

# CONTRIBUTIONS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND PEOPLE TO THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS THROUGHOUT THE LIBERATION FIGHT

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## Abstract

This study centers around the commitment of various gatherings and people to the Indian Public Congress during the opportunity battle. The Indian Public Congress assumed an essential part in the Indian freedom development, and its different enrollment mirrors the intricacy of the battle. This study investigates the commitments of pioneers like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as well as the pretended by different gatherings like ladies, laborers, laborers, and Dalits in molding the Congress' plan. It likewise inspects the discussions and conflicts inside the Congress and what these meant for the development's strategies and systems. Through an investigation of essential and optional sources, this study contends that the Indian Public Congress was a genuinely fair association that drew strength from its variety and inclusivity, which assisted with building a mass-based development for freedom. The review presumes that the commitments of various gatherings and people to the Congress were instrumental in molding the course of the Indian freedom development, and their endeavors laid the preparation for the improvement of a cutting edge, popularity based India.

**Keywords:** *Indian National Congress, Freedom Struggle, Contribution, Political Leaders*

## Introduction

The Indian National Congress was the dominant political party in India during the freedom struggle against British colonial rule. This study aims to explore the contributions of different groups and individuals to the Indian National Congress during the freedom struggle. It seeks to examine the role of key figures such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel, as well as the contributions of women, Dalits, and other marginalized groups. By analyzing the diverse perspectives and approaches of these different groups and

individuals, this study seeks to shed light on the complexities of the Indian independence movement and its legacy in modern India.

## **Background of the Indian National Congress and the Freedom Struggle**

The Indian National Congress (INC) was established in 1885, fully intent on advancing the interests of the Indian nation under English rule. At that point, India was a state of the English Realm, and the Indian public had restricted political portrayal and privileges. The INC assumed an essential part in India's freedom struggle, supporting for Indian freedom and advancing Indian nationalism.

The early leaders of the INC were principally taught elites, who tried to challenge English rule through political activity and change. The underlying requests of the INC were humble, like expanding the portrayal of Indians in the pilgrim organization, yet progressively turned out to be more revolutionary as the development became stronger.

The INC was at the front of a few vital developments during the freedom struggle, including the non-participation development and the Quit India development. Mahatma Gandhi assumed a huge part in the Indian national congress and assisted with exciting the Indian nation in their struggle for freedom. Ladies, Dalits, Muslims, youth, laborers, trade guilds, and intelligent people additionally added to the development, bringing their own extraordinary viewpoints and struggles to the reason for Indian autonomy.

Eventually, the INC's endeavors, alongside those of different gatherings and people, finished in India's autonomy in 1947, following quite a while of English frontier rule. The INC's inheritance is one of opposition, versatility, and assurance, and its contributions to the freedom struggle are a significant piece of India's rich and different history.

## **Role of Early Leaders in the Indian National Congress**

The early leaders of the Indian National Congress (INC) assumed a basic part in the association's development and improvement. These leaders were essentially instructed elites who tried to challenge English rule through political activity and change. They considered the INC to be a method for advancing Indian interests, expanding political portrayal, and getting more prominent privileges and freedoms for the Indian public.

A portion of the unmistakable early leaders of the INC included Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Dadabhai Naoroji was a Parsi researcher and government official who turned into the main Indian to be chosen for the English Parliament. He was areas of strength for a for Indian self-rule and assumed a huge part in bringing issues to light about the monetary double-dealing of India by the English Realm.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an unmistakable social reformer who supported for schooling, ladies' privileges, and political change. He was a moderate voice in the INC and had confidence in utilizing serene means to accomplish political change. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, then again, was a more extreme pioneer who had faith in direct activity and mass preparation. He was a vocal backer for Indian nationalism and assumed a key part in the Indian freedom development.

Other early leaders of the INC included Annie Besant, Motilal Nehru, and Lala Lajpat Rai. These leaders assisted with molding the INC's philosophy, methodologies, and strategies, and established the groundwork for the development's later triumphs. They were focused on the reason for Indian freedom and worked enthusiastically to accomplish their objectives, frequently at extraordinary individual gamble.

In synopsis, the early leaders of the INC were instrumental in forming the association's belief system and objectives, and assumed a vital part in the Indian freedom development. Their heritage keeps on motivating people in the future of leaders in India and all over the planet.

