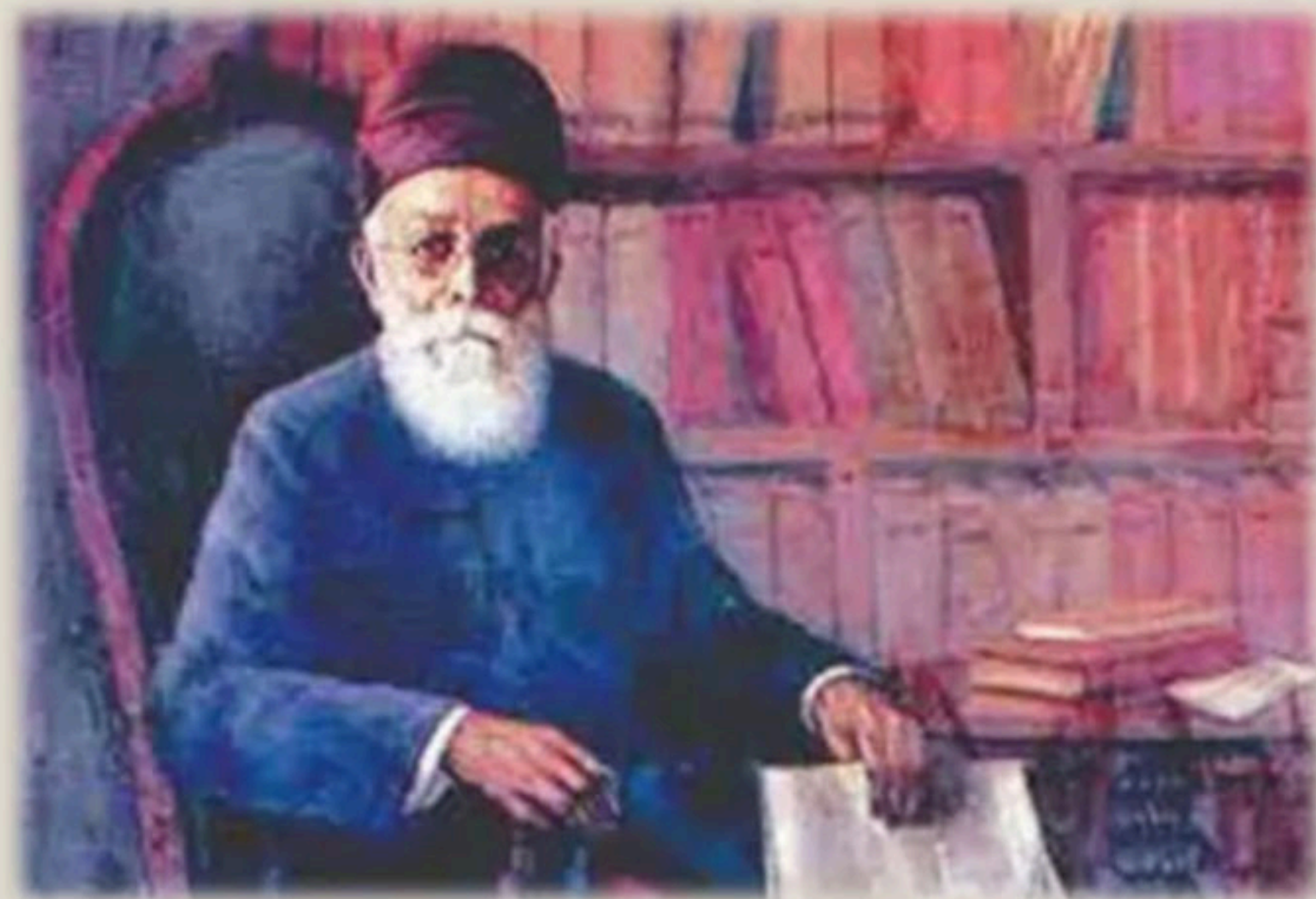
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September 4, 2021 - 196th birth anniversary of **Dadabhai Naoroji**, the "**Grand Old Man of India**", who was among the first leaders who stirred national consciousness in the country.

Born in 1825 at Navsari, in present-day Gujarat.



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Dadabhai Naoroji

- Born in 1825 at Navsari, in present-day Gujarat, Naoroji was a prolific scholar with varied interests.
- His distinguished political career aside, Naoroji was a professor of Gujarati, mathematics, and natural philosophy, and also worked as a businessman.
- Naoroji's lasting intellectual contribution was to expound the 'Drain Theory'.
- He was closely involved with the Indian National Congress in its early phase, and served as the first Indian member of the British parliament.

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Early work in England

- Naoroji began rousing public opinion in England on Indian issues in 1855, after he moved from India to Liverpool for business.
- His first agitation, in 1859, concerned recruitment to the Indian Civil Service (today's IAS).
- During this period, Naoroji worked closely with Irish leaders in England, who found common cause with the Indian nationalist movement.
- In 1865 and 1866, Naoroji helped found the **London Indian Society** and the **East India Association**
- The two organisations sought to bring nationalist Indians and sympathetic Britons on one platform.
- As the secretary of the East India Association, Naoroji travelled in India to gather funds and raise national awareness.

