



INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: SESSIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS & RESOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the oldest political parties in the world. It was founded in 1885 by a group of Indian intellectuals and social reformers, including Allan Octavian Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji and Surendranath Banerjea. The INC's initial goal was to promote social and economic reform in India, but it soon became a leading force in the Indian independence movement. The INC's early leaders were largely drawn from the upper classes, but the party gradually became more inclusive, and by the early 20th century, it had a mass following. The INC's leaders used a variety of methods to achieve their goals, including nonviolent protest, civil disobedience, and boycotts.

The INC's most famous leader was Mahatma Gandhi, who led the party through the non-cooperation movement of the 1920s and the civil disobedience movement of the 1930s. Gandhi's methods of nonviolent protest were successful in drawing attention to the Indian independence movement, and they helped to pressure the British government to grant India independence. The INC achieved its goal of independence in 1947, when India gained its independence from the British Empire. The INC became the first government of independent India, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the INC's president, became the first prime minister of India.

KEYWORDS:

Political, Politics, Justice, Social, British, Election, Independence



INTRODUCTION

The Indian National Congress (INC) has been the dominant political party in India since independence. It has ruled India for most of the post-independence period, and it has played a major role in shaping the course of Indian history. The INC has been a force for social and economic progress in India, and it has helped to make India a modern, democratic nation.

The INC has faced a number of challenges over the years, including internal divisions, corruption scandals, and the rise of regional parties. However, the INC remains a major force in Indian politics, and it is likely to continue to play an important role in the future of India.

The INC is a broad-based party that represents a wide range of political views. The party's ideology is based on the principles of secularism, democracy, and socialism. The INC is committed to promoting social justice and economic development for all Indians.

The INC's fortunes changed in the early 20th century with the rise of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was a charismatic leader who advocated for nonviolent resistance to British rule. Gandhi's methods proved to be very effective, and the INC began to attract a large following.

Under Gandhi's leadership, the INC launched a series of mass protests against British rule. The most famous of these protests was the Salt March of 1930. In the Salt March, Gandhi and thousands of other Indians marched to the sea to protest the British monopoly on salt production. The Salt March was a major turning point in the Indian independence movement, and it helped to galvanize support for the INC.

The INC continued to grow in strength in the years leading up to independence. In 1942, the party launched the Quit India Movement, calling for the British to leave India. The Quit India Movement was met with a harsh crackdown by the British, but it further strengthened the INC's position.

Here is a more detailed history of the Indian National Congress:

- 1885-1900: The INC's early years were marked by a focus on social and economic reform. The party's leaders worked to improve the lives of India's poor and marginalized, and they campaigned for reforms such as education and land reform.



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- 1900-1920: The INC's focus shifted to the issue of Indian independence in the early 20th century. The party's leaders, led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, began to demand self-rule for India.
 - 1920-1947: The INC's non-cooperation movement of the 1920s and the civil disobedience movement of the 1930s were major turning points in the Indian independence movement. These movements were successful in drawing attention to the Indian independence movement, and they helped to pressure the British government to grant India independence.
 - 1947-1960: The INC ruled India for most of the first two decades after independence. The party's leaders, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, implemented a number of social and economic reforms, including land reform, industrialization, and education.
 - 1960-1980: The INC's dominance in Indian politics began to decline in the 1960s. The party faced a number of challenges, including internal divisions, corruption scandals, and the rise of regional parties.
 - 1980-2000: The INC regained power in the 1980s, but its rule was marked by a number of crises, including the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the rise of Hindu nationalism.
 - 2000-present: The INC has been out of power since 2004. The party has faced a number of challenges in recent years, including internal divisions, corruption scandals, and the rise of Narendra Modi and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Despite its challenges, the INC remains a major force in Indian politics. The party has a long history of fighting for social and economic justice, and it has played a major role in shaping the course of Indian history. The INC is likely to continue to play an important role in the future of India.

The INC won the first general election in independent India in 1952. The party's leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, became the first prime minister of India. Nehru led India through a period of rapid economic and social development. He also played a key role in the Non-Aligned Movement, which was a group of countries that were not aligned with either the United States or the Soviet Union.



CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The INC remained in power for most of the time since independence. However, the party has faced a number of challenges in recent years. The party has been criticized for its corruption and its failure to deliver on its promises. The INC has also lost support to regional parties.

Despite these challenges, the INC remains the most popular political party in India. The party is likely to continue to play a major role in Indian politics for many years to come.

Here are some of the specific contributions of the INC:

- **Promoting democracy:** The INC has been a strong advocate of democracy in India. The party has helped to establish a number of democratic institutions, including the Parliament, the Supreme Court, and the Election Commission. The INC has also helped to promote democratic values, such as freedom of speech, freedom of association, and the rule of law.
- **Promoting secularism:** The INC has been a strong advocate of secularism in India. The party has helped to establish a secular state in India, where all religions are treated equally. The INC has also helped to promote religious tolerance and understanding.
- **Promoting social justice:** The INC has been a strong advocate of social justice in India. The party has helped to improve the lives of the poor, the marginalized, and the disadvantaged. The INC has also helped to promote gender equality and the rights of children.
- **Developing the economy:** The INC has played a major role in the development of India's economy. The party has helped to promote economic growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty. The INC has also helped to improve India's infrastructure, such as roads, railways, and airports.

