



Nationalist Movement Of India During Gandhi Period.

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Abstract:

The nationalist movement that gave the freedom of the country through the leadership of Gandhi. With the participation of many people from different places irrespective of the caste, class, gender etc. Gandhi roles in the organising of national movement from 1919 to 1947. Gandhi weapon of Satyagraha, as a form of struggle, was based on the active participation of the people and on the sympathy and support of the non-participating millions. This paper focused on the various Movements during the Gandhian era and also the participation of women during that period. Additionally it also focuses little on the media influences or the participation of media that give a changes or give a way of communicating tools in the movement to the people's of the country.

Introduction:

India is the birthplace of several monarchs and the area that gave rise to the magnificent Indus Valley Civilisation. We live in a nation with diverse religious, cultural, and philosophical views. India is a powerful nation that has been controlled by several dynasties. The land is significant and offers several benefits to the nation.

A nation controlled by various dynasties such from ancient times by Magadh, Mauryan, Pala, Chola, and in medieval periods by sultans, the Mughals, and others, and again allowed the nation to blend its cultures and provide a variety of religious perspectives. The nation captivates traders from other nations especially Europeans as it produces a variety of useful items and raw materials. The start of trade and trading is the main important part in exchange and how the various colonial kings founded and colonised the whole nation, India. Different viceroys were implemented to the nation to thoroughly colonies it under the English East India Company's reign things were not provided to the people of the country, giving the Indian people severe treatment on several platforms. British colonisation began as the Mughal era came to an end. Taxes were had compulsory for the people to paid to British, different acts had passed for the people. Which infuriates the populace as nationalism has grown throughout the nations and given rise to the concept of country.

In India, the notion of "nationalism" began to take hold only in the latter half of the 1800s. Native rulers and other groups of people disliked and fought British authority nearly from the start, but this resistance was not coordinated nor motivated by a sense of national identity. There was no feeling of affiliation with the entire nation and all its citizens, not even when disparate segments of the populace banded together in response to British exploitation. Despite all their differences, there was no sense that the people of India shared any common ground. When Indians realised, they had a common nationality and that it was in their "collective" interests to resist British rule, Indian nationalism emerged. The core of contemporary Indian nationalism was the notion of uniting the country and presenting a united front against British rule. The establishment of new institutions, opportunities, resources, etc., was part of India's response to the impetus brought forth by British rule. There is no denying that India's sense of nationalism was there. The fundamental cause of the rise of nationalism was British control in the region; it also resulted from significant opposition to British imperialist policies in India as well as from modernisation efforts started by the British in India. However, it was also a result of enlightened Indians being affected by global events, such as the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Revolution (1789), and the eventual unification of Germany and Italy (1870). Even if it meant defying the power of the British government, the notion of self-determination became feasible, and the spirit of nationalism gained momentum.

One of the greatest national movements for India's independence was the 1857 revolt. This movement grew like wildfire, but the British put an end to it swiftly. From the early 1920s till the mid 1940s, India saw tremendous social, political and economic changes fuelled by a strong yearning for independence from British Colonial control. The position of all Indian state rulers, sepoys, zamindars, peasants, traders, craftsmen and others have been negatively impacted by the combined effects of British expansion policy, economic exploitation and administrative improvements over time. Simmering unrest erupted into a violent storm in 1857 that rocked the British empire in India to its core. Between 1757 to 1857, however, there were a number of intermittent public eruptions. Including peasant uprisings, agrarian riots, tribal movements, religiously motivated violence, and civil rebellions.

Mahatma Gandhi led many movements, and his concept of nonviolence, civil disobedience, and mass mobilisation helped shape what became of Indian history. In India, nationalism emerged as a complicated response to a variety of reasons, including economic upheaval, cultural revivalism, exposure to Western values, socioreligious reform, and colonial exploitation. Its goals were to address the social and economic imbalances aggravated by British colonialism, achieve self-rule, and assert Indian identity. It frequently entails a strong sense of loyalty and connection to one's country and the achievement of its values and goals.