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- 1) He was closely involved with the Indian National Congress in its early phase.
- 2) He served as **the first Indian member of the British parliament.**
- 3) His first agitation, in 1859, concerned **recruitment to the Indian Civil Service.**
- 4) In 1865 and 1866, Naoroji helped found **the London Indian Society and the East India Association** The two organisations sought to bring nationalist Indians and sympathetic Britons on one platform.
- 5) As **the secretary of the East India Association**, Naoroji travelled in India to gather funds and raise national awareness.
- 6) In 1885, Naoroji became **a vice-president of the Bombay Presidency Association**, was nominated to the Bombay legislative council by Governor Lord Reay, and helped form the Indian National Congress.
- 7) He was **Congress president thrice, in 1886, 1893, and 1906.**
- 8) In 1893, he helped form an **Indian parliamentary committee** to attend to Indian interests.
- 9) In 1895, he became a member of the **royal commission on Indian expenditure.**
- 10) Dadabhai Naoroji was among the key proponents of the '**Drain Theory**', disseminating it in his 1901 book '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**'.

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What is Drain Theory?

Imperial Britain was draining away India's wealth to itself through exploitative economic policies, including India's rule by foreigners; the heavy financial burden of the British civil and military apparatus in India; the exploitation of the country due to free trade; non-Indians taking away the money that they earned in India; and the interest that India paid on its public debt held in Britain.

Dadabhai Naoroji, who laid the foundation of India's freedom struggle, was born on September 4, 1825

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA

- Was a professor of mathematics at Mumbai's Elphinstone College before entering political fray
- Played a key role in establishing Indian National Congress in 1885; was elected to the post of its president thrice
- Was first to raise the demand for Swaraj in his presidential address in 1906
- Was elected to the British parliament in 1892

Authored the book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, which focused on draining of India's wealth

"If we twenty-eight crore of Indians were added to a world only one member to the British parliament, there is no doubt that we would have elected Dadabhai Naoroji unopposedly to grace that post"
—Bal Gangadhar Tilak

NF
1825-1900

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Drain Theory

- Dadabhai Naoroji was among the key proponents of the 'Drain Theory', disseminating it in his 1901 book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'.
- Naoroji argued that imperial Britain was draining away India's wealth to itself through exploitative economic policies including:
 - a) The heavy financial burden of the British civil and military apparatus in India;
 - b) The exploitation of the country due to free trade;
 - c) Non-Indians taking away the money that they earned in India; and
 - d) The interest that India paid on its public debt held in Britain.

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Leader of the INC

- a. In 1885, Naoroji became a vice-president of the Bombay Presidency Association, was nominated to the Bombay legislative council by Governor Lord Reay, and helped form the INC.
- b. He was Congress president thrice, in 1886, 1893, and 1906.
- c. The first session of the Congress in 1885 passed a resolution calling for the formation of a standing committee in the British House of Commons for considering protests from legislative bodies in India.
- d. Naoroji dedicated his efforts towards this objective when he returned to England in 1886.

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Leader of the INC

- a. In 1885, Naoroji became a vice-president of the Bombay Presidency Association, was named a member of the Bombay legislative council by Governor and helped form the INC.
- b. He was Congress president thrice, in 1885, 1895 and 1906.
- c. The first session of the Congress in 1885 passed a resolution calling for the formation of a committee in the British House of Commons to be considering protests from legislative bodies in India.
- d. Naoroji dedicated his efforts towards the Indian cause when he returned to England in 1886.

Election to the British parliament

- a) Naoroji first ran for the British Parliament in 1886, but did not get elected.
- b) His second bid in 1892 was successful, when he won the Central Finsbury seat on a Liberal Party ticket.
- c) In the British Parliament, Naoroji worked to bring Indian issues to the fore.
- d) In 1893, he helped form an Indian parliamentary committee to attend to Indian interests.
- e) The membership of the committee significantly grew in numbers in the coming years, becoming an important lobbying force.
- f) Naoroji was a vocal critic of the colonial economic policy in India. In 1895, he became a member of the royal commission on Indian expenditure.
- g) A moderate himself, Naoroji acted as a liaison between nationalist Indians and British parliamentarians.

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In which book did Dadabhai Naoroji present his 'drain of wealth' theory?

- Economic problems of India
- British rule & its consequences
- Poverty & Un-British rule in India
- India Today

In which book did Dadabhai Naoroji present his 'drain of wealth' theory?

- Economic problems of India
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- Poverty & Un-British rule in India
- India Today

Q2. Which of the following statements is incorrect about “Drain of Wealth” theory in context of Indian freedom struggle?

- a. The Drain of Wealth theory was systemically initiated by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- b. Through this theory Naoroji sought to prove that Britain was draining money out of India.
- c. Drain of Wealth included “Home Charges”.
- d. All the statements are correct.

Q2. Which of the following statements is incorrect about “Drain of Wealth” theory in context of Indian freedom struggle?

- a. The Drain of Wealth theory was systemically initiated by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- b. Through this theory Naoroji sought to prove that Britain was draining money out of India.
- c. Drain of Wealth included “Home Charges”.**
- d. All the statements are correct.

Ans: c

Explanation: The Drain of Wealth theory, primarily propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji, holds that a large part of India’s national wealth or total annual product was exported to England for which the Indians got no adequate returns. ‘Home Charges’ was one of the major components of the drain of wealth that included the administrative and military expenses of the Indian government in Britain.

Q3. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India? (2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji

2. G. Subramania Iyer

3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) All of above

Q3. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India? (2015)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji

2. G. Subramania Iyer

3. R.C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1,2,3

Q4. Consider the following statements: (2012)

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he

1. exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British
2. interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians
3. stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. Consider the following statements: (2012)

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he

1.exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British

2.interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians

3.stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3