

A Conceptual Role of Gandhism Pre and Post Freedom of India: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract: A standout amongst the most prominently examined and yet many-a-period dubious figure of Indian politics is Mahatma Gandhi. There is not really any zone in the pre or post-independence period that he had left untrampled for Indian improvement and independence. He is such a socio-political figure who is scarcely incomprehensible for somebody to overlook or disregard. He has impacted each part of human awareness and there is not really any discipline that he has left uncommented. Maybe a couple would debate the idea that Mahatma Gandhi was one of the twentieth century's transformative political and spiritual leaders. Among his numerous prominent commitments, Gandhi is appropriately credited with pioneering Satyagraha, protection from oppression however mass common rebellion and vocalizing an otherworldly message that helped the Indian National Congress procure independence from the British in August 1947. In Gandhi's glorified state, there would be no representative government, no constitution, no army or police constrain; there would be no industrialization, no machines and absolutely no modern cities.

Keywords: Independence, Freedom, Struggle, Swaraj.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi was a man of additional customary courage, determination and perseverance. He was an extraordinary Karmayogin and his entire life was dedicated to the supremacy of the ethical law - the law of truth and love. He cleared out a permanent effect on the social, economic and political circles. He was viewed as an extraordinary progressive, who knew about the noteworthiness of freedom to all the oppressed individuals on the planet. He composed different real works like, Hind Swaraj, The Autobiography, History of Satyagraha in South Africa, Commentaries on the Gita in Gujarati.

Of these works, he deciphered Hind Swaraj in English.

Freedom is not worth having if it does not include the freedom to make mistakes.

-Mahatma Gandhi

A. Gandhiji's Concept of Swaraj and Freedom

The idea of Swaraj has gotten an exceptionally conspicuous place in Gandhi's spiritual, political, social and economic thoughts and has been expressed in his compositions and addresses. He attempted to re-interpret age old importance of Swarajas per the prerequisite of his opportunity, and utilized the word, Swaraj, to resuscitate the resting soul of Indian individuals. As indicated by Mahatma Gandhi, the word Swaraj was a Vedic word which implied self-rule or the rule which self exercises over itself. To cite him, "The word Swaraj is a hallowed word, a Vedic word, which means self-rule and 1 self-restraint." It was the correct requesting of the different powers of the self and exemplified the journey for self-change. Clarifying the importance of Swaraj he stated, "The root significance of Swaraj is self-rule." "Swaraj" may, in this manner, be rendered as disciplined rule from inside."

Gandhiji never endured the sub-ordination of one nation or individual to the next. He wrote in "Harijon", in 1942, "No general public can be based on a disavowal of individual freedom. It is in opposition to the plain idea of man." Denial of freedom is virtual demise. A genuine freedom is one which can be accomplished with self-endeavors with no guide from any corner. Freedom is constantly fundamental on the grounds that without that a nation or an individual can't completely create himself. In Gandhi's logic we can likewise locate a colossal desperation for political freedom. He earnestly argued for freedom in the feeling of national independence. For him, India was supreme and above everything else. Gandhi acknowledged reality of



renowned Mantra given by BalGangadharTilak that "Swaraj" (freedom) is the bequests of the Indians. He stated, "For me each ruler is outsider that resists popular supposition." The "Swaraj" of Gandhi's origination was to champion the enthusiasm of the down-trodden and starving millions. "Swaraj", for him was a piece of truth which is God. Genuine freedom or "Purnaswaraj" in India will come when all will have level with circumstances. As per him, a solitary act of heroism couldn't convey freedom to India, yet collective and constructive endeavors of resident alone could bring the coveted natural product. Gandhi additionally supported freedom of discourse and pen and this was the establishment of "Swaraj". Gandhi likewise argued for moral freedom. For him, moral freedom lay not in the self absorbed attestation of the individual, but rather in the distinguishing proof with the spiritual being. Gandhi never acknowledged the hypothesis of freedom as intervention of permit. Freedom brings about self foreswearing for society. Permit implies want to appreciate select privileges even by fall back on violence. Be that as it may, to Gandhi, freedom was an entirety. Moral freedom as liberation from the slavery of passions, national freedom from the servitude of outsider rulers and exploiters and spiritual freedom as liberation and acknowledgment of truth were all periods of freedom [1].

