THE Buds

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Dear friends,

"Truth is always strange - stranger than fiction" wrote the very famed poet, Geroge Gordon Byron. The Indian Independence Movement can almost in its entirety, be shown as an example for the true nature of those lines.

Indian National Congress is an organisation that brought in a dimensional shift, to the Freedom Movements around the globe which were gaining slow momentum. It created a new epoch of history in merely six decades, in an India which held a five millennia long history of numerous castes, sub-castes, lingual groups, and diverse belief systems.

Mahatma Gandhi's entry into the political scenario imparted a new sense of action, to both the Congress, and the Independence Movement. The Congress and Gandhi became the largest images of India's Struggle for Freedom. Ahimsa, Satyagraha and equality of faiths became the manifesto for world peace. This is further reaffirmed by the U. N.'s resolution to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary as the International Day for Peace.

We, as a nation are heading to the 75th anniversary of that historic victory. Though the world as a whole is anxiously surviving the pandemic, India as a Republic can obviously be glad for one reason. Even at the seventy fifth year India is celebrating the freedom that the nation won, while many other similar nations have sunk into military coups and dictatorships. Our lamp of democracy has been shining bright, amidst all these chaos.

India's Independence in 1947 does not imply a complete subservience for all ages before that. It explains how the nation won back its freedom that it had lost through centuries. We lost a fragmented freedom by losing the princely states whereas we regained a it as a singular entirety.

India was suffocating under its own unique troubles, while it regained its freedom from the imperialist British rule. The challenges were mainly three: 1. Nation building. 2. Forming a democracy. 3. Social and economic development. Only by knowing how India overcame these challenges shall we realise the role and importance of the Congress. This edition of Buds will lead you through that phenomenal journey to freedom.

Warmly
Yours truly

G. V. Hari



The Making of the National Movement

The Chronicle of Independence

This is the tale of India's pride. A heroic legend of a unique and glorious struggle, written in letters of gold, in the pages of world history. The story of a nation which defeated the mighty British Imperialism through a peaceful and unarmed struggle. Let's run through the pages of that glorious past and bow before their struggles.

First War of Independence, 1857

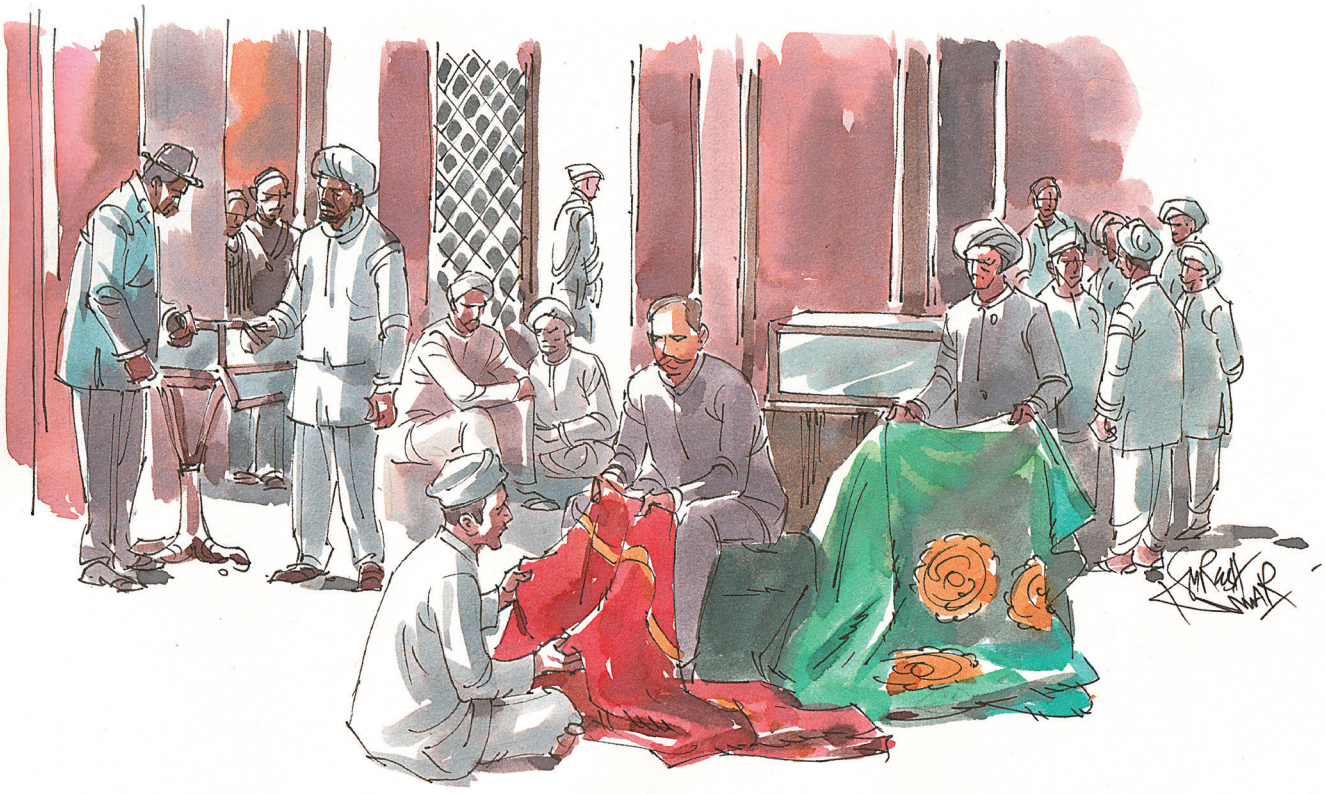
This first collective uprising against British Imperialism gathered its momentum from the Barakhpur military camp. The cartridges used in their guns had to be bitten off, which the hindu-muslim soldiers refused to even touch, as it was greased using the fat from cattle/pigs. Mangal Pandey, a sepoy, shot a senior officer who forced him to bite the cartridges. Pandey was executed, which set off the revolt. Many Princely States joined the revolt. The whole of Northern India became a warfront. The revolution lasted for over four months. Yet, the British government used all its forces and finally crushed the revolution, after massacring thousands of Indians. They were hanging people upside down on the trees, publicly.

The Brave Warrior Woman

Jhansi was one among those princely states, which never bowed down to British Imperialism. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led the war that broke out as a result of the sepoy uprising. Though the Rani breathed her last in the war, India wouldn't ever forget that brave daughter of her's. The tales of Rani Lakshmi Bai's fierce battles with her baby on her back are still sung by the rural bards.

The Birth of Indian National Congress

Decades passed, drowning the lives in fear, poverty and slavery.



India was holding strong even under the most adverse conditions. While history spoke about the fall of great civilizations like the Greco-Roman civilization, India gave birth to visionaries like Swami Vivekananda, who said "We'll all be lucky enough to see our Motherland shining bright, sitting on her throne, again."

1885 - India was waking up slowly. The air of National consciousness was again in the minds of the people. A handful of eminent personalities like Dadabhai Naoroji joined their hands in giving birth to the Indian National Congress. A. O. Hume, a retired British Civil Servant, was the coordinator of the movement.

Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement 1905

The British Government partitioned Bengal, to weaken the rising national consciousness. Their aim was to divide the Hindus and the Muslims. Waves of protest started gathering momentum. Gopalkrishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak led the movement. The days of unrest had arrived, again.

The Arrival of Gandhi

"And then Gandhi came," wrote Jawaharlal Nehru. It was a historic moment that changed the course of time. The Era of Gandhi saw its glory in India. He taught us to understand slavery. He inspired us to hold our heads high, think free and react strongly against injustice. Truth was his god, Non-violence his path, and Independence, his aim. Thus he became the undisputed leader of the Indian freedom movement.

Jalian Wala Bagh - 1919

The rising spirit of nationalism triggered the British authorities. They

chose fear as a weapon to suppress it. The troops led by General Dyer shot at a peaceful crowd which was protesting at Jalian Wala Bagh, against the arrests of their local leaders. Hundreds lost their lives. The Jalian Wala Bagh massacre became an example of Imperialist Cruelty.