Gandhi's motto 'do or die' is used in the Quit India Movement is a potent one that gives the masses hope or a realisation that they can be free of themselves and free of imperialism. He is well-known for his non-violent philosophy. His leadership was one reason led to India's freedom after centuries of Colonisation by the British Raj. His nickname is Mahatma, which means great soul. He gained a global symbol of peace and human rights, and he continues to be recognised as an important person in history. Mohan Das Karan Chand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in the little village

of Kathaiwara in present-day Gujarat. He brought up in a family that practiced Vaishnavism and Jainism. His principles included non-injury, fasting for purification, meditation, and vegetarianism. He married at the age of 13, and after having his first kid, he departed to pursue his studies law in London. When he came back from London, he found out her mother pass away and his law practice in Bombay failed. In 1893, he set sail for Durban, South Africa. While staying in South Africa, Gandhi learned about global faiths and immersed himself in Hindu spiritual writings. During this time, Gandhi adopted a simple and austere lifestyle, depriving himself of material possessions. He was quickly exposed to a sequence of racial prejudice. Additionally, the racial discrimination was faced by the immigrants in south Africa. Gandhi's journey took a drastic turn when he was forced off the train due to the colour of his skin. This experience inspired him to one that led to the reality of racial discrimination in other country. Gandhiji wrote to higher authorities of railways for such treatment in train, where he got the assurance that 1st and 2nd class train ticket will be given to 'properly dressed Indians', but it was just a partial victory for him. He made the decision to protest and he began by protesting non-violently. He was there to expose racial injustice against his fellow Indians once more, and he intended to support Indians in their opposition to a bill that would have denied them the right to vote since it would have granted that right to only Europeans. Although Gandhi was unable to stop the bills from passing, his effort was successful in bringing Indians' complaints in South Africa to light. Following this, he carried on experimenting with different satyagraha methods of protest. At this point he had become a great personality and leader in South Africa, a voice of voiceless people. His satyagraha methods were effective when he stood alongside Indian and Black people using them. Gandhi coming to India around 1915 primitively, he stop by at different places to understand the circumstances of the people at different places. His act of work started around the 1917 on the issues of indigo farmers of Champaran, textile workers of Ahmedabad and peasants worker at the kheda. His role play a significant to bring Indian independent. In Champaran, Bihar, the cultivators were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo, neither peasant cannot plant any other crop nor they get proper income. Under 'Tinkathia System', minimum 3 Katha lands were reserved for the indigo cultivation. Facing competition from the German synthetic dyes, the European planters forced the cultivators to pay high rent and illegal dues to recover their losses. If they refused to grow indigo crop then they received various warnings from police.

All the movement of Indian freedom struggle started with the idea of nationalism of one self or togetherness. The act of British toward the Indian people make the people furious of what happens. The idea of Swaraj which mean self rule to Gandhi. There were many acts pass by the Britisher like act of 1909, act of 1919 etc.

Objective of this paper:

1. Benefits of these movements to the nation.
2. Role of women in this movements.
3. Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Nationalism in India.
4. Effects of Gandhis movement to the people of India.

Methodology : Secondary sources.

National Movement:

I. The Satyagraha Movement :

The basic principles of satyagraha were truth and nonviolence. Satyagraha literally means "sticking to the truth." Various methods of satyagraha exist, including hartals, hijrat, or voluntary migration, fasting, and strikes. This method were used by Gandhi in Champaran Movement and used this technique forward at Ahmedabad. Also he continued this technique in the same year in Kheda District in Gujarat. All this were done for local issues which provided Gandhi with experience. In both Champaran and Kheda movements- is a movement against British landlords. Both the farmers and peasants were put compulsory to grow and cultivated other crops which will benefit only the Britisher and our a fixed prices to sell them which automatically make the labourer non profitable. Finally when the farmers told Gandhi about the issues he uses the technique of non violent to protest and won this protest. Where as in Kheda, were the farmers needed some relief from the tax due to natural disasters floods. Gandhi used the method of non cooperation were among the farmers for non payment of taxes finally the government agreed to it. While Gandhi gain many support. Two large-scale movements-the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation- opposed the British between 1919 and 22. Even though the two movements had different causes at first, they agreed on a similar course of action: nonviolent noncooperation. Though it had little to do with Indian politics, the Khilafat issue gave the movement its immediate context and had the extra benefit of strengthening Hindu-Muslim cooperation against the British. Finally when the farmers told Gandhi about the issues he uses the technique of non violent to protest and won this protest.

