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Indian National Movement under Congress

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Abstract---For India, the making of national identity was a long process whose roots can be drawn from the ancient era. India as a whole has been ruled by emperors like Ashoka and Samundragupta in ancient's times and Akbar to Aurangzeb in Medieval times. But, it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national identity and national consciousness emerged. This growth was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle against colonialism. Around this time many organizations were being formed which raised their voices against British rule. Most of these organizations were regional. Some of these organizations were very active such as Bengal India Association, Bengal Presidency Association, Puna Public Meeting, etc. However, it was felt that if these regional organizations could work jointly it would help the Indian masses to raise their voice against British Rule. This led to the formation of the Indian National Congress in the year 1885 which lead Indian National Movement.

Keywords---anti-colonial movement, national consciousness, national identity.

Introduction

Tarachand says, in the 19th century 'National Awareness developed in Indian people. As a result, the Bombay Presidency Association, British Indian Association, Puna Public Sabha, Indian League Indian Association, etc established. These associations irrigate and increase the feeling of patriotism and awareness among Indians. India needs a national-level party where Indians can discuss their social and political problems. In 1876, the organization of Public Publishers, Joshi letters to some intelligent people to discuss some questions of national importance (Alquwaizani, 2011; Rao-Cavale, 2017). Once again in 1882, a 'national conference' was supposed to political "politrical mater should be discussed." At that time some intelligent people say and think according to Tarachand: "We must organize a rational state-level a state-level congress and a common conference should be held of different repetitive of different association

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till today, every public association work without any help. It is true if we write our move direction for real representation character. come times comes where at least for once every Indian should report, in which Indian unity should be more strong and distributed politically united must be united for working".

Such a conference was held in Calcutta from 28 December to 30 December 1883. In which political representation, education system, judiciary system was discussed. In it maximum participation of Indian in govt. services were demanded. Once again, Surendranath Benerjee was made tour to recollect the political party. Again leading Indian associations like Landlords of British Association and Indian association of middle-class representative took part in it. Bengal North Indian and Bombay represent parties that took part. Here reform of council was proposed (Burgess et al., 2021; Idris et al., 2012). According to Tarachand "Such type of provincial political activities gave a space for the development of a political party for the country in which all the provincial associations and party can demand before British govt."

A.O.Hume came in 1846 in British Service and removed from the post of secretary in 1879 and got retirement in 1882. All that time, "to satisfy Indian from the British government" and to make scene Indian administration. British Hume wrote a touching letter to Calcutta university scholars in 1883 in which it was said "you must make your organization which works in an organized way". Hume looks permission in this content, as a result, they got the promise of govt's help. In this way, the surface for congress was made". The first meeting was to held in Pune of Congress but the meantime the place was changed to Bombay from Pune. The first conference of congress was held in "Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College", on 28 December 1885. Here 72 representatives came for taking participate. Its presidency was held by advocate Vomesh Chandra Beveree" TaraChand lighted on this historical event: "The birth of congress was done by political history, was a historical event. Through this national unity was declared, which was not imposed rather the determination of the population. Congress was the speaker of that new era, which was developed due to economic, socialist, and cultural change. This was the whole system which was related to individually and collectively to Indians."

The second conference of congress was held in Calcutta in which 406 representatives look participate of different states. Lord Dufferin gave lunch to all the participants. The third conference was held in Madras in the year 1887, in which 600 representatives participated governor was delighted with congress here. The fourth conference was held under the presidency of Sir William Waduburu in 1889. In it, demand arose for 50% of members should be elected in the Indian council and central members should be elected through provincial legislation. Now, congress got fame slowly. In the initial stage, congress demands were to request a prayer instead of disobedience or challenge to govt. His main attention was to change in fundamental legislative changes for the expansion and maximum involvement of Indians. Congress took interest in all classes to need. Its demand for maximum participation of Indians for high-level services either it is of the army based or civil services and on the other hand, it demanded fixed percent for giving revenue to land-loads by farmers. It protests the forest rules because it creates, difficulty for villagers. It also protects against the salt tax.

Indian waited for 30 years that council should be reformed (Raguraman, 1997; Ardhana & Wijaya, 2017). Congress movement for an increase in council and working area and always says it representative should be like that they can use their right with freedom and intelligence. The suggestion was given that provincial council members, District Board, universities such appointment of such commission which one got the ability of education and property. Governor-general should be elected from provinces councils and legislative council members".

