The history of India's National Movement is varied in form and substance from time to time. India waged a relentless war against the British Imperialism in 1857 with the Mutiny, the first war of India's independence. For a long period, one of the main planks was the presentation of the demands and grievances before the administrators of British Government in India through the organised agencies. The British bureaucracy in India was so adamant and arrogant that it hardly paid attention towards those grievances of the Indian people. Several individuals and even agencies realised that praying and petition strategies would not take India to its ultimate goal of self-government till British public opinion was not awakened towards Indian cause. Dadabhai Naoroji was one among such personalities whose services and dedication to our nation's cause are of great importance but these have not been discussed in detailed and proper perspective while he served the national cause for fifty years in India and England. He was associated with the national organisation i.e. Indian National Congress since its inception and made strenuous endeavours to further the Indian National cause till the end of his life. The present research work seeks to analyse the attitude of Naoroji towards British Empire vis-à-vis its response towards India's cause.
Naoroji was a moderate leader of the nationalist movement. He had great faith in European liberalism and was a great admirer of its exponents such as Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Macaulay etc. As a liberal leader, he strongly believed in the British sense of justice and fair play. He shared the efforts of Allan Octavian Hume, William Wedderburn and helped them in forming the Indian National Congress in 1885. He was an ardent supporter of the National movement initiated by the Congress and worked for it whole heartedly till his death. He was elected the President of this national body for three sessions i.e. 1886 (Calcutta), 1893 (Lahore), and 1906 (Calcutta). He had the double task of developing in the Indian people a genuine appreciation for free institutions and of urging upon the government the necessity of liberalising the administration. Like other liberal Congressmen, he was determined to follow those methods, peaceful and constitutional agitation, which had proved to be successful in Britain.

Naoroji was of the opinion that progress should be harmonised with order and change be effected in a bloodless manner. The political regeneration of India was to be achieved with the help and under the British protection. He declared that politically minded Indians wanted to be governed according to the ideals of government prevalent in Europe. He wanted to introduce, slowly and gradually, western representative
institutions into India. The early Congress leaders turned to England for guidance and for the grant of representative institutions. In that capacity they were entitled to secure sympathy from Englishmen in their demand for greater political rights. They had excessive and pathetic faith in the liberal instincts of their British rulers and persuaded themselves to believe that British could not enslave other nations for her own benefit. He, therefore, advocated for the employment of natives of India, the encouragement of indigenous trade and manufactures, were among the circumstances which, along with the introduction of representative institutions, would palliate the poverty of the masses. Naoroji had later to write a book entitled *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* and had to refer in bitterness and sorrow to the wrongs that Britain did to India and to the evils of political subjection. The representative institutions, he argued, would cure all evils, not only political but also economic and social.

Naoroji realised that the demands and grievances of the Indian masses had not been conceded by the British ruling class in India. He, therefore, deemed essential that India's cause should be carried on in England rather than in India. He, therefore, went to England and settled there for India's cause. Naoroji, like the non-official British, was of the view...
that if the British Parliament and public were acquainted properly with the Indian affairs and aspirations, the Indian problems would be solved. It was further considered that England was the real seat of power and Indian agitation by the Congress would be carried on free from the atmosphere of doubts and suspicion of the British. The only way to get them heard in sympathy, therefore, lay in pressing the British nation for their demands. With this object the Congress established its regular branch in London in 1889 popularly known as the British Committee of Indian National Congress. It was to keep the Congress in India informed of Indian affairs in England and to advice about the policies that required to be formulated and the measures that ought to be taken. Moreover, it was to carry on propaganda work in England to advance India politically. At first the British Committee maintained correspondence with Indian Congress leaders. Members of the Committee like Dadabhai Naoroji visited India and presided over and attended the sessions of the Indian National Congress. The second object was served by the Committee for Indian reforms on three major fronts- Parliament, Platform and the Press. Interchange of British and Indian leaders was also considered to be one of the various methods to get the demands fulfilled. To maintain this British work, the Indian National Congress kept on contributing a large amount of money to the leaders working there. Naoroji remained
an active worker of the Congress in England shaping the policies and guiding the destiny of the British Committee till his death. It would also be my strenuous effort to highlight and evaluate his contributions to the cause of India's nationalist movement vis-a-vis his attitude towards British empire in particular.

