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Indian national movement: Features, the liberal, the extremist and revolutionary phase

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Abstract

Indians fought for independence from the British Empire during the Indian National Movement. It was a confluence of philosophies, riots, struggles and casualties of various organizations in India from 1857 to 15 August 1947.

Keywords: Revolutionary phase, philosophies, riots, British Empire

Introduction

Indians fought for independence from the British Empire during the Indian National Movement. It was a confluence of philosophies, riots, struggles and casualties of various organizations in India from 1857 to 15 August 1947. In 1757, the British army of the East India Company defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Siraju Daulah, at the Battle of Plassey and helped Mir Zafar. After a short time, through the machinations of Robert, a company official, it took control of Bengal. From then on, he quickly conquered most of India with his political policies. Exactly one hundred years after the Battle of Plassey 1857, the "First Indian War of Independence" (or Sepoy Mutiny of 1857) broke out. Although the sepoys and states revolted against British oppression, the rebellion was crushed due to a lack of systematic planning. After the failure of the Sepoy Mutiny, the educated people of India woke up and organized themselves politically. The 'Indian National Congress', founded in 1885, first started the struggle for greater rights and representation for Indians under the British Empire. By the beginning of the 20th century, the people's voice against the British oppressive regime on civil liberties, political rights, culture and daily life became louder, and revolutionary leaders like Balgangadhar Tilak demanded Swaraj. Between 1918 and 1922, the freedom struggle took a significant turn when the Indian National Congress launched the first series of non-violent 'non-cooperation movements' under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Many people from all over India participated in this movement. In 1930, Congress committed to 'Full Swaraj' in 1942, and the Chalejaw movement demanded that the British leave India. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army in 1942 to end British rule, but this effort failed due to his untimely death. After the Second World War, India gained independence from British rule on 15 August 1947, after the partition of the country into India and Pakistan as a result of all these efforts.

View of Indian National Movement India's Towards Independence

The British conservatism and, in many cases, their violent suppression of peaceful demonstrations served as the impetus for the gradual national movement. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 (called the Sepoy Mutiny by the British) is considered by many to be the first war fought for Indian independence.³

The British made mistakes in their grasp of social and cultural matters that were significant to Indians, which were made clear by the Indian Rebellion of 1857. As the English East India Company increased its power in the area, Indian troops, Sepoys (Hindi Sipahi), grew more uneasy about British incursions into Indian states and territories. Furthermore, nationalists grew weary of the British presence in India due to harsh rules and low wages.

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Furthermore, several army laws were interpreted by Indians as attempts to convert Muslim, Sikh, and Hindu Sepoys to Christianity. Tensions reached a breaking point when the British started covering cartridge chips with animal fat (from cows and pigs). Despite efforts to improve the situation, mistrust between the British and the religiously vegetarian Sepoys increased, leading to the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857.

In 1885, the Indian National Union was established. With a moderate stance that saw more locals in political representation, it changed its name to the Indian National Congress. Following the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian National Congress (INC) was established to help defuse the tense situation between the British and Indians. The Indian National Congress did not initially object to British rule. However, the Indian National Congress began identifying with the independence struggle due to the government's increasingly ludicrous actions. Many early independence movement leaders, such as Balgangadhar Tilak and Gopalakrishna Gokhale, who supported Dominion status, were members of the Indian National Congress, which controlled Indian politics. Leaders of the Invention movement developed to guide individuals who believed self-rule was the only viable choice. The Congress membership gave rise to leaders of the invention movement, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of the new country, and Mahatma Gandhi, a champion of nonviolence, who led those who believed that self-rule was the only viable choice. The oldest political party in India is the Indian National Congress.

Males from the upper middle class, usually educated in the West, comprised the group's original membership. They represent the political elite of Indian public servants concerned about their country's welfare. Although India's first female prime minister, Indira Gandhi (1917-1984), was a Congress Party member, women's participation in the liberation struggle was not officially associated with party membership. The Indian National Congress began to oppose British economic policies by making and wearing home-spun fabric rather than buying imported apparel, thanks to party-led campaigns. They also pushed for independence in exchange for British aid throughout both World Wars. Congress attempted to negotiate post-war independence before India entered World War II (1939-1945). They rejected him. The party was prohibited. There was a strong drive for self-government following World War II. It was forbidden for people to congregate. There was a strong drive for self-government following World War II. The idea of dominion status no longer appealed to many who thought India had earned the right to self-rule by supporting the country militarily in both foreign conflicts.

The Indian National Congress split into two groups. They were distinguished by their positions on British rule in India: a revolutionary who supported a campaign for rights by physical and, if need, military opposition and a medical who hoped to gain rights through discussion and negotiation. The revolutionary faction, led by Subhash Chandra Bose (1897-1945), one of the Congress's Left leaders and President of the Congress from 1938-1939, claimed that military action was the only viable solution, which caused the division to widen over time. Another group, headed by the future Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), believed that socialism was essential to maintaining the country's identity and securing

its independence. Bose wanted the Indian National Congress to call on the British to leave India immediately. Within the organisation, moderates opposed the idea. He resigned and forbade his next election because he insisted on drastic measures. Later, Bose coordinated the Indian Army's counterinsurgency. During World War II, the British declared India a combatant state without first consulting Indian authorities.

