

List of Indian National Congress Sessions

Since 1880, educated Indians have acknowledged the requirement for an all-India organisation, but the Ilbert Bill dispute fueled this urge even more. One of the most significant political organisations of the 20th century was born with the foundation of the Indian National Congress (INC). Since, the INC has held a significant role in the country's political scenario.

Below, we have tabulated all the sessions held by the Indian National Congress from 1885 to 1947.

Indian National Congress Sessions from 1885 to 1947			
President	Location	Year	Importance
W C Bonnerjee	Bombay	1885	1st session attended by 72 delegates
Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta	1886	National Congress and National Conference
Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Madras	1887	Appeal made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders
George Yule	Allahabad	1888	First English president
Sir William Wedderburn	Bombay	1889	–
Feroz Shah Mehta	Calcutta	1890	–

P. Ananda Charlu	Nagpur	1891	–
W C Bonnerjee	Allahabad	1892	–
Dadabhai Naoroji	Lahore	1893	–
Alfred Webb	Madras	1894	–
Surendranath Banerjee	Poona	1895	–
Rahimtullah M. Sayani	Calcutta	1896	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time
C. Sankaran Nair	Amravati	1897	–
Ananda Mohan Bose	Madras	1898	–
Romesh Chandra Dutt	Lucknow	1899	–
N G Chandavarkar	Lahore	1900	–
Dinshaw E. Wacha	Calcutta	1901	–
Surendranath Banerjee	Ahmedabad	1902	–
Lal Mohan Ghosh	Madras	1903	–
Sir Henry Cotton	Bombay	1904	–

Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Benares	1905	Expressed anger against the partition of Bengal
Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta	1906	The word 'Swaraj' was mentioned for the first time
Rash Behari Ghosh	Surat	1907	Party splits into extremists and moderates
Rash Behari Ghosh	Madras	1908	Continued previous session
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Lahore	1909	Indian Councils Act, 1909
Sir William Wedderburn	Allahabad	1910	–
Bishan Narayan Dhar	Calcutta	1911	'Jana Gana Mana' was sung for the first time
Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar	Bankipore (Patna)	1912	–
Syed Mohammed	Karachi	1913	–
Bhupendra Nath Basu	Madras	1914	–
Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	Bombay	1915	–

Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow	1916	Lucknow Pact was made in this joint session with the Muslim League
Annie Besant (1847 – 1933)	Calcutta	1917	First woman president of the INC
Syed Hasan Imam (Bombay) And Madan Mohan Malaviya (Delhi)	Bombay And Delhi	1918	Two sessions were held. First in Bombay in August/September Second in Delhi in December
Motilal Nehru	Amritsar	1919	Jallianwala Bagh massacre criticised and condemned
C Vijayaraghavachariar	Nagpur	1920	–
Hakim Ajmal Khan (acting President For C R Das)	Ahmedabad	1921	–
C R Das	Gaya	1922	–
Maulana Mohammad Ali,	Kakinada	1923	–
M K Gandhi	Belgaum	1924	–
Sarojini Naidu (1879 – 1949)	Kanpur	1925	First Indian woman president
S Srinivasa Iyengar	Guwahati	1926	–

M A Ansari	Madras	1927	–
Motilal Nehru	Calcutta	1928	All India Youth Congress formed
Jawaharlal Nehru	Lahore	1929	Resolution for "Poorna Swaraj." Campaign for total independence to be started by the Civil Disobedience Movement; 26 January to be marked as "Independence Day."
–	No Session	1930	–
Vallabhbhai Patel	Karachi	1931	Resolution on national economic development and fundamental rights. Irwin-Gandhi Pact was approved. Gandhi was proposed as the INC representative at the second round table conference.
Amrit Ranchhorddas Seth	Delhi	1932	–
Malaviya Was Elected But Mrs Nellie Sengupta Presided	Calcutta	1933	–
Rajendra Prasad	Bombay	1934	–
Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow	1937	–

Jawaharlal Nehru	Faizpur	1936	First rural session/first session to be held in a village
Subhas Chandra Bose	Haripura	1938	National planning committee set up under Nehru
Subhas Chandra Bose	Tripuri	1939	Despite being elected, Bose was forced to resign because Gandhi backed Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Rajendra Prasad was appointed instead.
Abul Kalam Azad	Ramgarh	1940	–
–	–	1941-45	No session because of arrest
Acharya Kripalani	Meerut	1946	Last session before independence
Pattabhi Sitaramayya	Jaipur	1948	First session after independence
Purushottam Das Tandon	Nashik	1950	Resigned in 1951; Nehru became President
Jawaharlal Nehru	Delhi	1951	–
Jawaharlal Nehru	Hyderabad	1953	–

Jawaharlal Nehru	Kalyani	1954	–
U. N. Dhebar	Avadi(madras)	1955	–
U. N. Dhebar	Amritsar	1956	–
U. N. Dhebar	Gauhati	1958	–
Indira Gandhi	Nagpur	1959	–
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	Bangalore	1960	–
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	Bhavnagar	1961	–
Damodaran Sanjvayya	Bhubaneshwar	1962	–
Damodaran Sanjvayya	Patna	1963	–
K. Kamaraj	Bhubaneshwar	1964	–
K. Kamaraj	Durgapur	1965	–

History of the Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress (INC), which was founded in 1885, quickly rose to prominence as one of the country's most significant political organisations before independence. In 1885, the first meeting of the Indian National Congress took place. A party of commoners having notable leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Gandhi, Nehru, Bose, etc. as members, it began as an organisation made up only of the intellectual elite in India.

- At Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Mumbai on December 28, 1885, the Indian National Congress was established by 72 delegates (then Bombay)
- Allan Octavian Hume, a former Indian Civil Services Officer, started it.

- The Congress was established with the goal of fostering a climate that would allow for polite dialogue between Indians and the British.
- The only educated Indians were those who participated in the Congress.
- The British could obtain support for their rule in India through the Congress.
- This was made feasible because educated Indians were more receptive to modernization ideas and could therefore influence other Indians.
- General Secretary of the Congress was Allan Octavian Hume, and President of the Congress was Womesh Chunder Banerjee.
- As years moved by, some Congress members became inspired by the Swadeshi movement and desired to adhere to the idea of "home rule."
- Mahatma Gandhi converted the Congress from an exclusive to a people-centred party after being elected president in 1919, despite opposition.
- Many concerns, including caste inequality, the healthcare system, illiteracy, and the purdah regime, were solved with Mahatma Gandhi's assistance.
- The Quit India Movement, the establishment of the Indian National Army Defense Committee, and the regrettable Partition of India and Pakistan were all events that the Congress witnessed at the end of British rule.