B.Role of Mahatma Gandhi in pre-independence of India

Mahatma Gandhi's Role in India's Fight for Independence: "The most grounded physical force twists before moral force when utilized as a part of the safeguard of truth." - Mahatma Gandhi (Bondurant). Mahatma Gandhi was the primary leader in helping India end up independent through the standards of non violence, self-rule, and the unity of Hindus and Muslims. He achieved this with inactive obstruction or opposition by non violence since he needed to demonstrate that violence isn't generally the best answer. India has not been a free independent nation for quite a while. It had been under British rule from 1858-1947. India at long last wound up independent on August 15, 1947. Numerous individuals credit India's independence to Mahatma Gandhi as a result of the immense part he played in helping India in its freedom struggle. Alongside Mahatma Gandhi, Muhammed Jinnah and Jawaharlal Nehru helped with making India an independent nation. Gandhi's primary rule in India's freedom struggle depended on non violence, which

he called satyagraha, which implies clutching the truth, truth force, or soul force (Bondurant).

II. GANDHI AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

After his long stay in South Africa and his activism against the bigot arrangement of the British, Gandhi had earned the reputation for being a patriot, scholar and facilitator. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a senior pioneer of the Indian National Congress, invited Gandhi to join India's battle for freedom against the British Rule. Gokhale out and out guided Mahatma Gandhi about the predominant political condition in India and also the social issues of the time. He by then joined the Indian National Congress and before accepting control over the authority in 1920, headed various unsettling influences which he named Satyagraha [2].

A.Champaran Satyagraha

The Champaran agitation in 1917 was the primary real achievement of Gandhi after his landing in India. The workers of the zone were forced by the British landlords to develop Indigo, which was a cash crop; however its demand had been declining. To exacerbate the issues, they were forced to pitch their crops to the grower at a settled cost. The planters swung to Gandhiji for help. Seeking after a procedure of nonviolent agitation, Gandhi shocked the organization and was effective in getting concessions from the experts. This crusade denoted Gandhi's landing in India!

B. Kheda Satyagraha

Farmers requested that the British unwind the installment of taxes as Kheda was hit by surges in 1918. At the point when the British neglected to pay regard to the solicitations, Gandhi took the instance of the farmers and drove the dissents. He trained them to forgo paying revenues regardless. Afterward, the British gave in and acknowledged to unwind the income accumulation and gave its statement to Vallabhbhai Patel, who had represented the farmers.

III. MAJOR MOVEMENTS LED BY MAHATMA GANDHI FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

Events turning him to an all-India leader: In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi effectively drove the workers of Champaran region against the abuse of indigo-planters. Mr. Gandhi additionally made progress at Kheda against white planters and income specialists.



He additionally offered leadership to the plant laborers of Ahmadabad. The laborers called strike demanding a half wage-hike. Here, Mr. Gandhi initially utilized the weapon of yearning strike. Down to 1919, his intercessions in issues of all India politics had been insignificant. The Rowlatt Act in February 1919 swung him to an all India leader and he began an all India Satyagraha campaign out of the blue.

A leadership with difference: As indicated by AshinDasgupta, Mahatma Gandhiji's leadership ascended from grass-root level to upwards. He never forced his leadership upon the general population. Here untruths the contrast between Mr. Gandhi and the early leaders of Congress. He was a beneficiary to the political customs of both the Moderates and the Extremists. In any case, he endeavored to give their reasoning a more practical and dynamic turn. His idea of Swaraj was that of kingdom of God or Ram Rajya that worked for the advantage of the masses. The early nationalists talked at length about the neediness of the masses and colonial exploitation in India but hardly did anything for the masses. Political freedom was not his sole concern. He stressed on destruction of untouchability, setting up of UdyogSangh, recovery of khadi industry, and other similar measures to enhance the state of the poor masses [3].