Before many offshoot parties and divisions were formed, the Indian National Congress served as a central hub for all those who favored independence from Britain. Muslim Indians separated from the Indian National Congress in 1906 to join the All-India Muslim League, a new political organisation, even though the organisation was founded to protect Hindu interests. Calls for the protection of Muslim rights and the eventual establishment of the country of Pakistan were sparked by worries over the under-representation of Muslims in later independence discussions.

The Indian National Congress's division was lessened under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), who was elected party leader in 1920. Gandhi, a lawyer by profession, had his education in London and practiced law in South Africa. There, they opposed British control by using non-cooperation and non-violence strategies. Before returning to India in 1914 to help Gandhi forge an anti-colonial identity, the British refused to recognise Gandhi as a full citizen of South Africa. Gandhi was the perfect person to center the political movement for freedom in a setting rich in custom, religion, and symbolism.

Gandhi used his prior South African experience to provide the foundation for the Indian National Congress's campaign for independence. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the other notable members of the Indian National Congress. In 1947, he was appointed India's first prime minister, a position he held for 18 years. After receiving his education in England and returning to India to practice law, Nehru's father, Motilal Nehru (1864-1931), rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress and the liberation fight.

There were three interconnected stages to the independence movement. Movement Against Cooperation the Civil Disobedience Movement followed the Quit India Movement. Because of current events, these stages naturally flow into one another and are not precisely defined. The fundamental principles of the non-cooperation movement included utilising violence to achieve independence rather than paying taxes, purchasing imported commodities, or working for the British.

The Dandi march in March 1930 was a watershed. It started a civil disobedience movement, and Gandhi's choice of British salt charges and regulations as his topic was widely regarded as a brilliant political maneuverer. Every Indian, regardless of wealth, understood the need for salt. They serve as a preservation agent. Gandhi brought attention to the British monopoly on salt manufacture, illustrating the issue of local choice in daily life. Gandhi made the Gandhi with natural salt after he arrived. As a result, many Indians, including Gandhi, were imprisoned for breaking the British edict that only imported salt could be consumed or purchased. Illegal salt was also being produced throughout. The country became more conscious of the fight for independence from British domination following the British Empire Dandi March. Planted the decision to walk for

twenty-three days with seventy-eight supporters to the salt marsh area of Dandi.

Gandhi declared the 'Quit India' campaign in 1942. All considerations shifted to achieving self-rule and removing the British presence in India with the backing of the Indian National Congress. Following the issuance of this proclamation, Gandhi and other Indian National Congress leaders were arrested by the British administration, which also banned the party. The 'Quit India campaign' gained national attention due to the public dispute between the Indian National Congress and the British, and opposition increased.

Many problems that could have been resolved were left aside and burst when the British agreed to grant India independence. The demands of the Muslim League were presented by Lord Louis Mountbatten (1900-1979), the final Viceroy of British India and a good friend of Nehru. Establishing a Muslim-only Pakistan. Many Muslims, feeling increasingly insecure in Hindu-dominated India, pushed for the establishment of a Muslim state of their own. Gandhi opposed India's partition at the time of his 1948 assassination. However, these worries were eclipsed by the pace of independence. When Hindus attempted to enter India through the newly drawn borders, violence broke out. The Muslims, however, escaped to Pakistan. India's long-awaited independence from the British Raj was overshadowed by this, which led to numerous fatalities.

Features of Indian National Movement

- a. Modern values and ideals of the leaders
- b. Ideal of Democracy
- c. Freedom of Expression
- d. Economic Viewpoint
- e. Socialist Nature
- f. Secularism
- g. Progressive Outlook
- h. Opposition to Imperialism

Modern Values and Ideals of the Leaders

Indian freedom fighters had a broad social, economic and political outlook. It included a democratic civil liberty and a secular India based on a self-reliant egalitarian social order and an independent foreign policy. This movement popularized democratic ideas and institutions.

Ideal of Democracy

Nationalists fought to introduce representative government through popular elections and demanded adult franchise as the basis of decision. For example, the Indian National Congress can be said to have been organized on the basis of democracy.

Freedom of Expression

Here the free expression of opinion was encouraged as the first priority. Freedom of press, expression and association were part of it.

Economic Viewpoint

Importantly, there was also a struggle for economic development. Industrialization independent of foreign capital and utilization of indigenous capital goods sector was promoted.

Socialist Nature

The movement had a pro-poor slant from the beginning. When Gandhi came to the fore and the Left rose, it got stronger. He emphasized on the movement having a socialist outlook.

Secularism

This national movement has been fully committed to secularism since its inception. The leaders, irrespective of religion, were secular in their thinking and fought hard to inculcate the same values in the people and opposed the growth of communalism. It was so deeply rooted that, despite the partition of India on the basis of religion and its accompanying communal annihilation, secularism was retained as a staple in the constitution of independent India.

Progressive Outlook

This Indian National Movement or Andolan was a progressive movement. Since the time of Rajaram Mohan Roy, Indian leaders had developed a broad international outlook.

