

## Indian national movement -9

### # The development of socialist ideas during freedom struggle

Imagine a time when the world was in turmoil, and revolutionary ideas were sweeping across continents. This was the early 20th century, a period marked by the rise of socialism and its profound influence on various national movements, including India's struggle for independence. The Indian National Movement, primarily led by the Indian National Congress (INC), saw the infusion of socialist ideals, which played a crucial role in shaping its approach to freedom, development, and social justice.

### # The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and its influence

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was a watershed moment in global history. It marked the overthrow of the Tsarist autocracy and the rise of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, who were driven by socialist and communist ideologies. This revolution did not just stay confined to the borders of Russia; it sent ripples across the world, inspiring countless movements and leaders.

In India, the impact of the Bolshevik Revolution was profound. Indian nationalist leaders, already disillusioned with British colonial rule, found a new source of inspiration in the success of the Russian revolutionaries. The idea that a determined and unified group could overthrow a powerful empire resonated deeply with them. This led to a growing interest in socialist ideas and principles among Indian leaders.

### # Formation of socialist groups within the INC

The influence of socialism within the Indian National Congress began to take shape in the early 1930s. As the freedom struggle intensified, there was a growing realization that mere political freedom was not enough; there was also a need for social and economic justice. This led to the formation of socialist groups within the INC.

## # The establishment of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934

One of the most significant developments in this regard was the establishment of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP) in 1934. The CSP was formed by a group of young and dynamic leaders within the INC who were deeply influenced by socialist ideas. Leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani were at the forefront of this movement. The CSP aimed to promote socialist principles within the broader framework of the Indian National Congress and to push for radical social and economic reforms.