Chauri Chaura - 1922

The youth, which did not believe in non-violence, joined hands to take revenge. Revolts broke out. Offices were burned. Trains toppled, telegraph connections were cut off. Police stations were attacked. Lt Governor O'Dwyer was shot dead.

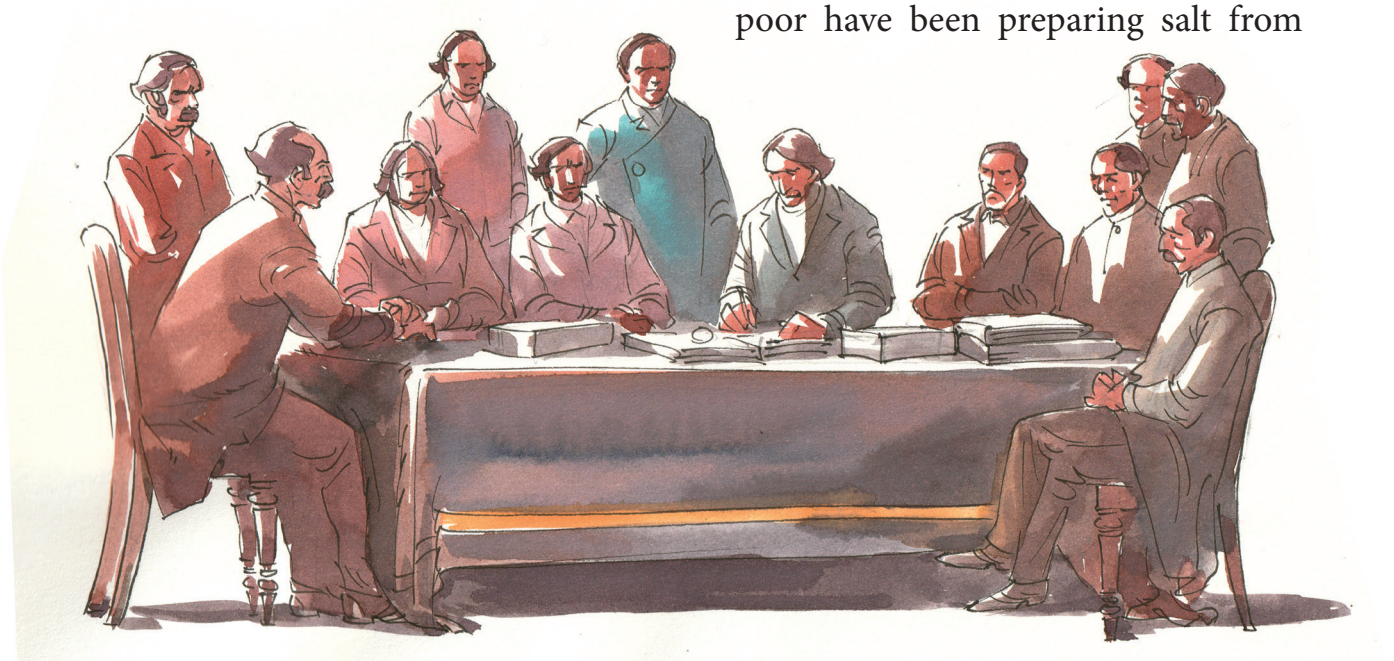
The freedom struggle spread over the subcontinent. Thousands of freedom fighters were exiled to the Andaman Islands. Many young warriors were hanged. Names like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, Khudiram, etc are a few among those martyrs.

The ethical struggle led by Gandhiji gathered great strength. He advocated a non-cooperation movement rooted in non-violence. The tricolour with a Charka in its centre, became India's national flag. Handloom khadi and the famers' cap became the symbols of the freedom fighters.

The Non-Cooperation movement spread all over the country. The government tried to handle the situation with iron hands. Lala Lajpat Rai was murdered by the police. Gandhiji was imprisoned numerous times. Jawaharlal Nehru, the winner of Indian hearts, the iron man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the sagely Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jayaprakash Narayan, etc led the Congress movement at its forefront. Through the long years of troubles and enthusiasm.

The Dandi March 1930

Gandhiji said, "Salt is a symbol. The poor have been preparing salt from



the seawater for centuries. It's not upto the government. Break the Salt Laws." He started a march from the banks of Sabarmati to the Dandi beach. Hundreds followed that old man who walked with long steps, holding a long stick. The Salt Laws were broken in hundreds of other places in India. The protests went strong despite the harsh methods used by the British to crush the movement. "Bharat Mata ki Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" were raised in Dandi, while Gandhi broke the Salt laws.

Quit India Movement - 1942

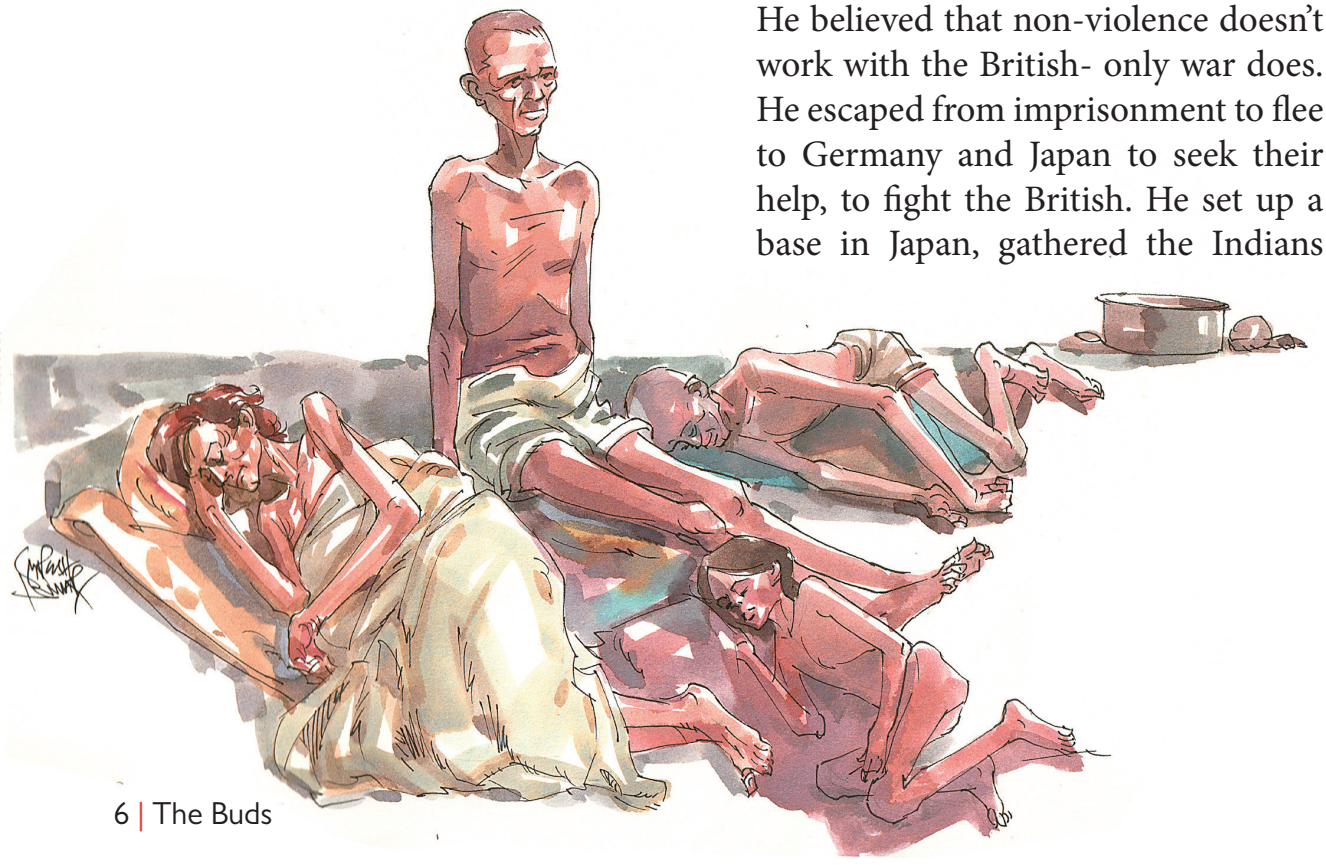
Protests were spreading all over the nation. The leaders of the national movement never compromised for anything less that Complete Freedom. Arrests, tortures, and violation of laws went on to continue. Foreign clothes were publicly burned.