As a freedom fighter: As a freedom contender and national leader, Gandhiji was unmatched. As a government official, he remained after from his counterparts. He utilized moral intends to accomplish political finishes. To him, sharp force is the most grounded force, which he utilized against the beast force. The Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movement ended up violent at a few spots in view of the detainment of noticeable leaders including Mahatma Gandhi [4].

A. Khilafat Movement Post World War I

Gandhi had consented to help the British amid their battle in World War I. Be that as it may, the British neglected to allow independence post the war, as guaranteed prior, and because of this Khilafat Movement was propelled. Gandhi understood that Hindus and Muslims must join to battle the British and encouraged both the networks to indicate solidarity and unity. Be that as it may, his turn was addressed by numerous Hindu leaders. Regardless of the restriction from numerous leaders, Gandhi figured out how to store up the help of Muslims. Be that as it may, as the Khilafat

Movement finished unexpectedly, every one of his endeavors vanished like a phantom.

B. Non-cooperation Movement and Gandhi

Non-cooperation Movement was one of Gandhi's most critical movements against the British. Gandhi's asked his kindred countrymen to stop co-activity with the British. He trusted that the British prevailing in India simply because of the co-task of the Indians. He had forewarned the British not to pass the Rowlatt Act, but rather they didn't give careful consideration to his words and passed the Act. As reported, Gandhiji requested that everybody begin civil disobedience against the British. The British started suppressing the civil disobedience movement by force and started shooting at a tranquil jam in Delhi. The British asked Gandhiji to not enter Delhi which he opposed because of which he was captured and these further chafed individuals and they revolted. He encouraged individuals to demonstrate unity, non-violence and regard for human life. Be that as it may, the British reacted forcefully to this and captured numerous protesters.

Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.
-Mahatma Gandhi

On 13 April 1919, a British officer, Dyer, requested his forces to start shooting at a quiet assembling, including women and children, in Amritsar's JallianwalaBagh. Therefore, many guiltless Hindu and Sikh civilians were murdered. The episode is known as 'JallianwalaBagh Massacre'. Be that as it may, Gandhi reprimanded the protesters as opposed to accusing the English and requested that Indians utilize love while managing the disdain of British. He asked the Indians to cease from a wide range of non-violence and went on fast-to-death to pressure Indians to stop their rioting.

C. Khilafat Movement

Gandhiji in the year 1919 moved toward Muslims, as he found the position of Congress was quite frail and precarious. Khilafat Movement is about the worldwide challenge against the status of Caliph by Muslims. At long last Mahatma Gandhi had an All India Muslim Conference, and turned into the principle individual for the occasion. This



movement upheld Muslims, all things considered, and the accomplishment of this movement made him the national leader and encouraged his solid position in Congress party. Khilafat movement fallen severely in 1922 and all through their trip Gandhiji battled against communalism, however the gap amongst Hindus and Muslims broadened.

D. Quit India Movement

As the World War II advanced, Mahatma Gandhi increased his dissents for the total independence of India. He drafted a determination requiring the British to Quit India. The 'Quit India Movement' or the 'Bharat Chhodo Andolan' was the most forceful movement propelled by the Indian national Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was captured on ninth August 1942 and was held for a long time in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune, where he lost his secretary, Mahadev Desai and his better half, Kasturba. The Quit India Movement arrived at an end before the finish of 1943, when the British gave clues that total power would be exchanged to the general population of India. Gandhi canceled the movement which brought about the arrival of 100,000 political prisoners [5].

Mr. Gandhi utilized legal and additional legal methods however never embraced immoral or dishonest intends to achieve his objective.

E. Swaraj

The idea of non-cooperation turned out to be exceptionally famous and begun spreading through the length and broadness of India. Gandhi broadened this movement and concentrated on Swaraj. He asked individuals to quit utilizing British products. He additionally requested that individuals leave from government employment, quit examining in British establishments and quit practicing in law courts. Be that as it may, the violent conflict in ChauriChaura town of Uttar Pradesh, in February 1922, forced Gandhiji to cancel the movement unexpectedly. Gandhi was captured on tenth March 1922 and was striven for subversion. He was condemned to six years imprisonment, yet served just two years in prison [6].

