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## INDIAN'S FREEDOM MOVEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

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*Abstract: - Regarding this study is considered as sacrifice, contribution and courage and citizens participation. It focuses on major characteristic approach in the display of democratic leadership in various social, political and cultural contexts. This study mainly pays attention to democratic leadership on such movement of India and considers to Mahatma Gandhi and various eminent persons of India as ideal and model of democratic leadership in democratic movement. The concept of democratic leadership is essential in understanding both democratic leadership and the progress made in democratic movement. Moreover the definition of democratic leadership is conflicting and insufficient in the leadership literature.*

### • Introduction:-

India got the freedom from British colonial rule in 1947, subsequently becoming the largest and one of the most diverse democratic in the world. It adopted the longest constitution of any sovereign country I 1950, consisting of 395 articles in 12 schedules and 94 amendments, with a current estimated population of around 1.15 billion. <sup>(1)</sup> The independence India's preference for a democratic form of government over other types of regime was influenced by several factors, including the limited scope elections held by the British colonial regime during the last three decades of occupation. Which saw the participation of many members of the Indian national congress? The democratic inclination of western educated leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Nehru, Maulana Azad and others, who also invoked historical an decedents for democratic practices such as tolerance for heterodoxy and consensual decision making in some villages assemblies and the internal democratic structures that held sway within the Indian national Congress –led nationalist movement. Most importantly the choice of a democratic system was apparently an inevitable one given Indian's size population and unparalleled socio-cultural diversity. <sup>(2)</sup>

However while the definition of democratic leadership is conflicting and insufficient in the leadership literature, there is no clear and well-developed definition of the term. The structure includes the context, motivation, characteristic and outcomes of democratic leadership in democratic movements British ruled India and a long struggle was carried out to achieve freedom for

India. This Indian freedom struggle could have been an entirely impossible dream if it had not been people like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. <sup>(3)</sup> The whole India was guided competently by these people towards the attainment of independence.

During the course of democratic movement in liberating British ruled India, democratic leadership played crucial function. Therefore appraising the definition of democratic leadership is essential in understanding both democratic leadership and the progress made in democratic movement.

- **Mass political movement:-**

In mobilizing the Indian sub continent's remarkably diverse population into one of the world's first mass political movements in favor of democratic self government. We exploit a range of hitherto untapped sub national (administration district level) data sources, assembling novel data on mobilization in favor of democratic self determination, including votes and turnout in the first provincial elections in 1937, secret intelligence report on violent insurrection during the 'Great Rebellion' of 1942 against British rule and congress membership on the eve of Independence in 1946. These data are supplemented with depression era district level data on crop- growing patterns, agricultural yield and employment in import and export crop and manufactures.

This is used these data as to demonstrate that residents of exports producing districts that were negatively impacted by shocks to the value of the goods they produced between 1923 (the last business as usual year, apple year 2006) and 1931 (just after the main impact of the Great depression was felt) were more likely to support the congress, the party of independence in 1937 and 1946 and more likely to engage in violent insurrection in the Quit India rebellion of 1942.

Districts where producers were better able to switch from exports to food crops were likely also to reduce the need that their producers faced for the risk sharing and trade intermediation services provided by land lords. <sup>(4)</sup> With the capital for India's independence movement available from industrial rather than landed interests and the value of the risk-sharing and trade intermediation provided by landlords diminished by the fall in world trade, the promise of redistribution of land from the group frozen out of the deal appears to have helped forge the coalition. <sup>(5)</sup>

- **Democratic leadership in democratic movement:-**

Democratic leadership does not grow in a single dimension and is essential in democratic movement for achieving democracy. Democratic enlightenment imposes very definite demands upon democratic leadership. Thus democratic movements depend on democratic leadership; it enhances democratic values and the common good. <sup>(6)</sup> As public officials create public values (more 2000), democratic leaders create democratic values. Democratic leadership relies on the fundamental values of democracy that is a striving towards equality and freedom. <sup>(7)</sup> If the democratic leadership spreads through economic, political

and culture networks, it may make people even more prepared for democratic social change, making democratic leadership increasingly viable.<sup>(8)</sup>

Democratic leadership in small group and organizations emphasizes group participation and member relationships, but it ignores the dimensions of democratic movement. Through the lens of groups and organizational behaviors, democratic leadership cannot adequately explain the dynamic dimensions of democratic movements because democratic leadership in democratic movements needs different characteristics for achieving democratic values, freedom, equality and justice. These characteristics include sacrifices, courage, symbolism participation and vision. The following section proposes a framework of democratic leadership identified in democratic movements from the different lenses of political, socio-economic and cultural contexts.