"The last days of the struggle are here. Millions of Indians demand unequivocally, Quit India!" said Gandhiji.

The Indian populace took up the slogan with great enthusiasm. Irrespective of languages, "Quit India" became a unified cry. The State used its iron fists again - mass arrests, tortures, shootings and rigorous imprisonments. The protesters, even while being stomped upon by the horses, cried loudly: Vande Mataram! Quit India! Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai!

The I. N. A. - Jai Hind

The Second World War. Germany and Japan were fighting against Britain. Subhash Chandra Bose, the revolutionary leader, chose an alternate path to fight for Indian Independence. He believed that non-violence doesn't work with the British- only war does. He escaped from imprisonment to flee to Germany and Japan to seek their help, to fight the British. He set up a base in Japan, gathered the Indians



and prisoners of war to form a militia. Indian National Army. With a tiger in its flag and Jai Hind as their warcry, the army marched with an aim, "Chalo Dilli!"

Despite the many setbacks, poverty and infections, they managed to win small victories and reached the borders of Burma. Meanwhile, Japan lost its war against the Allied Powers. Even today, the soldiers of the INA who suffered to reach the boundaries of India, are remembered with utmost respect. We salute the valiant Captain Lakshmi, who led the women's regiment. The image of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in full military uniform, saluting the national flag hoisted in the captured territory holds a special place in the Indian minds.

The Dawn of Freedom - 1947

After decades of struggle and bloodshed wars, after sacrificing thousands of great lives and families, India gained Independence from the British.

But they scarred its heart, even while leaving. The nation was divided. The Islamic republic of Pakistan was born, as the result of which, the Indian fraternity broke into Hindus and Muslims, to fight each other. After witnessing the horrendous acts of murder and rapes, Gandhi ji walked around fasting, in the riot stricken areas, consoling the wounded and the tortured. At midnight, on the fourteenth of August, 1947, the



Indian tricolour flew high in the Red Fort. Flowers showered and millions of Indians cheered in harmony, "Bharat Mata ki Jai! Vande Mataram!" The nation sang loudly, "Jana Gana Mana…"

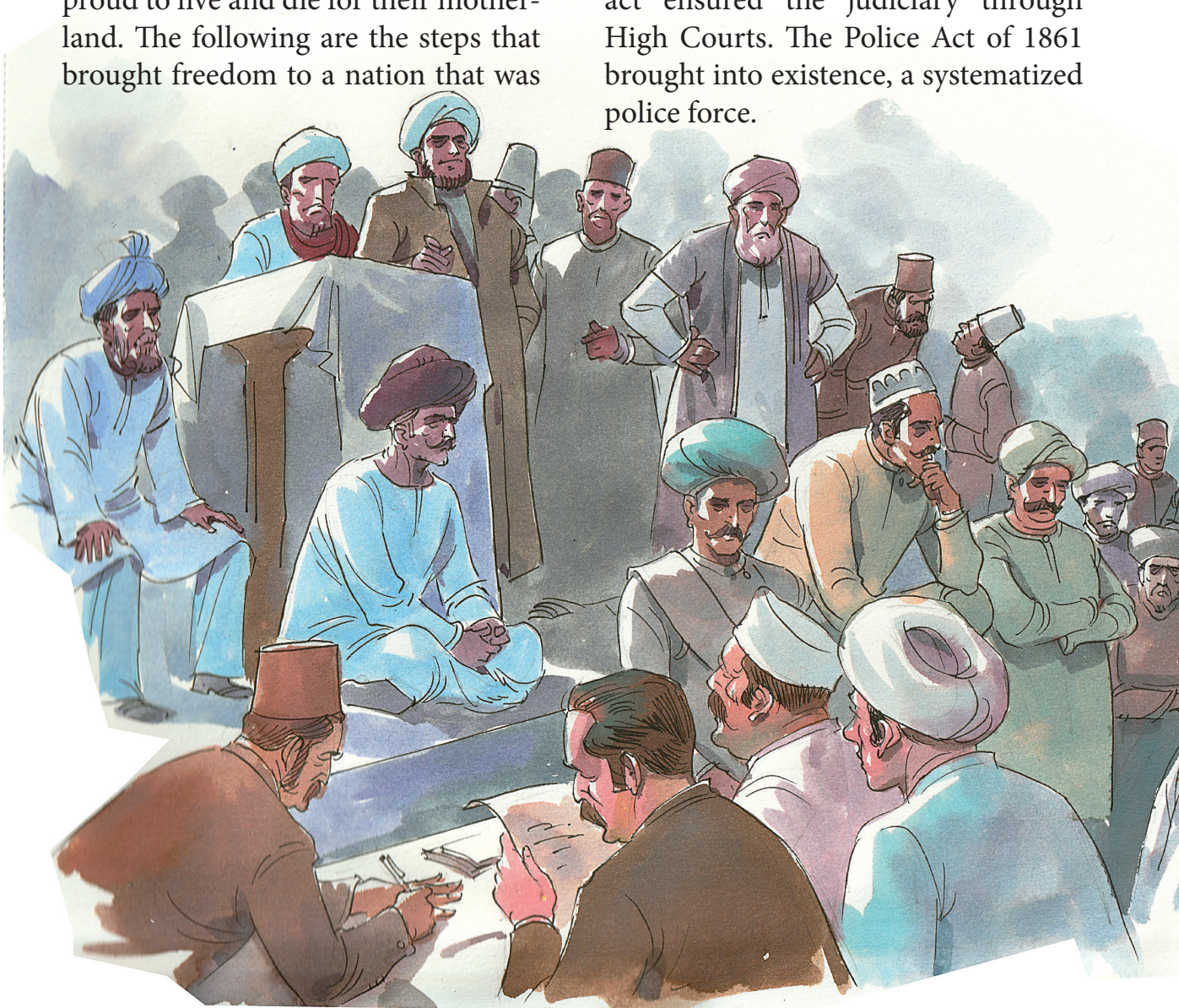
On that auspicious occasion of gaining freedom from the centuries long oppression, the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru spoke with a strong voice, "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom…" We cherish those words with great value and pride, to this day.

Path to Freedom:

Major milestones that helped India gain independence from British rule in 1947

India's freedom was earned through the dedication and sacrifices of a huge populace. The tolerance of the nation was at its zenith, while it was moving from struggles to struggles. They were proud to live and die for their motherland. The following are the steps that brought freedom to a nation that was enslaved for two centuries.

1861: Indian Councils act gets passed. This law was to ensure Indian representation in the Governor General's Council. The High Court act ensured the judiciary through High Courts. The Police Act of 1861 brought into existence, a systematized police force.



1862: The Indian Penal Code (IPC) was brought into action on January 1. Lord Elguin took over as the new Viceroy.

1865: Massive Droughts in Odisha.

1868: Punjab Tenancy act was passed. A new railway line was opened from Ambala to Delhi.

1872:The first-ever census was taken in British India. Lord Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General, was assassinated.

1874: Bihar droughts.

1876: The Royal Titles Act was passed by the British Parliament. Queen Victoria assumed the title, "The Queen of British India." Lord Lytton took over as the new Viceroy.

1877: The Delhi Durbar proclaimed the Queen of England as the Empress of India.

1878: The "Vernacular Press Act" was passed to control the publications in Indian languages.

1881: The Factory Act was passed, and the minimum age of the labourers was raised.



1883: The Ilbert Bill was passed, which guaranteed equality among the natives and foreigners, before the law.