This movement congress results in 1892 when an act passed in House of Common. There was a lot of discussion over it. In the end, Indian Council Act 1892 was passed. In it, the members of the council have the right to ask a question about annual income and expenditure. Moreover, members are increased in council. But it was not too simultaneously communism was spread. In the words of Tarachand: "The 1892 council act saw the community representatives. These were grossed up when govt thought about legislative reforms. This act was not able to fulfill the desire of Indians. Indians were not happy because they don't get the elution principle. The right of asking the question was too very limited. The movement was based on legislative changes in the initial stage. The achievement was in the face of getting the 1892 act but slowly it loses the faith of govt. till 20th century it got lost of govt. side. Which results in a change of direction of movement.

Lord Curzon came to India in 1898 as a Governor-General. His first work to be a division of Bengal as "Bang-Bhang till national unity" was flourished which give tension to Lord Curzon. He wants to divide India's unity by division Bengal, as it was the biggest power at that time. Tarachand says "The Bengal division was done not only because Hindu or Muslim demanded nor because there is no other way. The real reason was the British govt. was afraid of Indian unity; They want to lop that." The proposal of Bang Bhang was made in 1904. 2 Feb. 1905 this was sent to India's secreliatic. It was passed in July house of common and it was published in 'news-paper on 7 July. It was protested all over India. The main element of protest was congress. Now, congress was fasters its activities. 28 March 1904, a meeting was held in Calcutt Town Hall under Raja Pyara Mohan Mukherjee and the rooted of protecting of Bang-Bhang movement is started. When the division of Bengal was implemented when the nation's itself-decision faith over the British The govt. was finished. The new way of protest movements rather than legal. 'Boycott and 'Swadesi' were adopted. On one side self-decision is started and on the other struggle was started to finish these movements. The conference of congress at that time under Gopal Krishan Gokhala that "Working of this conference was very speedy like a Hurican.The boycott of the British across the shows the change in India. In 1906, the Swadesi movement was at its peak, which started to be contacted with Indian leaders at the meantime "Political leader was centralized." The new ideology is called "Garam Dal' Both the part of congress i.e. Garamdal Naramdal on the economic side in which their way. Naramdal on the economy side in which protest was to for just till canceling the division order (Sabatier, 2008; Müller-Peters, 1998). Garamadal thought that protest should not be limited to a cancellation but to develop a desire of national self -depending.

It results in the division of congress into 2 parts. In 1907, Nagpur was selected for congress conference but both the part failed to choose their president. No part got 3\4 majority. It results again a conference held in Ferozsha Mehta's residence where Bihari was selected as president of Naramdal then Naram Garam Dal war divided. In the words of Tarachand: "Congress lost its support of Extremist Now both have to bear British Govt Individually".

According to Tarachand, congress encourages the objective of the Muslim league and welcomes the way of defending. Unite and collectively answers of National problems." Once again congress uplifted. Meantime 'India's political objective' was establishing coordination between the league and Congress. In 1916, the representative of the Extremist and Muslim league and premise were met for making a compromise, which is called "Lucknow Agreement the base for the self gov. Unity congress said to British Govt. to give 'Swaraj' in future.

Tarachand says, in such circumstances 'Mahatma Gandhi' entered which bring a very much important political change in India. Gandhiji was loyal to the British gov. till row but after in First World War become against because of dishonesty and harassment. In the words of "Tarachand: "The entry of Gandhi like personality was the last phase of British dynasty. Gandhi lives in the hearts of people and his revolt was the starting of the end and it results at the end of the Dynasty ended (Jaspal et al., 2014; Santhanagopalan et al., 2021).

In 1919, Gandhiji started Satyagrah which was followed by the whole of India. Similarly, a sabha when held in Jalianwala Bagh where gov. shot many innocent people where numerous people died. According to Tarachand "Jalianwala Bagh where gov. shot many innocent people where numerous people died. According to Tarachand Jalianwala Bagh Kand was not a small thing rather it was the biggest key chain for removing the fear of the British Kingdom.

In Dec.1919, Indian National Congress's conference was held in Amritsar that this was the "History's hyper-violent act of congress." Motilal Nehru was the president till now he belongs to pessimist but the incident happened in Punjab and other places" was an attack on National's self-respect. Many other pessimists followed this conference Shrinivas Shashi, Annibasant, Madan Mohan Malviya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Alibandhu, Swami Shradhanand, Chituanjan like national leaders also participate in it. Gandhiji was the central point. He was the father of Satyagrah motivator and also a member of the Punjab investigation committee. This gives a new direction to future movements and leadership. Congress's leadership was gone in the hands of Gandhiji and 'Non-Violence' was adopted. On 4 September 1920, a conference was held in Calcutta which was presides by Lala Lajpat Rai. At this conference, the 'Non-Corporation Movement was passed. Sooner a new conference is held in Nagpur where a constitution was permitted. In this way, congress turned to a living and working association" The announcement of non-cooperation is just like the announcement of war, it was a revolutionary step, the only difference was that this of war, it was a revolutionary step, the only difference was that this war was non-violent. It was incomputable what it never paints rival rather it kept every possible thing to bear. It needs best discipline, courage, bearing power, There is no space for violence, jealousy. Non-Violence war's objective of having blind faith.