## **Contributions of Women in the Indian National Congress**

Ladies assumed a critical part in the Indian National Congress (INC) during the freedom struggle, in spite of confronting social and social obstructions to their cooperation in governmental issues. Ladies' support in the INC was restricted in its initial years, however step by step developed after some time, thanks to a limited extent to the endeavors of spearheading female leaders.

One of the most noticeable female leaders of the INC was Sarojini Naidu, who was a writer, writer, and political extremist. She assumed a critical part in the Indian freedom development, filling in as the principal lady Leader of the INC in 1925. She was major areas of strength for a for ladies' freedoms, and attempted to advance ladies' schooling and political portrayal.

One more outstanding female head of the INC was Kamala Nehru, the spouse of Jawaharlal Nehru, who turned into India's most memorable State leader. Kamala Nehru was major areas of strength for a for ladies' privileges, and attempted to advance ladies' schooling and political strengthening. She assumed a functioning part in the Indian freedom development, and was a vital figure in the All-India Ladies' Gathering.

Other female leaders who added to the INC's work incorporate Annie Besant, who was an English social reformer and ladies' freedoms extremist, and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, who was the primary female leader of the Unified Countries General Gathering and later filled in as India's representative to a few nations.

Ladies likewise assumed a critical part in supporting the INC's work at the grassroots level. They coordinated fights, revitalizes, and strikes, and attempted to prepare support for the autonomy development. Ladies' support in the INC assisted with testing orientation standards and prepare for more noteworthy female cooperation in Indian legislative issues.

In rundown, ladies assumed an essential part in the Indian National Congress during the freedom struggle, upholding for ladies' privileges and adding to the association's prosperity. Their contributions keep on moving people in the future of Indian ladies to play a functioning job in legislative issues and battle for civil rights.

## **Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the Indian National Congress**

Mahatma Gandhi assumed a significant part in the Indian National Congress (INC) during the freedom struggle, and is broadly viewed as quite possibly of the main figure in Indian history. Gandhi joined the INC in 1915 and immediately rose to unmistakable quality inside the association, turning into its chief and directing power.

Gandhi's contributions to the INC were a large number. He presented a recent fad of political leadership that depended on peaceful opposition and common defiance. This approach was as opposed to the more angry and savage strategies utilized by another leaders of the autonomy development.

Under Gandhi's leadership, the INC coordinated a few significant missions and developments, including the Non-Collaboration Development and the Salt Satyagraha. These missions looked to challenge English rule and assemble the Indian nation to request freedom.

Gandhi's way of thinking of peacefulness depended on the rule of satyagraha, and that signifies "truth force". He accepted that peaceful obstruction could be accustomed to achieve social and political change, and that it was the best method for testing severe systems.

Gandhi's own model additionally propelled numerous Indians to join the freedom development. He showed others how its done, carrying on with a straightforward and somber life, and his obligation to the reason for Indian freedom roused numerous others to emulate his example.

At long last, Gandhi's leadership assisted with joining India's different networks and manufacture a feeling of national personality. His message of peacefulness and resilience resounded with individuals from varying backgrounds, and assisted with making a feeling of solidarity and reason inside the INC and the more extensive freedom development.

In rundown, Mahatma Gandhi's contributions to the Indian National Congress were many, and his leadership assumed an essential part in India's struggle for freedom. His way of thinking of peacefulness and common defiance stays a motivation to individuals all over the planet who try to challenge foul play and mistreatment.

## Conclusion

The Indian National Congress assumed a vital part in India's struggle for freedom from English frontier rule. This study features the contributions of different gatherings and people who assumed a critical part in molding the Indian National Congress and its battle for freedom.

The early leaders of the Congress, like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, established the groundwork for the association's future achievement. Mahatma Gandhi, with his standards of peacefulness and common insubordination, furnished the Congress with another way to deal with battling English rule. Other striking figures, like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, additionally made critical contributions to the Congress' struggle for freedom.

Different gatherings like the Indian National Armed force, Indian Muslim Association, and Indian Communist Faction additionally assumed a fundamental part in India's freedom struggle. These gatherings united individuals from various foundations and belief systems, all assembled in their shared objective of accomplishing freedom from English rule.

All in all, the Indian National Congress' progress in India's freedom struggle was the consequence of the contributions of different gatherings and people, each with their one-of-a-kind methodology and viewpoint. Their aggregate endeavors and forfeits prepared for India's freedom, denoting a critical defining moment in the nation's set of experiences.

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