1885:Allen Octavian Hume founded the Indian National Congress. The Bengal Tenancy Act and The Bengal Local Self Governance Act were passed.

1892: The Indian Councils Act was passed to control the Indian Governance system. 1893: The famous speech by Swami Vivekananda at Chicago, in the Conference of World Religions.

1896: The Bombay plague. The whole of India facing severe droughts.

1901: The North-Western Frontier Province was created. The Imperial Cadet Corps was founded.

1905: The first partition of Bengal. Lord Minto swore in as the Governor-General. Aga Khan III met Lord Minto to ensure the political rights of Indian Muslims. Morley was appointed Secretary of State for India.

1906: Aga Khan III founded The Muslim League in Dhaka. The Congress declared its stands on

Swaraj. Gandhi convened a conference in response to the Asiatic Ordinance passed in Transvaal, against Asian immigrants. The very first Satyagraha was conducted there.

1907: Madam Bhikaji Kama hoisted the new Indian Flag, in the Stuttgart conference of the Second International.

1908: The Newspapers Incitement Offence Act was passed. This enabled a Magistrate to shut down any news-



paper that wrote against the imperial interests. Khudiram Bose was hanged to death, for his attempt to murder Magistrate Kingsford. A few British women were killed in this act. The

Explosives Act came into action.

1909: The Minto-Morley reforms, officially known as the Indian Act of 1909 was presented. This gave separate electoral rights to Indian Muslims. It also included ensuring Indian representation in The Secretary of State's Council and Central-Provincial Councils.

1910: Gandhi founded the Tolstoy Farm in Johannesburg.

1911: The Imperial Capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. The Partition of Bengal was scrapped. The Waqf Bill was presented in the Imperial Assembly, by Jinnah.

1913:India's Government passed a resolution regarding the education policies.

1915: The Defence of India Act was passed to encounter the revolutionaries and the German threat during World War I. Gopalkrishna Gokhale passed away. Gandhi founded the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad.

1916: The demand for self-governance became stronger following the pact between Indian National Congress and The Muslim League. Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded The Home-Rule League in Pune. Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League in Madras.



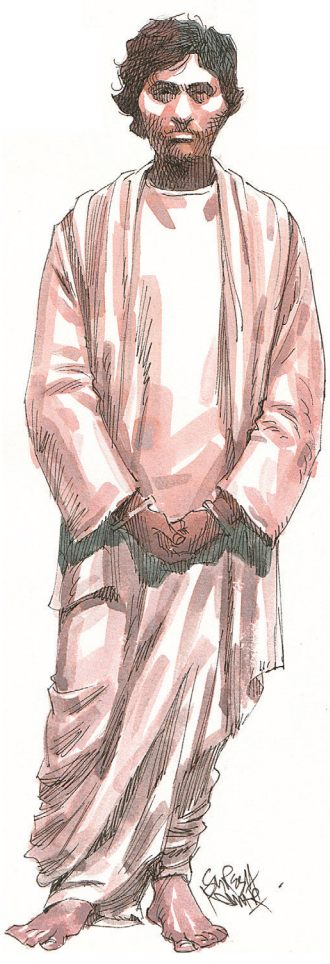
1917: Indian Citizens were selected to the King's Commission. Gandhi started the historic Champaran Satyagraha, in Bihar, for the indigo farmers in Champaran. Annie Besant swore in as the President of The INC.

1919: Jalian Wala Bagh massacre on April 19th. The Rowlatt Act was passed, which gave the Indian Government totalitarian powers to suppress anti-national activities. Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood in response to the Jalian Wala Bagh massacre. Montague - Chelmsford reforms were presented, which proposed the formation of regional governments in British Indian Provinces, with limited powers.

1920: Maulana Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, popularly known as The Ali Brothers, founded the Khilafat Movement. The Non-Cooperation Movement was also started alongside. Gandhiji was elected as the President of The Home-Rule League. Gandhi called for the Satyagraha resolution, in the Delhi Session of the Congress. The first team of Indian Khilafat representatives reached London.

1921: The Malabar Revolts. The Prince of Wales visited India.

1922: The 38th Session of INC was convened in Gaya. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started. Gandhi called for the movement to be stopped, as violence broke out in Chauri Chaura.



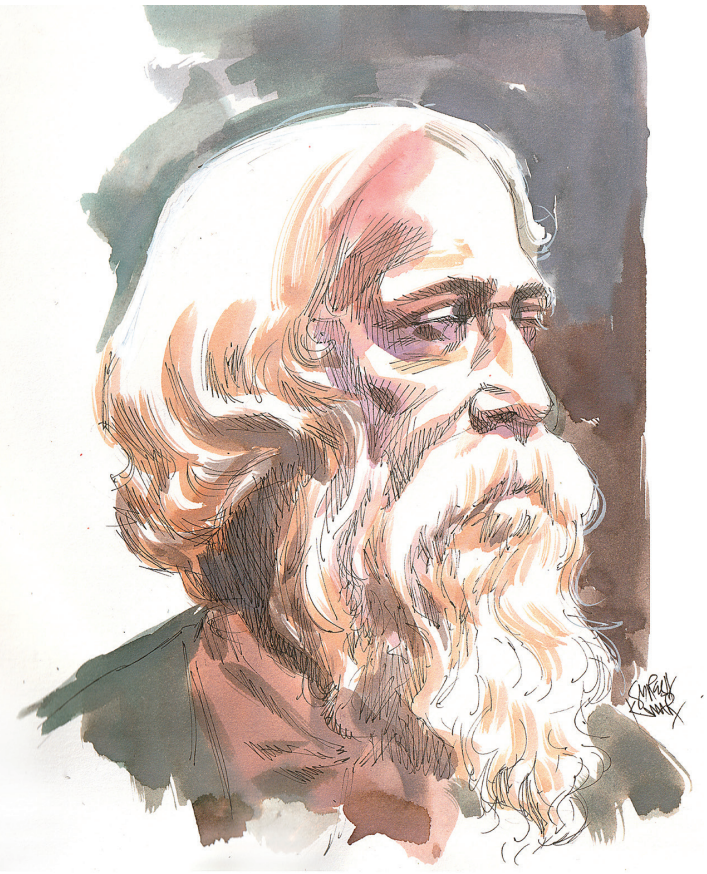
1923: The Swaraj Party, led by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das decided to contest in the Indian Council Elections. Women won their suffrage rights in the United Provinces and Rajkot.

1924: Gandhi headed over the Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress. The First All-India Communist Conference convened in Kanpur. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the Mayor of Calcutta.

1926: Lord Redding sent a letter to Nizam VII regarding the acceptance of the British Government's sovereignty. Kakori Conspiracy Case: Ashfaqullah, Rajendra Lahri, and Ram Prasad Bismil were booked for attempting to blast the Viceroy's train.

1927: The Simon Commission was authorized by the British Parliament, to study the political reforms in India. All the three accused in the Kakori Case were hanged to death. Nehru proposed the bill for complete independence in the Madras session of the Congress, which was passed.

1928: The Simon Commission reached India. Congress boycotted the Commission. Lala Lajpat Rai was



killed by the Police in a Lathi charge in Lahore, where he was leading the Anti - Simon Commission protests. Sardar Patel led the Satyagraha in Bardoli, refusing to pay the taxes. Bhagat Singh, Ajoy Khosh, and Jatindra Nath Sanyal founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (H. S. R. A.). The Nehru Report: A report that defined the Complete Independence that India demanded, was formulated at an all-party meeting convened by Motilal Nehru. Gandhi called for another nationwide Satyagraha campaign in the Calcutta Session of the INC if complete independence wasn't fulfilled in a year.

1929: Lord Irwin promises India, Sovereignty. All India Trade Union Congress split to give birth to the National Trade Union Congress. While Nehru along with the Communists stood with the AITUC, the moderates left the organization. Bhagat Singh and his allies in H.S.R.A. tried to kill Lord Irwin by bombing his train. Bhagat Singh and Bhatkeshwar Dutta were arrested for bombing the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Saarda Act, which prevented child marriage by raising the minimum age for marriage to 18 and 21 from 15 and 18 for girls and boys respectively, was passed. Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the National Flag in the Lahore session of the Congress. The Viceroy House was renamed Rashtrapati Bhavan. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as The Frontier Gandhi, founded the Khudai Kidmatgar.