II. Khilafat Movement: This movement come to light in the year 1919 in an attempt to keep the Ottoman caliph alive throughout the British raj as a representation of the Muslim community's solidarity in India. After the caliphate was abolished in 1924, the movement-which had at first been strengthened by Gandhi's noncooperation movement-broke apart. Gandhi conducted an All India Muslim Conference, which gain support from all the Muslims in the country. As caliph is important in Muslim as in Islam as the ruler of the Muslim Community. As it were referred to in Quran.

III. Non cooperation Movements: The noncooperation movement, which Mahatma Gandhi carried out, was one of the first wave of peaceful protests to take place worldwide. This movement in India marked the official beginning of the Gandhian era. The primary objective of the non-cooperation movement during the Indian freedom movement was to educate the Indians about their ability to actively resist the British administration, which would serve as a check on their power. People thus stopped buying foreign goods, stopped going to educational institutions, and quit from their elected positions in public offices. Indians began to realise that they could oppose the British even though the the movement was unsuccessful. A number of militant groups were demanding total independence and abandoning the nonviolent doctrine because they were offended by the British government's oppressive policies. Additionally, there was a strong rebellious spirit among the populace. Tragically, however, the movement was swiftly put to an end on February 11, 1922, at Gandhi's urging, after it was reported that on February 5. 1922 peasants had set fire to 22 police officers at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur area of Uttar Pradesh.

IV. Salt March: The Salt March was a vigorous movement that took place in 1930. Gandhiji began concentrating on growing campaigns against alcoholism, untouchability, and the elimination of all negative habits. The Dandi march in 1930 marked the start of the Salt Satyagraha, also known as the Salt March. This campaign was a crucial component of the nonviolent resistance to taxes and the Indian Independence movement. This Dandi march was led by Gandhiji, who had a large following behind him. He promised on the 24th day to manufacture additional salt without paying any taxes, and soon after, he disobeyed the salt laws, which infuriated the British.

V. Quit India Movement: The Quit India Movement ("Bharat Chhodo Andolan") was started by Gandhiji in August 1942. The All India Congress Committee demanded an immediate end to British rule in a resolution voted in Bombay on August 8, 1942. The Congress made the decision to call for the largest possible nonviolent mass mobilisation of opposition. The country was inspired by Gandhiji's "Do or Die" (or "Karo ya Maro") motto. A free India was the aspiration of every man, woman, and child. The administration moved swiftly to suppress the movement. The Congress was outlawed, and before it could begin organising the populace, the majority of its officials were taken into custody. But there was nothing stopping the people. Around the nation, protests and hartals were held. All government buildings, including courts, police stations, and railroad terminals, were vandalised by the populace. There were cut telegraph cables and damaged railway lines. Even autonomous governments have been established in some areas. It spread to many part of India.

In all the movement mention above Gandhi played a major role along with different political parties such as Congress which established in India, the major strength given by the participators were also one. Boycotting is one such factor for most of the movement that was been participation by women and students. Such boycott were boycotted of foreign goods, schools and colleges of government, renunciation of government honours and titles.

Role of women in national movements of India during the Gandhian Era:

Women in the history of India has a profound influence during this period of Gandhian era. In the context of ancient India history and medieval times women has always play as a role of motherhood, wife , daughter to stay in a houses mostly during ancient time period. But the participation of thousand of women tik the movement is one thing that brought up. The participation started in around 1857 especially during the revolt, the most important part in the history of India which goes down in the history is the Jhansi ki Rani. She fought against the doctrine of Lapse policy, she was one such women to give a bravery fight. Unfortunately she was killed in the battlefield. She dress up like a male while going for that war. There are so many such women whom they participate in the freedom struggle of India. Participation of women in the freedom struggle form an aspect of the modern history of India. Gandhi call for involvement of women in the movement. Thousand of women were a essential part of the movement. Gandhi put forward that women were suited with the weapons of non violence and truth. They participated actively in the non cooperation, civil disobedience and quit India movement. Women has bring out a drastic changes from different period showing the spirit to

the nation. One important component that all women were greatly contributed is the boycott of foreign goods, institutions, organised mass rallies, spread message if the movement.