The demand for democracy is the fundamental motivation of democratic leadership in democratic movement. The demand for democracy seeks certain outcomes that include democratic reforms, direct election and political liberalization. The outcomes enhance human rights and the pursuit of happiness of the people in a democratic society. The outcomes are essential for the progress of democracy. In this regard, democracy means to entail a rule of law, promotion of civil and political liberties and free and fair election, democratic progress is to promote legal administrative and social changes towards greater justice.<sup>(9)</sup>

- **Model of democratic leadership:-**

The functions of democratic leaders in democratic movements have been noteworthy for the progress of democracy. Most of these leaders not only dedicated themselves to democracy but also sacrificed themselves for enhancing democracy. Although the leadership styles of these two leaders are different the general principle of leadership paid attention on democracy value that involves human right and establishes democratic government and societies.

In democratic movement during the 1920 to 1940s, democratic leaders extended democratic principles and progress. Mahatma Gandhi of India demonstrated democratic leadership that democratic movement.<sup>(10)</sup>

Smart leaders don't take too many decisions. Rather they take very few decisions and are successful in creating great impact on the outcome. Such leaders don't work within the system but upon the system. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi's decision of breaking salt law at Dandi would have been a stupid act in normal circumstances. But he decided to travel from Ahmadabad to dandi, covering 830 kms on his fact and in the process delivered number of speeches.<sup>(11)</sup> This enlightened the people and they followed him. As a result of his move, Dandi yatra become the symbol of freedom struggle. In the history of 5000 years of India, on other leader has been able to motivate the masses in a way which was made possible by Mahatma Gandhi and other subordinators. This was possible because Mahatma Gandhi tried to understand people in depth, which no other leader has succeeded.

Finally the vision for democracy is a fundamental characteristic of democratic leadership since it creates the environment that leaders and followers pursue to improve their society and nation in terms of the demand for democracy. Achieving a vision requires motivation and inspiration. Keeping people moving in the right direction despite major obstacles to charge by appealing to basic but often untapped human need, values and emotions. <sup>(12)</sup>

• **Analysis of modal:-**

The oppressive rule of British regimes of dependent India produced unbalanced political and economical situations, with terrific sacrifices and political courage. They have devoted themselves to attain human rights, freedom equality and democracy for the people of India. Gandhi's dream for democratic value positioned his struggles against tyrannical British regime. They become symbols and championship of democracy people in India encouraged by Gandhi participated in enormous waves of democratic movements.

The sacrifice courage and vision of Mahatma Gandhi were the motivating factors for people's participation in democratic movements. Without the support and participation people to work for country's liberation and democracy, mahatma Gandhi along with his associates contemporary leaders could not actives democracy. Democracy comes from the bottom up through the sacrifices of millions of ordinary people.

• **Explicit characteristics of Mahatma Gandhi as Indian's from-ranking democratic leader:**

Traits of Mahatma Gandhi.				
Sacrificing	symbolism	participation	Vision	outcomes
Imprisoned several times and unto death against British oppression and liberation movement of India.	Father of nation and leader of masses.	Citizen of India, Indian National congress and Quit India movement 'Satyagrahas' against unjust laws.	Non violence, peace, equality non-racism liberty and democracy.	Abolishing tyrannical British rule and establishing sovereign, democratic free India.

Without the sacrifice, courage and vision of Mahatma Gandhi for peace, liberty and democracy, there court not is the progress made to protect human rights and secure equality, fraternity and democracy in our country. <sup>(13)</sup>

As a result sacrifice, courage and vision, as the characteristic of democratic leadership in democratic movements play important role in achieving democracy and in encouraging participation of the people. While the significant role of democratic leadership in democratic movement focuses on achieving democracy; the characteristic of democratic leadership that include sacrifice, courage, vision, symbolism and participation plays key roles for the expansion of democracy. These characteristics of democratic leaders bring about democratic value productively and effectively. <sup>(14)</sup>

• **Conclusion:-**

During the 1920-40 Mahatma Gandhi played tremendous roles in achieving freedom and democracy of India. His democratic leadership influenced the historical progress of democratic thinking among his follows and contemporary leaders around India, the definition of democratic leadership in the literature have been limited in explaining the dynamic changes and progress in democratic movements as well as the roles of such democratic leaders, with the democratic leadership that mahatma Gandhi had shown us.

But Gandhi was never completely able to overcome a deeply embedded tendency towards tolerating or accepting the 'rights' he saw fundamentally bound with authority figures. In the feudal order that Gandhi was born in the masses had no inherent rights, only duties towards the sovereign. And Gandhi was never able to comply reject this immoral paradigm. He was never fully able to complete the transition to a democratic order in which citizens enjoyed unchallengeable rights in addition to bearing duties towards each other. He did not comprehend that in a democratic society, the role of the state was to ensure the rights of the people, not to exercise any arbitrary hegemony over them. Moreover in a democratic state the masses could not be burdened with unnecessary duties, only those that obliged them to respect the rights of others and required them to provide services in exchange for what they received from the state or others in society.

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