1930: The Congress Working Committee, that convened at Sabarmati, asked Gandhi to call for the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Salt Laws & The Dandi March: As a part of the Dandi March, C. Rajagopalachari led a march starting from Trishinapilly to Vedaranyam. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested. Gandhi too was arrested, which spiked protests all over the nation, especially in Bombay and Calcutta. Simon Commission reports were submitted without any hints of Sovereignty. Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald rejected the committee's findings. The First Round Table Conference was convened in London. Congress leaders boycotted the meeting which was expected to change India's future. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru,

and Sukhdev were sentenced to death for the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Chittagong armoury was attacked under the leadership of Surya Sen.

1931: The Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed. The mass satyagraha movement was called off, as a result. The Karachi session of the Congress decided to send Gandhi, as the Congress's representative, to the Second Round Table Conference. Mahadev Desai, Miraben, and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya accompanied Gandhi to London.

1932: Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi were arrested in Bombay, and kept in prison in Yerwada Jail, without any trial. With just three days for the Delhi Session of the Congress to commence, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya was arrested. The Third Round Table Conference in London gave separate electorates to the minorities through The Communal Award. As a sign of protest, Gandhi started fasting in the Yerwada Jail. The Poona Pact modified the Communal Award. Sheikh Abdullah founded the Jammu Kashmir Conference.

1933: A White Paper was issued regarding the matters discussed in the Round Table Conference. Gandhi started publishing "Harijan" instead of Young India. He started a ten-month-long journey covering every province, to end untouchability. Kasturba Gandhi was arrested. She has been arrested a total of six times, in two years.



1934: The mass satyagraha movement was called off. Gandhi escaped from the assassination attempt in Pune. Earthquake in Bihar. A joint commission was called to modify the Indian Constitution.

1935: The New Government of India Act was passed. Golden Jubilee year of Indian National Congress.

1936: 52nd Congress Session at Lucknow elected Jawaharlal Nehru as the President. Lord Linlithgow succeeded Lord Willingdon, as the Viceroy. First elections were conducted in India.

1937: Provincial self-governance came into effect. Most provinces had Congress Governments formed. C. Rajagopalachari formed his ministry in Madras. Hindu women's heirship law was passed. Subhash Chandra

Bose was elected as the President, in the Haripura session.

1939: The Second World War commenced. Congress ministries submitted their resignation. Political instability in India. Subhash Chandra Bose left Congress to form the Forward Bloc.

1940: Jinnah proposed his two-nation theory in the Lahore sessions of the Muslim League and passed the resolution of forming Pakistan. Uddham Singh assassinated Michael O'Dwyer, for which he was hanged later. The Wardha session of the Congress Working Committee approved Gandhi's suggestions for Personal Civil Disobedience. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was selected as the President of the INC.

1942: Gandhiji met Sir Stafford Cripps at New Delhi, but he termed Cripps' suggestions as a "Post-dated cheque." Congress rejected the suggestions fully. It passed the Quit India resolution. Congress leaders were arrested following the August revolution. The forward bloc was banned. Subhash Chandra Bose met Hitler, in Berlin.

1943: Lord Wavell was appointed as the new Viceroy. Subhash Chandra Bose reached Tokyo to troop the Indian National Army. A regional government for independent India was formed in Singapore. Gandhi fasted for 21 days at Aga Khan palace, asking for urgent resolution of the discussions between the Viceroy and the Indian leaders. Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Supreme Commander of Southeast Asia. The Communist Party was banned in Hyderabad. Bengal famines caused millions of deaths.

1944: Kasturba Gandhi, who had been imprisoned in Aga Khan Palace, breathed her last. Gandhiji was released. Gandhi and Jinnah met at



Bombay, to discuss the remedies suggested by Rajagopalachari, for Constitutional uncertainties. The discussion stumbled upon the Pakistan

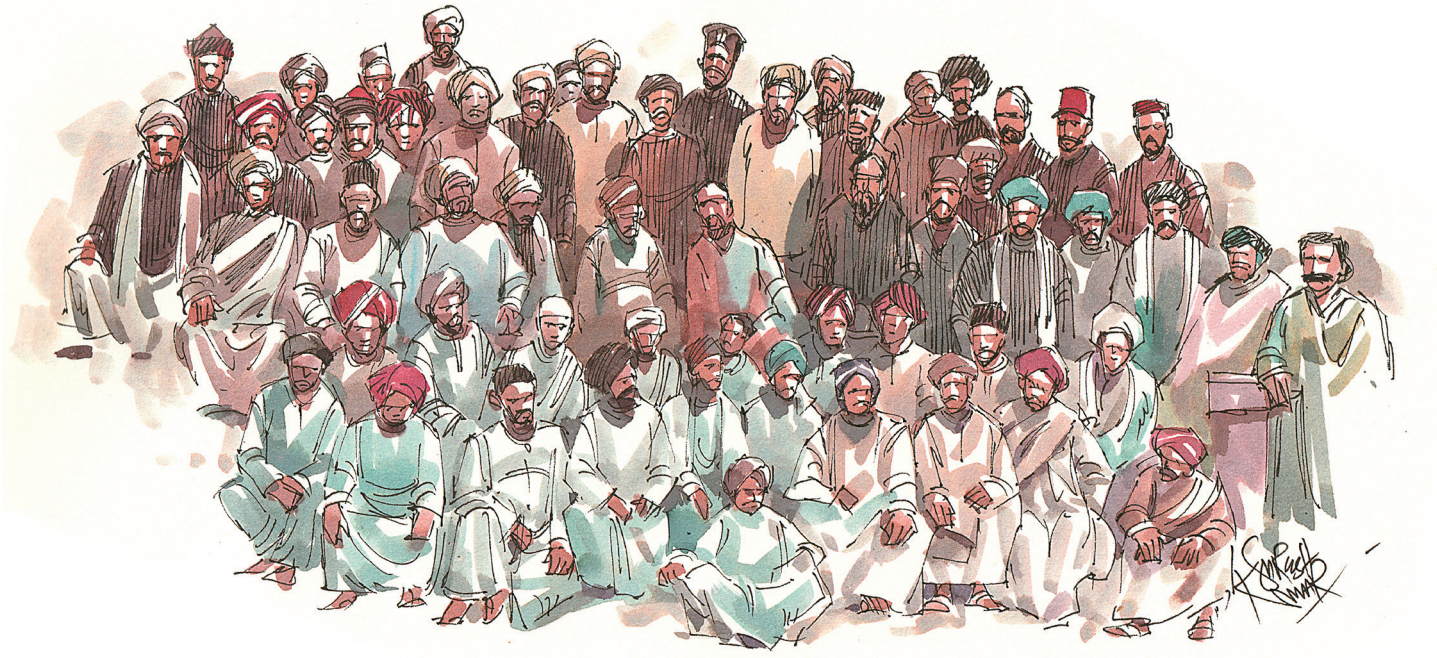
issue. Allied Forces fought Japanese troops at Kohima. Justice Party passed the resolution for a separate Dravida Nadu.

1945: Lord Wavell announces the decision of the British government, to prepare India for self-governance. He invites both Congress and the League to Shimla, for discussions, which ended up being futile. Subhash Chandra Bose mysteriously disappeared in a



plane crash at Formosa. The primary trials of the Indian National Army soldiers started.

1946: Royal Indian Navy, at Bombay, sees a revolt. The Cabinet Mission is declared. The British Cabinet declares a plan to form an interim government in India. Muslim League decides to be a part of this interim government. The Congress approves a long-term partnership under the 'May 16' plans but turns down the offer of being a part of the Interim government. The League withdraws the consent and decides to go forward with the 'Direct Action Plan. This results in large-scale communal riots at both Calcutta and Navakhali. Gandhiji travels through 49 villages across Eastern Bengal, to end the communal riots that broke out due to the Muslim representation in the Interim Government. The Interim



Government was formed. The League members swore in. The legislative assembly met for the first time. Madan Mohan Malviya breathed his last.