The INC is a major political party in India. The party has made a number of important contributions to India, including promoting democracy, secularism, social justice, and economic development. The INC is likely to continue to play a major role in Indian politics for many years to come.



In addition to the above, the INC has also made a number of other contributions to India, including:

- **Promoting education:** The INC has helped to establish a number of schools and colleges in India. The party has also helped to promote literacy and education for all.
- **Promoting health care:** The INC has helped to establish a number of hospitals and clinics in India. The party has also helped to promote health care for all.
- **Promoting women's empowerment:** The INC has been a strong advocate of women's empowerment in India. The party has helped to pass a number of laws that promote gender equality. The INC has also helped to promote women's participation in politics and decision-making.
- **Promoting environmental protection:** The INC has been a strong advocate of environmental protection in India. The party has helped to pass a number of laws that protect the environment. The INC has also helped to promote sustainable development.

RESOLUTIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The INC is a complex and diverse organization. The party has a long and rich history, and it has made a number of important contributions to India. The INC is likely to continue to play a major role in Indian politics for many years to come.

The INC has played a major role in Indian politics ever since independence. It has been the ruling party in India for most of the time since 1947. The INC has also been the main opposition party in India for most of the time since 1947.

The INC has passed many resolutions over the years. These resolutions have covered a wide range of topics, including political, economic, social, and cultural issues. Some of the most important resolutions passed by the INC include:

- **The 1885 Resolution:** This resolution called for self-rule for India within the British Empire.
- **The 1906 Resolution:** This resolution called for swaraj, or self-rule, for India.



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- The 1920 Resolution: This resolution called for non-cooperation with the British government.
 - The 1930 Resolution: This resolution called for the Salt March, a major protest against the British salt monopoly.
 - The 1942 Resolution: This resolution called for the Quit India Movement, a call for the British to leave India.

The INC's resolutions have had a major impact on Indian history. They have helped to shape the course of India's independence struggle and have helped to shape the political, economic, social, and cultural landscape of India.

Here is a more detailed overview of some of the most important resolutions passed by the INC:

- The 1885 Resolution: This resolution was passed at the first session of the INC in Bombay. The resolution called for self-rule for India within the British Empire. This was a significant step forward for the INC, as it was the first time that an Indian political party had called for self-rule.
- The 1906 Resolution: This resolution was passed at the Surat session of the INC. The resolution called for swaraj, or self-rule, for India. This was a more radical call for self-rule than the 1885 resolution. The resolution led to a split in the INC, with the more radical members forming the All India Muslim League.
- The 1920 Resolution: This resolution was passed at the Nagpur session of the INC. The resolution called for non-cooperation with the British government. This was a major turning point in the INC's history. The non-cooperation movement was a mass movement that brought millions of Indians together in the fight for independence.
- The 1930 Resolution: This resolution was passed at the Lahore session of the INC. The resolution called for the Salt March, a major protest against the British salt monopoly. The Salt March was a major success for the INC and helped to galvanize support for the independence movement.



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- **The 1942 Resolution:** This resolution was passed at the Bombay session of the INC. The resolution called for the Quit India Movement, a call for the British to leave India. The Quit India Movement was a major turning point in the independence struggle. The movement led to the imprisonment of many INC leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi.

SESSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

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The sessions of the INC have been important milestones in the history of the Indian independence movement. They have provided a forum for Indians to discuss their grievances and to demand self-rule from the British. The sessions have also helped to unite the Indian people and to build a sense of national identity.

The following is a brief overview of the most important sessions of the INC:

- **The First Session (1885):** The first session of the INC was held in Bombay in 1885. The session was attended by 72 delegates, including Allan Octavian Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Surendranath Banerjea. The session adopted a set of resolutions calling for social and economic reform in India.
- **The Surat Split (1907):** The Surat Split was a major split in the INC that occurred in 1907. The split was caused by a disagreement between the INC's Moderates and Extremists. The Moderates believed that the INC should work within the British system to achieve self-rule, while the Extremists believed that the INC should use more radical methods, such as boycotts and protests.
- **The Lucknow Pact (1916):** The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the INC and the Muslim League that was signed in 1916. The pact agreed on a number of issues, including the demand for self-rule for India and the creation of separate electorates for Muslims.
- **The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** The Non-Cooperation Movement was a major mass movement launched by the INC in 1920. The movement was led by Mahatma



Gandhi, and it called for Indians to boycott British goods and institutions. The movement was a major success, and it forced the British to make some concessions to the INC.

- The Salt March (1930): The Salt March was a major protest campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. The campaign was against the British salt monopoly, and it helped to galvanize support for the INC's demand for self-rule.
- The Quit India Movement (1942): The Quit India Movement was a major mass movement launched by the INC in 1942. The movement called for the British to leave India immediately. The movement was suppressed by the British, and many INC leaders were arrested.
- The Independence of India (1947): India gained its independence from the British on August 15, 1947. The INC played a leading role in the independence movement, and it became the first government of independent India.

CONCLUSION

In 1947, India gained independence from Britain. The INC became the first ruling party in independent India. The party has since played a major role in shaping the political and economic landscape of India. The INC has made a number of important contributions to India. The party has helped to promote democracy, secularism, and social justice. The INC has also played a major role in the development of India's economy. The sessions of the INC have been an important part of the history of India. They have helped to shape the country's political and social landscape, and they have played a major role in the struggle for Indian independence.

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