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## Indies social movements from freedom struggle to social justice

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### Abstract

India social movement has played a transformative role in snapping the Nation's political cultural and socio economic structure. Beginning with the freedom struggle against colonial rule and continuing into post-independence movement advocating equality rights, environmental protection gender improvement in and social justice this movement reflects India's long standing democratic participation and civil activism this research paper analyze key phases of Indian social movement from the national struggle to contemporary campaigns high lighting there causes leadership strategies achievement and limitations.

**Keywords:** Indian freedom struggle social movement civil rights social justice equality democracy activism

### Introduction

India history is deeply connected with the collective social actions from early reform movement in the 19th century to large scale organized resistance during the Indian freedom struggle and letter write based mobilization in the democratic Era social movement have shaped modern India. Moments have shouted to challenge in equality operations caste based discrimination gender justice economic exploitation and environmental degradation (Bipin Chandra 2009) [1].

### Social movement during the Indian freedom struggle

Early reform movement 10<sup>th</sup> century before the rise of nationalism social reformers targeted practices such as sati child marriage first operation and illiteracy key leaders included:-

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** Abolition of sati promotion of education.
- **Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule:** Anti-caste activism and girl's education.
- **Swami Vivekanand and Dayanand Saraswati:** Social regeneration movement.

### This reform movement late the ideological foundation is nationalism.

#### Nationalist Movement (1885-1947)

The Indian National Congress and multiple mass movements mobilized million against British rule key phases included:-

- Moderate phase 1885-1905 constitutional petition legal reform.
- Extremist face (1905 to 1919) Swadeshi movement by caught protest.
- Gandhian phase (1919-1947) Non-cooperation civil disobedience quit India.

Participation expanded beyond elites to include peasant women workers and marginalized communities.

### Post-independence social movement

After independence social India adopted constitutional value of equality liberty and social justice yet social inequalities persist leading to new moments.

### Dalit and social equality movement

#### Ambedkar its movement continued to fight caste discriminations and demanding

- Equal rights and dignity.
- Reservation policies.

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- Land reforms.
- Annihilation of cast.

Moments such as Dalit Panther 1972 explain cultural and political resistance Amartya Sen 2001 <sup>[4]</sup>.

### Women's moment

#### Post 1975 moments advocated

- Legal reform (dowry laws rights against violence equal wages).
- Education and employment rights.
- Gender representation in politics.

Landmark success include the domestic violence act 2005 and increased awareness of gender justice.

### Peasant and Rebel Moments

Group such as the chick movement 1973 and tribal rights movement registered replacement forest exhibition and neoliberal development policies.

### Environmental Movement

#### Major ecological movement include

- Chick movement-forest conservation.
- Narmada bachelor mandolin rights of displaced communities.
- Movement against industrial pollution and meaning exploitation.

This moment influence the policy on environmental sustainability and human rights.

### Anti-corruption and democratic participation movement

Moment like the JP movement 1974 and India against corruption 2011 demanded transparency accountability and strong democratic institution.

The helped create the Lokpal and RTI act strengthening democratic participation (Desai M Patel D, 2016) <sup>[5]</sup>.

### Characteristics of Indian Social movement

#### Mass mobilization across cast class gender and region

- Non-violent civil disobedience tradition.
- Leadership by reform activist and community organization.
- Use of legal media cultural and digital platform.
- Emphasis of constitutional rights and democratic reform.

### Achievement of Indian Social Movement

- Independence from the colonial rule.
- Abolition of discriminatory practices.
- Strengthening of constitutional democracy.
- Increase the representation of marginalized community.
- Progressive law supporting equality and rights.
- Environmental regulations and human rights safe guards (Sen A, 2016) <sup>[6]</sup>.

### Challenges and limitations

- Fragmented leadership in modern movement.
- Political interference and misuse.
- Slow implementation of the legal reform.
- Registers from dominant social groups.
- Digital missing formation and polarization.

### Impact of social movements

After India gained in independence in 1947 varies social

movements played a major role in shaping the countries democracy society and development these movements emerged to address in equality in justice discriminations and demands for rights and reform their impact can be seen in social political cultural and economic folds.

### Research Methodology

Secondary data source used in this research paper in including with books journal newspaper magazines also the secondary source of information the articles of newspapers and thesis of the famous philosopher.

### Conclusion

Indian social movement represent the spirit of democracy and collective struggles reform freedom fighters to social justice activates this moments shape India's identity as the diverse and democratic society while challenges remain the traditions of peaceful resistance constitutional engagement and civil activities continue to empower citizen and straight and democratic values.

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