1947-1948: Lord Mountbatten assumes power as the Viceroy. Clement Attlee's historic announcement of handing over the power to Indians before June. The Independence of India Act was passed and announced that India and Pakistan would come to existence as two sovereign states. Sir Cyril Radcliffe Commission was formed, to decide the boundaries in Punjab and Bengal, and the Radcliffe line was passed officially in a month. Jinnah called for the formation of Pakistan. League starts its 'Direct Action.'

1947: Pakistan was born, after partitioning India, on the 14th of August. Patel tries to coerce the Princely States to join the Indian Union. India became a sovereign state on August 15. Nehru swore in as the first Prime Minister. India asks the U. N. to be involved in the Kashmir issue. Junagarh joins Pakistan, whereas Kashmir becomes a part of India. Pakistan did not recognize this move, which led to the decades-long Kashmir issue. Sarojini Naidu becomes the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, and Shanmukham Chetty presented the first budget for Independent India.

1948: Gandhiji was assassinated on January 30, at Birla House, Delhi, by Nathuram Godse. C. Rajagopalachari was sworn in as India's Governor-General. Mohammad Ali Jinnah passed away. Indian Army enters Hyderabad. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar presents the draft of the Constitution at the Constituent Assembly.

1949: India agrees with Pakistan on the Plebiscite line. India's new Constitution was signed and accepted.

1950: Indian Constitution comes into action. India becomes a Republic. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was sworn in as the first President of India.

Indian National Congress
A Century of Struggles

1885-1985

Indian National Congress is one of the oldest popular democratic parties in the world. The history of the Indian National Congress is a history of the freedom struggle too.

It was the Congress, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, that used Non-Cooperation, fasting and Civil Disobedience as the methods of protests, for the first time against an imperial power.

In its 75 years long history of Independence, Congress led the governments for most of the period. Thus, the history of the INC is in many ways linked to the history of modern India.

The INC, which was the central focus of the Freedom movement, led the movement with over 15 million active members and over 70 million freedom fighters.

After 1947, it became a very important political party in India.

The INC came to power six times, with clear majority and four times as alliances, among the 15 general elections conducted post - Independence. From Jawaharlal Nehru to Dr. Manmohan Singh, seven Congress Prime Ministers have steered the nation.

An Eventful Century.

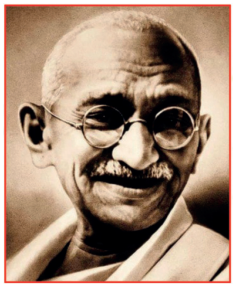
1885 December 28 - Founding Conference of the INC at Gokuldas Sanskrit College, Bombay. Presided by W. C. Bannerjee.

1886 December 28 - Second Congress at Calcutta. Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji.

1887 - Third Congress at Madras. Presided by Badruddin Tyabji.

1888 - Fourth Congress at Allahabad. Presided by George Yule.

1889 December 28th - Fifth Congress at Bombay. Presided by William







Wedderburn.

1890 December 26th - Sixth Congress at Calcutta - Presided by Pherozshah Mehta.

1891 December 28 - Seventh Conference at Nagpur. Presided by Panapakkam Anandacharlu

1892 - Eighth Conference at Allahabad. Presided by W. C. Bonnerjee.

1893 - Ninth Conference at Lahore. Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji.

1894 - Tenth Conference at Madras. Presided by Albert Webb.

1895 - Eleventh Conference at Pune. Presided by Surendranath Banerjee.

1896 - Twelfth Conference at Calcutta. Presided by Rahimtulla M. Sayni. Vande Matram was sung for the first time.

1897 December 27 - Thirteenth Conference at Amravati, Bihar. Presided by the only Malayali President of AICC, C. Sankaran Nair.

1898 - Fourteenth Conference at Madras. Presided by Anandamohan Basu.

1899 - Fifteenth Conference at Lucknow. Presided by Ramesh Chandra Dutt.

1900 - 16th Conference at Lahore. Presided by Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.

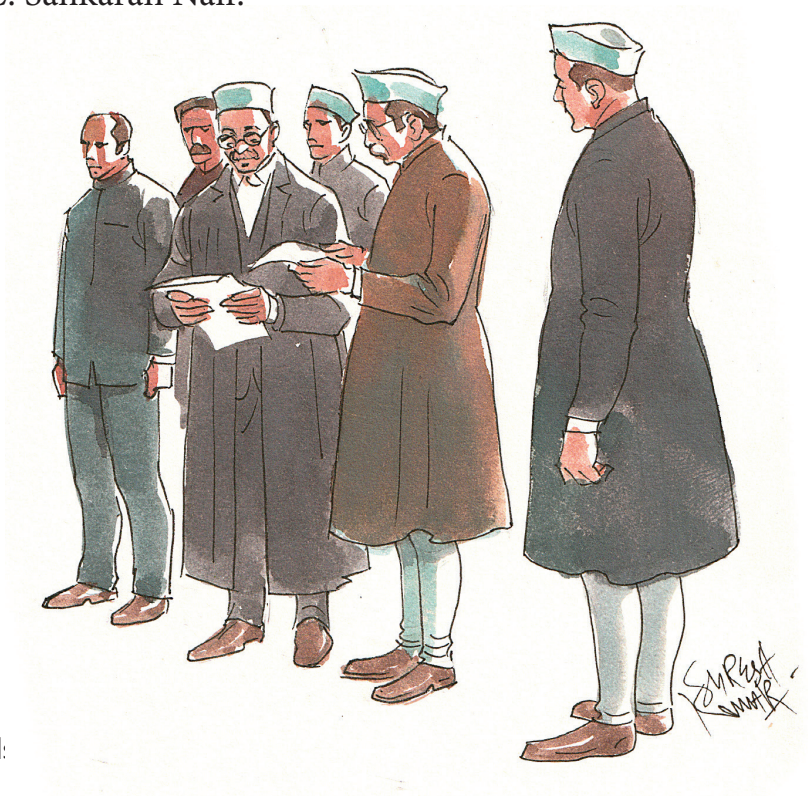
1901 - 17th Conference at Calcutta. Presided by Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. The first time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Congress platform.

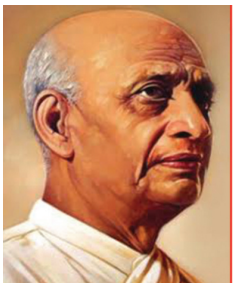
1902 - 18th Conference at Ahmedabad. Presided by Surendranath Banerjee.

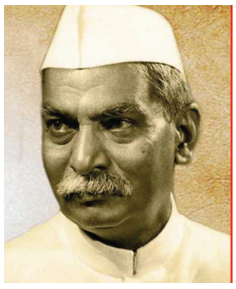
1903 - 19th Conference at Madras. Presided by Lalmohan Ghosh.

1904 - 20th Conference at Bombay. Presided by Henry John Stedman Cotton.

1905 - 21st Conference at Banaras. Presided by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.



Opposed the partition of Bengal.

1906 - 22nd Conference at Calcutta. Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji. The Muslim League was founded. The League condemned the Congress' policy of opposing the partition of Bengal.

1907 - 23rd Conference at Surat. Presided by Rashbehari Ghosh. The Moderates and Extremists differ in their opinions. The party splits.

1908 - 24th Conference at Madras under the leadership of the Moderates. Presided by Rashbehari Ghosh.

1909 - 25th Conference at Lahore. Presided by Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya.

1910 - 26th Conference at Allahabad. Presided by William Wedderburn.

1911 - 27th Conference at Calcutta. Presided by Bishan Narayan Dar. The Partition of Bengal was scrapped.

1912 - 28th Conference at Bankipore. Presided by Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar.