Naoroji was an eminent personality of India's nationalist movement. The role played by him in England was of a very high order. He put India's woes and wills before the British public and parliament in order to make India's cause known there. G.A. Natesan was the first writer who wrote a small biographical sketch of Dadabhai Naoroji in 1920 only in few pages. It is entirely based on his Presidential Addresses and his book—The Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (London, 1901). This small monograph lacks proper historical analyses of the subject and is written from journalistic point of view.

R.P. Masani wrote Dadabhai Naoroji: Grand Old Man of India (London, 1939) fifty three years ago in order to pay tribute to this personality as a member, member of his family and community. He utilised the individual collection of Naoroji consisting of his writings, speeches, correspondence with
persons in India and England. He wrote the biography of this great personality on the basis of the material which was in his custody. But since then, a lot of historical material have came out especially after sixties which was not available earlier for the scholars. That material in abundance throw some new light on his multi-facet personality. Drs. A.R. Wadia and S.R. Singh also paid tribute to Naoroji by writing small monographs in less than hundred pages. His personality has also been highlighted in Scanty and limited way through National Builders Series by the same R.P. Masani extracting the same thing from his earlier monograph written in 1939. Nothing new has been added in it. But a well documented and proper research work has not yet come out on this nationalist of a very high order. An attempt has been made in this research work to analyse this personality in more compact and comprehensive way.

The following pages would discuss the chapterisation scheme of the thesis.

The First Chapter: His Early Life and Career discusses his family background, his schooling, engagement in teaching work, eagerness in the formation of several socio-cultural organisations for the regeneration of his community in
particular and others in general; work for the political education through institutional and organisational activities etc. which gave a new turn to his life and began his public activities in India.

The Second Chapter: As an Erudite Journalist deals with his involvement in journalism in order to make social, cultural, and political consciousness in the country. His role in the editing of several newspapers, his writings to several other newspapers and journals in India and England, his interviews recorded by the correspondents and representatives of British newspapers on multiple aspects related to Indian problems and their remedial measures in this chapter.

The Third Chapter: An Apostle of British Political System throws light on the attitude of Naoroji's belief in British democratic set-up, its representative character of the institutions, its agitational manner through peaceful and constitutional means which democratised all spheres of human's activities. British blessings in the field of educational, press and means of communication and transportation system and their impact on Indian people who showed their gratitude towards British empire and other related aspects are given due attention in this chapter.
The Fourth Chapter: As a Spokesman of India in England highlights the activities of Naoroji as an Indian representative to present India's grievances before British public, founder of several organisations such as the London India Society, East India Association, Indian Political Agency, British Committee of Indian National Congress, active members of different other liberal institutions, association with the delegates of the Congress and their addresses to the British public especially on the eve of general elections in England in order to mobilise their support for India's cause, and his financial assistance to the British Committee of Congress and its official organ, India in this chapter.

The Fifth Chapter: As an India's Spokesman in British Parliament discusses his activities in enlightening the British Parliament about India's cause- its poverty and British role in it, holding of civil service examinations in India and England simultaneously and raising its age, drain of India's wealth to England in different forms, formation of Indian Parliamentary Committee, work as a sincere leader of India in British Parliament, victory on the appointment of the Royal Commission, his evidence before the Commission which became a useful source of information on Indian finance and general administration for future course of action etc. in
An attempt has been made in the present thesis to highlight the role of Dadabhai Naoroji towards the British Empire for redressing the grievances of the Indian people. He enlisted the sympathy and support of the British public opinion for it. Besides, an effort has been made to assess the role of different political parties towards India's cause. The study is basically based on the primary sources preserved in National Archives of India, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Vithalbhai Patel Trust, British Council Library, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, Maharshi Dayanand University Library, Rohtak. I am thankful to the staff of these institutes for providing me all facilities in the collection of material for the present study. The individual collections of Indian leaders, Secretaries of State for India, Viceroy's, A.I.C.C. papers, Minutes of the British Committee of Indian National Congress, memories and writings of contemporary leaders, British and Indian newspapers and journals have also been given due account of their importance in this historical piece of research.

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