Some women who were particularly play a role of leading are Sarojini Naidu, Ramadevi Chaudhary, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Aruna Asif Ali, Rani Gaidinliu etc. Sarojini is known for a main women in bring up the leading of movements like civil disobedience and quit India movement among the women. Also established the Women's India Association. So all the women's has play a key figure in the national movement, whose participation went out as a important step toward the freedom movement as well as the change in society. Major developments in women's rights and equality in India can be attributed in large part to the efforts and involvement of women in the movement for freedom. Women in India are now acknowledged as equal citizens and have the right to vote attributable to the women's movement, social reforms, education, and general empowerment.

Contribution of Media during Gandhian era:

Media is considered a useful source, a pillar of democracy today. But in the early time of Colonised country like India it will take a new step towards the freedom struggle. In the 1780 the Bengal Gazette was the first printed and was run by Irishman James Augustus Kicky. But by spreading official messages and business intelligence, the early press mainly benefited the British East India Company. During this time, the press was limited to English-language journals that served the interests of European settlers and the colonial government. The British emperors used it as a means of disseminating rules and policies. In 1878, the British colonial authorities passed the Vernacular Press Act in response to the growing importance of the vernacular press and its role in inciting nationalist sentiments. With the intention of restricting the freedom of the vernacular press, the act empowered the government to regulate publications published in Indian languages. The vernacular press persisted in being a powerful tool in expressing calls for independence and self-governance in spite of the obstacles.

In the Indian independence movement, the press was crucial and necessary. Newspapers developed become effective means for mobilisation, the dissemination of nationalist ideas, and the unification of disparate groups behind a single goal. Publications such as "Amrita Bazar Patrika," established in 1868, and "The Hindu," established in 1878, made a substantial contribution to the anti-colonial movement. The press took a keen interest in Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent and civil disobedient stance. Gandhi personally used publications like "Young India" to spread his beliefs and mobilize the populace. Press freedom evolved as a tool for opposing colonial practices, drawing attention to injustices, and expressing the goals of an independent and free India. Public meeting were also very important during that period, the Indian National Congress also played a roles in disseminating information about the activities and and campaigns or movement to the people. Due to the development of technology, communication become easier, the radio was one such thing that give awareness to the people, it's give easy access to the people especially with the illiterate group.

Conclusion : Gandhi had achieved the dream of most of the people that had their lives dedicated to the freedom struggle of a long colonised country. His way of act from his different ideas or philosophy has achieved and recognise him as one of the great leaders that we the people of this country are thankful for. Each movement is an important part of the Freedom Struggle for India Independence. Achieving or grabbing a step forward to the freedom with goal independence by all the people of the country. Indian National Congress has also played a role in the movement and giving a platform to keep the people with the same objective. Gandhi had achieved in changing the idea caste system, which most of other leaders also works on the equality of all people not by the caste. Also his cottages industry which was the Charkha, which also give a employment opportunity to the people's especially in the village areas. He is also against the Hindu – Muslim, he wanted to unite all the people, he was the leader who was against the participation of India and Pakistan. He believed that communalism as anti national and under him the unity of people and the national movement had work out and with the participation of people and different leaders. Also to all the unsung heroes that fight for the freedom. Achieve the India independence from the colonised rule of British. Gandhi vision of a free India based on religious pluralism But in the early 1940s, a new wave of Muslim nationalism emerged, calling for the partition of India into a Muslim homeland. After a long struggle, the British Indian Empire was divided into two dominions—Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India-when Britain finally declared independence in August 1947. But in both the country both the religious groups stayed as for India as a secular nation.

The national movement was dedicated to secularism from the beginning. A broad definition of secularism included the following: treating religion as a personal matter for each individual, keeping religion apart from politics and the state, treating all religions equally and neutrally, not discriminating against different religions' adherents, and actively opposing communalism. To combat communalism and demonstrate its secular commitment, the Congress, for instance, stated in the Karachi Resolution of 1931 that "everyone in free India citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion", that all citizens would be 'equal before the law, irrespective of caste, creed or sex',

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