1913 - 29th Conference at Karachi. Presided by Nawab Syed Muhammad Bahadur.

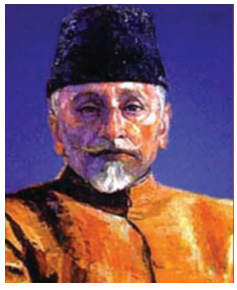
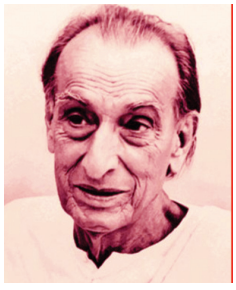
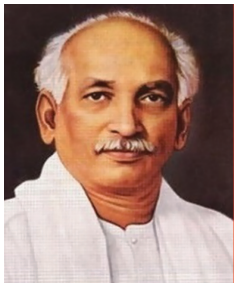
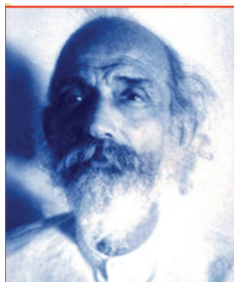
1914 - 30th Conference at Madras. Presided by Bhupendra Nath Bose. The First World War commenced.

1915 - 31st Conference at Bombay. Presided by Satyendra Prasanno Sinha. Annie Besant founded the Theosophical Society.

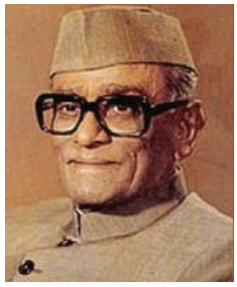
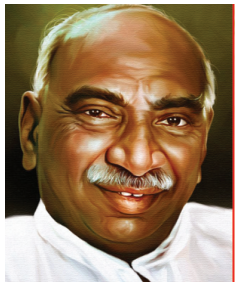
1916 - 32nd Conference at Lucknow. Presided by Ambica Charan Mazumdar. The Congress and the League decided to work hand in hand. The Home-Rule League was founded. Gokhale and Pherozshah Mehta passed away.

1917 - 33rd Conference presided by Annie Besant at Calcutta.

1918 - Special Congress Session at Bombay. 34th Conference presided by Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya at Delhi.




The First World War ended.

1919 - 35th Conference at Amritsar. Presided by Motilal Nehru. Jalian Wala Bagh massacre (April 19) and Khilafat movement.

1920 - 36th Conference at Nagpur. Presided by C. Vijayaraghavachariar.

1921 - 37th Conference at Ahmedabad. Presided by Hakim Ajmal Khan. The Purna Swaraj bill proposed by Maulana Hasrat Mohani fails.

1922 - Gaya Session under the Presidency of C.R.Das. Chauri Chaura incident happens. Gandhiji arrested. The Swaraj Party was founded.

1923 - 38th Conference at Kakinada. Presided by Maulana Mohammad Ali.

1924 - 39th Congress at Belgaum. Presided by Mahatma Gandhi.

1925 - 40th Congress at Kanpur. Presided by Sarojini Naidu. C. R. Das passed away (June 19.)

1926 - 41st Congress at Gauhati. Presided by S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

1927 - 42nd Congress at Madras. Presided by Dr. M. A. Ansari. Nehru's bill on Complete Independence passed without voting.

1928 - Simon Commission arrives on the 3rd of February. Nehru and Bose jointly founded the Indian Independence League. 43rd Congress at Calcutta, presided by Motilal Nehru.

1929 - Meerut Conspiracy Case. 44th Congress at Lahore, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. Complete Independence bill passed unequivocally.

1930 - January 26 was celebrated as Independence Day. Mahatma Gandhi starts the Dandi March. First Round Table Conference at London, on November 12.

1931 - Motilal Nehru passed away on February 6. Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5th. 45th Congress at Karachi under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Fundamental Rights Bill gets passed. Bhagat Singh martyred. Second Round Table Conference at London. Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and the Civil Disobedience Movement begins.

1932 - Third Round Table Conference. 46th Congress at Delhi. Madan Mohan Malviya, who was the proposed president, gets arrested and hence, Seth Rahchhodlal Amritlal presides over the session.

1933 - 47th Congress at Calcutta. Madan Mohan Malviya, the president

to-be, gets arrested again and Smt. Nellie Sengupta presided over the session. Mahatma Gandhi restarts Civil Disobedience.

1934 - Congress-Socialist Party founded at Patna on May 17. 48th Congress at Bombay in the month of October, under the leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

1935 - India Act of 1935 is signed.

1936 - 49th Congress at Lucknow, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. All India Kisan Sabha is formed. 50th Congress convened at Faizpur under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.

1937 - General Elections in the provinces in February. Congress ministries formed in eight provinces.

1938 - 51st Congress at Haripura. Presided over by Subhash Chandra Bose. Resolution passed against Congress organising political struggles in Princely States. The National Planning Committee was formed. A medical commission was sent to China under the leadership of Dr Dwarkanath Kotnis.

1939 - Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who had Mahatma Gandhi's support, in the elections held at Tripura in March. Voices of discord in the party, leading to Bose quitting his post and founding the Forward Bloc. Dr Rajendra Prasad replaces Bose as the Acting President. The Second World War starts on 2 September. Following the Viceroy's declaration, the Provincial governments resigned.

1940 - 53rd Congress under the presidency of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at Ramgarh starts satyagraha. R.S.P. was founded. League started its claim for Pakistan.

1941 - Bose left India on January 26. Hitler attacks the USSR. Communists calls for popular war. Japan joins the war on December 7.

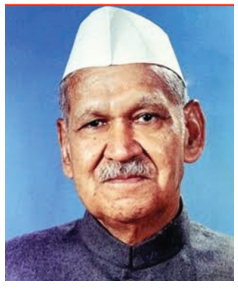
1942 - Cripps mission arrived on March 23. The I.N.A was formed. Bombay AICC passed the Quit India resolution. Leaders were arrested. (October 8)

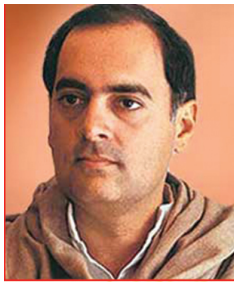
1943 - Netaji announces the Azad Hind Government on October 21.

1944 - Kasturba Gandhi passed away, and Gandhiji released from prison.

1945 - The World War ends. Clement Attlee becomes British Prime Minister. Cabinet Mission arrives on March 24. Simla conversations.

1946 - February - Bombay Naval revolts. Nehru becomes The Con-








gress President. On September 2, an interim government under Jawaharlal Nehru was formed. 54th Congress session at Meerut. Presided over by Acharya J. D. Kripalani. The Constituent Assembly starts its proceedings on December 9th. Fierce communal clashes happened across the nation on the grounds of the partition.

1947 - March- Asian Nations Conference in March. February 27- Clement Attlee announced that the British would be leaving India. Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as the Viceroy. The AICC convened on June 14 and 15 to agree upon the decision to divide India. August 15 - India becomes independent. November 15 - Kripalani resigns as the AICC President. Dr. Rajendra Prasad replaces him.

1948 - Gandhiji assassinated on January 30. - The Socialists quit the Congress to form the Indian Socialist Party (I.S.P.). June 20 - C. Rajagopalachari replaces Mountbatten as the Governor General. October 26 - Pattabhi Sitaramayya becomes Congress President. 55th Congress Session at Jaipur. .

1949 - J.B. Kripalani forms the Democratic Front within the Congress party.

1950 - January 26- India becomes a Republic, adopting the newly codified Constitution of India. Dr Rajendra Prasad becomes the President of India. Purushottam Das Tandon defeats J. B. Kripalani, ascends as the Congress President. 56th Congress session at Nasik. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel passed away on December 15.

1951 - August - Bangalore A.I.C.C. Nehru replaced Tandon as the party President. 57th Congress session convenes at New Delhi under his presidency.