The Non-Corporation movement increased the willpower of Indians which was of all due to long in 1923, Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu ChitranjanDass established Swaraj Party, which gave a fluctuate to congress. In 1923 congress once again divided into two parts. One part was Deshbandhu Chitranjan Dass and Motilal Nehru. It was known as 'Changeabli' The favor that time is against Sawinay Awagya Andolan. The second troop, under Gandhiji next conference was held in Belgaum in which Khaddar, Hindu-Muslim unity, and untouchability to remove. In 1926, a conference was held in Goa. In which objectives war changed to "Full Freedom" In 1930's conference it was announced to all the planned made in Nehru Samiti was ended. Now congress seeks that now whole attention will be paid to "Full Freedom for India" Congress decided to come out from central and provinces Sabha and Samities. Congress appeals to go ahead with new ideas. All India Congress was ordered to start the "Sawinay Awagya" program when it wanted. This proposal was passed. Hus for free India "Tricolor flag Inqualb, Zindabad gave. The dramatic explanation by Tarachand says: "When new light of such reflected then a new chapter of India was opened. At least now confusion was finished. But these were many problems laid but the new objective was cleared and no doubt about direction."

Mahatma Gandhi started the "Sawinay Awagya Movement" in 1930 which is why congress not participated in Round Table Conference which made Govt. very delicate. In the words of Tarachand: "At the time, British Govt. inter very much in problem. If he calls conference without congress will be like or marriage without Bridegroom

If he says to help congress means to adopts congress's objectives which means to surrender to Gandhiji. In the end, Govt. have to do which resulted in Gandhiji – Irwin Agreement in 1931, after which the movement was postponed. Tarachand shows the importance of Swinney. Movement to the movement does not mean canceled. The 'desire of Satyagrah' was not finished. Similarly, the rising of terrorism, communalism strikes of Labour was the symbol of danger. British govt. wants to full –fill some of the needs of Indians took a big step and passed Indian Govt. Act 1935. But congress was not satisfied with this. Tarachand said congress compared this act with such ship where no fulk" Congress said in 1936, April, this act was more worst than the 'Joined Parliamentary Samiti's report." This act says that the harassment was continued his control will never be stopped. But decided to stand his representative will elect (Nogué & Vicente, 2004; Rosser, 2003). There was no clear concept to take any post-congress got a majority in provincial states and made their govt.

According to Tarachand," in 1937 India National Congress stress on fundamental rights, voting, public relation. This was obvious that congress imposed all these any religion, community, and the province is not considered. So, now congress was more active in states. In 1938, Haripura had a conference in which it is said that a federation should be made in which struggle for freedom is on people of states and it is said that state congress Samiti should follow the central body.

On 10 March, 1939, Tripuri (Mahakawhat) Subhas Chandra Bose preside the congress conference. In which, he said that party should give ultimately for "Freedom should be got within 6 months and ready for freedom fight at national

level but nobody pays attention to his advise rather it is said that the party is determination his fundamental policy." He will follow Gandhi ji his futuristic program. As a result, Boss left congress. They fought for freedom differently.

In 1939, Second World War was started. British government congress help but congress said nothing. On 22 Oct. 1939, a congress meeting was held in Vardha where an agreement was passed that the congress cabinet should resign and this happens in a week. In 1990, congress started the "individually Swinay Awgya Movement." This made the British Govt. towards congress. When Cripps Mission was sent to sort out political crises in 1942, which Warifailed. On 8 August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi started 'Bharat Chode Aandolan' (quit India) then every congress leader was sent to jail Tarachand shows its importance by writing that 'This change ideology of people now people were eager for freedom. In 1945, Wavell Plan was favored by Congress. Tarachand writes "It seems to be that leaders were tired of struggle now they went to fulfill their principles. This thing impaled on future incidents. Congress leadership was to Nehru. Cabinet favored the proposal and Nehru was ready to be Prime Minister. Sooner Lord Mountbatten was ready to give freedom with division."

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that from 1885 to 1947, the whole congress movement is reached, ordinary people. It irrigates the feelings of nationality and discomfort for the ruling rather it forced not to do any wrong work many non-violent movements were there burned for freedom and security. This shows congress's hard work in National Movement.

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