IV. ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI POST-INDEPENDENCE

A. Freedom and Partition of India

The independence cum partition proposal offered by the British Cabinet Mission in 1946 was recognized by the Congress, paying little respect to being provoked by and large by Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Patel convinced Gandhi that it was the most ideal approach to keep up a vital separation from common war and he reluctantly gave his consent [7]. After India's autonomy, Gandhi revolved around peace and solidarity of Hindus and Muslims. He moved his last quick unto-passing in Delhi, and asked for that people stop common brutality and focused on that the portion of Rs. 55 crores, as indicated by the Partition Council assentment, be made to Pakistan. Finally, all political pioneers respected his wants and he broke his quick [8].

The motivating presence of Mahatma Gandhi touched base at an end on 30th January 1948, when he was shot by a fan, Nathuram Godse, at point-clear range. Nathuram was a Hindu radical, who considered Gandhi responsible for incapacitating India by ensuring the parcel portion to Pakistan. Godse and his co-schemer, Narayan Apte, were later endeavored and prosecuted [9]. They were executed on fifteenth November 1949. In any case, in a peculiar turn of destiny, his death controlled a portion of the nation's disunity and enabled the political leadership to all the more effortlessly seek after Gandhi's energetic want for a common state, expand upon the principles of majority rule government and resistance. The struggle and triumph for Indian independence resounded all through the British Empire and presently the Crown presided over the disassembling of its dominions in Pakistan, Ceylon, Libya, Gambia, the Sudan, and the Gold Coast. Before the finish of the 1960's most of the rest of the colonies in Africa and the West Indies were additionally allowed independence [10].

V. CONCLUSION

His wonderful life breathed life into endless works of art in the field of writing, workmanship and showbiz. Post-Independence, Gandhi's photo transformed into the foundation of Indian paper cash. Mahatma Gandhi proposed the affirmation and routine with regards to truth, non-violence, vegetarianism, Brahmacharya (chastity), straightforwardness and confidence in God. Regardless of the way that he would be reviewed unendingly as the man who struggled for Indian



independence, his most noticeable legacies are the mechanical assemblies he used as a piece of his fight against the British. Gandhi was a novel national pioneer. He merged in himself the piece of a socio-religious reformer and a pioneer of patriot development. He made Satya and Ahimsa as the commence of the new social demand. He got the standards of non-violence, quietness, and non-cooperation with the choice class to achieve opportunity. Opportunity was to be refined through non-violence and non-cooperation with the choice class. He kept up that dauntlessness is the basic piece of Satyagraha. He hoped to oust an extensive variety of fear from the minds of the all-inclusive community. Mr. Gandhi was a bona fide leader of the masses. No leader before him could set a case of such mass mobilization. Netaji really called him 'Father of our Nation'. He was the man who made the subject of accomplishing independence a worry of individuals of India. Mr. Gandhi is dead yet he has turned out to be everlasting. His place is anchored among the best individuals in Indian History. He was a genuine Mahatma. Peace, love, resistance, and non-violence were the keys to the achievement that he accomplished. The investigation of the life of such an incredible man is an education in itself.

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- [9] Brown (1991), p. 380: "Despite and indeed because of his sense of helplessness Delhi was to be the scene of what he called his greatest fast. ... His decision was made suddenly, though after considerable thought – he gave no hint of it even to Nehru and Patel who were with him shortly before he announced his intention at a prayer-meeting on 12 January 1948. He said he would fast until communal peace was restored, real peace rather than the calm of a dead city imposed by police and troops. Patel and the government took the fast partly as condemnation of their decision to withhold a considerable cash sum still outstanding to Pakistan as a result of the allocation of undivided India's assets, because the hostilities that had broken out in Kashmir; ... But even when the government agreed to pay out the cash, Gandhi would not break his fast: that he would only do after a large number of important politicians and leaders of communal bodies agreed to a joint plan for restoration of normal life in the city. Although this six-day fast was a considerable physical strain, during it



Gandhi experienced a great feeling of strength and peace."

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