Opposition to Imperialism

A simple policy of opposing the opposition government evolved over the years into a policy of opposing imperialism. Indians should hate British imperialism. But it boils down to the principle of not having the British people. This won him the support of a large number of English men, women and political groups.

Overall, it can be said that these above traits or features in a purely traditional Indian society never appeared or appeared until an outside force, British imperialism came and introduced or introduced the value of these concepts to a rational Indian.

Important Stages of National Movement

A struggle or struggle for independence in India is considered a national movement. This freedom struggle started from 1857 itself. That is to say, after the First War of Independence, many organizations like the Sepoye dang that took place in 1857 emerged across the country and were agitating for independence, but none of these emerged as national level organizations. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 to overcome this deficiency. By examining how it led to our constitutional development.

Indian National Congress (INC)

Indian National Congress came into being in 1885. One of its features is that the British were the main contributors to its rise, Dufferin and Parish A.O., who were the British Viceroys in India. According to Hume, in the situation at that time, an organization that represented all castes, races, religions, regions, languages, etc. at the national level was essential. Congress filled that position. Many factors are responsible for its emergence, namely:

- There is no national level organization to organize the struggle.
- To fill the need for a powerful organization to oppose the oppressive rule and laws of the British,
- To compensate for the misery caused by the economic policies brought in by the British to exploit the Indians.
- To deal with the effects of frequent droughts in the country.
- Encouragement of social and religious reform movements like those in India.

- Awareness of freedom, equality and rights brought about by western education as introduced by the British in India.
- Communication system, transportation, journalism, writing etc. were practiced in India.
- Consequences of the discriminatory policy followed by the British.
- To understand the policy of divide and rule followed by the British in India,
- Nationalistic sentiments that developed among Indians.

These circumstances led to the formation of the Indian National Congress, which incited nationalism and fostered unity among Indians, thereby initiating the liberation movement against the British and their oppressive policies. In December 1885, it conducted its first conference in Bombay. The Congress led three distinct stages of the national movement from 1885 to 1947. They are:

1. Liberal Era (1885-1905)
2. Extremists Era (1905-1920)
3. Mahatma Gandhi era (1920-1947) Early Phase

Phases of Indian National Movement (Stages of Indian Freedom Struggle)

India's national movement took place at various stages. Their introduction is as follows.

1. Age of Laggards (1885-1905) (First Phase)

(Period of moderates) (The first phase)

The Indian National Movement, which extended from 1885 to 1905, is known as the Age of Laggards. Dadabai Navroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, M.G. Ranade, Madanmohanmalaviya, Baduddin Tabbi, K.T. Mandagamis like Telang, Feroze Shah Mehta led this era.

Methods of Moderates

Laggards are agnostics. Their demands were moderate and Poona Swaraj was not their demand. He was loyal to the British rule and believed in its justice. They followed the unconstitutional path to fulfill their demands. For this he gathered public opinion, placed his problems before the British and resolved them peacefully. Press propaganda, dissension, appeals, debates and articles were his means, and he codified public opinion there by publishing a magazine called India in England.

Demands of Moderates

1. Recruiting Indians in huge numbers for top management posts.
2. Enlarging the Provincial & Central Legislatures to give sufficient representation to Indians in them.
3. Representation of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Committee.
4. Encouraging general and technical education b5. Separation of the judiciary from the judiciary
5. I.C.S. Exams will be held simultaneously in India and England.
6. Reduction of peasant land revenue, salt tax and military expenditure.
7. Establishment of agricultural banks, protection of domestic industries, alleviation of poverty and unemployment, freedom of press, etc.

Achievements of Moderates

1. Indians first got representation in provincial legislatures with the representation of the Indian Council Act in 1892. This is the achievement of the retardards.
2. Protected civil rights by fighting against restrictions on freedom of the press like the National Language Press Act, the Arms Act.
3. Made Indians understand the importance of Swaraj, boycott of foreign goods, democracy, protection of domestic industries for the first time.
4. Popularised the national movement and planted the seeds of national unity and consciousness among the populace. Later on, Gandhiji was influenced by his nonviolent policy.
5. The moderates initially examined the British policy of economic exploitation.
6. Taxes, cutting back on military spending, and Indianizing the accomplishments of moderates.

Conclusion

The 'Indian National Congress', founded in 1885, first started the struggle for greater rights and representation for Indians under the British Empire. By the start of the twentieth century, the people's voice against the British oppressive regime on civil liberties, political rights, culture and daily life became louder and revolutionary leaders like Balgangadhar Tilak started demanding Swaraj. Between 1918 and 1922, the freedom struggle took a significant turn when the Indian National Congress launched the first series of non-violent 'non-cooperation movements' under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Many people from all over India participated in this movement. In 1930, Congress committed to 'Full Swaraj' in 1942, and the Chalejaw movement demanded that the British leave India. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army in 1942 to end British rule, But because of his premature passing away, this attempt was unsuccessful. After the Second World War, India gained independence from British rule on 15 August 1947, after the partition of the country into India and Pakistan as a result of all these efforts.

Acknowledgement

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