1952 - First General Elections. Congress wins the majority. Jawaharlal Nehru regains his leadership. Dr Rajendra Prasad becomes the President. 58th Congress in December elected Nehru as the president.

1953 - January 14- 58th Congress session at Hyderabad, under Nehru. Resolution passed to form the state of Andhra Pradesh. July 7- The AICC re-evaluated the Five year plans.

1954 - January- 59th Congress Session convened at West Bengal, under Nehru.

1955 - 60th Congress Session at

Avadi, under the leadership of U. N. Dhebar. Congress declares its aim to form a socialist society.

1956 - 61st Congress convenes at Amritsar, under Dhebar. Socialist aims were reiterated. Linguistic states formation got started.

1957 – 62nd Congress at Indore under Dhebar. Dr Rajendra Prasad becomes the President again.

1958 - 63rd Congress session at Gauhati. Presided over by Dhebar.

1959 - 64th session at Nagpur under Indira Gandhi's presidency. Resolutions regarding Democratic Socialism, cooperative farming etc were passed. The Swatantra Party was formed.

1960 - 65th session at Bangalore. Presided over by Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.

1961 - January- 66th session at Bhavnagar, Gujarat. Sanjeeva Reddy presided over the session. National Integration was the main topic of discussion. Goa becomes independent.

1962 - January - 67th Session at Patna. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy presided over the session. The Election manifesto got approved. Third general election brings Congress back to power. China invades India in October.

1963 - August - Kamaraj plans on AICC Democracy gets passed. K. Kamaraj becomes Congress President.

1964 - January - 68th Session at Bhubaneswar. Kamaraj presides over the session. Resolution on taking Socialist economy into trust got passed. Nehru passed away on May 27. Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes the Prime Minister on June 9. Gundur AICC on November 7.

1965 - January- 69th session at Durgapur. Kamaraj presides over. India-Pak war begins on September 25.

1966 - January - Shastri dies at Tashkent. Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister. 70th Session at Jaipur, under Kamaraj.

1967 - February- Fourth General Election. Congress wins with a slight majority. Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister. Golaknath Case verdict. Dr Zakir Hossain becomes President. Kranti dal formed. June- The Privy Purse stopped.

1968 - 71st session at Hyderabad, on January 7th. Nijalingappa presides over the session. August - Bill for bringing Social control over banks proposed in the Parliament.

1969 - April - 72nd session at Faridabad. Nijalingappa presides over. May 3 - Dr. Zakir Hussain passed away. July 10-13 - Bangalore AICC. Differing opinions. V.V. Giri defeats Sanjeeva Reddy to become the President. July 19 - Bank Nationalisation Ordinance. Indira Group AICC on November 22 & 23 at Delhi. In the month of December, Indira Group convened the 73rd Session in Bombay, whereas Nijalingappa group convened it in Ahmedabad. Jagjivan Ram was selected as the President of the Indira Group.

1970 - February - Supreme Court scraps the nationalisation of banks. May- Privy Purse bill passed by Lok Sabha, and rejected by Rajya Sabha. General election declared, and Indira

Congress wins with a huge majority.

1971 - January - Bangladesh war, Simla Pact.

1972 - December - 74th Congress under Sankar Dayal Sharma at Kolkata. Rajaji passes away.

1973 - May - Minister for Iron and Steel Mines, Moham Kumaramangalam dies in a plane crash.

1974 - Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed becomes President. B.D. Jetty becomes Vice President. Devkanth Barua becomes Congress President. Sucheta Kripalani passed away.

1975 January 2 - L.N. Mishra dies in a bomb blast. April 17- Dr Radhakrishnan passed away. June 12 - Allahabad High Court nullifies Indira Gandhi's elections. D.P. Dhar passed away. June 26 - Internal Emergency declared. October 2 - K. Kamaraj passed away. November 7 - Supreme Court rules over the High Court verdict on Indira Gandhi's elections. December 29- 75th Congress at Chandigarh. D.K. Barua becomes the Congress President.

1976 - February 12 – Kerala PCC's "Veekshanam" Newspaper was inaugurated by Indira Gandhi. November 2 - Constitution was amended to add Socialist and Secularism to the Constitution.

1977 March 22 - Indira Gandhi resigns after losing the elections. Y. B. Chavan becomes Congress's Parliamentary Party Leader. March 24 - Morarji Desai becomes Prime Minister. March 25 - K. Karunakaran becomes the Chief Minister of Kerala.

March 26 - Sanjeeva Reddy becomes Loksabha Speaker. April 13- D. K. Barua resigns as Congress President. April 14 - Swaran Singh becomes Congress President. Karunakaran resigns and A. K. Antony becomes Chief Minister of Kerala. May 6 - K. Brahmananda Reddy becomes Congress President. July 21 - Sanjeeva Reddy becomes President unequivocally. October 3 - Indira Gandhi arrested. October 4 - Indira Gandhi was released by the court.

1978 - January 2 - Congress Party splits into two: Congress (Reddy) & Congress (I). January 17 - Congress (R.) gets "Cow and calf" as its election symbol. February 2- Congress (I) is recognised as a national party, and is alloted the "hand" symbol. February 15 - H. R. Gokhale passed away. February 26 - Congress (I) gets a majority in Karnataka. February 27 - Congress (I) gets a majority in Andhra Pradesh. Brahmananda Reddy resigns as Congress President, to be replaced by Charan Singh. April 12 - Congress (I) becomes the main party of opposition in the Parliament. G. M. Stephen becomes the Leader of Opposition. May 30 - Charan Singh resigns from Union Ministry. July 18 - Sharad Pawar resigns from Congress, to join hands with the Janata Party to become the Maharashtra C. M. October 26 - A.K. Antony resigns as Kerala Chief Minister, and gets replaced by P. K. Vasudevan Nair. November - Indira Gandhi wins in Chikmagalur by-elections. December 19 - Loksabha rejects Indira

Gandhi and imprisons her. December 26 - Indira Gandhi released.

1979 - July 28 - Morarji Desai resigns as the Prime Minister, and Charan Singh replaces him. August - Loksabha dismissed. October 8 - Jayaprakash Narayan passes away.

1980 - January - General Election. January 14- Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister again. April 14 - Attempts to stab Indira Gandhi in the Parliament premises. April 15 - Six main banks were nationalised. May 8- Y.B. Chavan joins Congress (I). May 28-31 - Congress (I) gains power in eight states. June 23 - Sanjay Gandhi dies in a aeroplane accident. July 23 - Congress (I) gets 'hand' and Congress (U) gets 'Charka' as election symbols. July 24 - Devraj Arash resigns and Sharad Pawar replaces him as Congress (U) President.

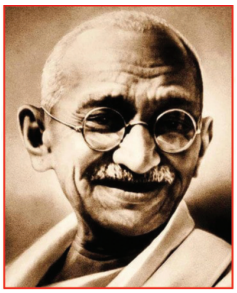
1981 - March 29 - V.C. Shukla gets removed from the Union Ministry. Major changes in the ministry. December 23 - K. Karunakaran elected as Kerala's Chief Minister. November - Vinoba Bhave passed away. December 23 - Both Congress parties reunite in the presence of Indira Gandhi.

1983 - February 27 - Hitheshar Saikya leads the Congress ministry in Assam. August 8 - The B.J.P. and Lok Dal join hands to form the National Democratic Alliance. September 4 - Janata Party, Congress (I), D.S.P., and Rashtriya Congress joined hands to form the United Front. December 27-30 - AICC Sessions at Kolkata. 1984 January 1 - Indira Gandhi in Kerala. June 5 - Operation Blue Star in Punjab. June 20 - Indira Gandhi laid the foundation for South Zone Air Command in Thiruvananthapuram. October 31- Indira Gandhi's assassination. Rajiv Gandhi assumes power as the new Prime Minister. November 13 - Lok Sabha elections declared. December 24-27 - Loksabha elections. December 31 - Rajiv Gandhi ministry assumes power.

1985 January 30 - The Loksabha passes Anti Defection law. March 2 - Congress wins 5 out of 11 states where elections were held. May 6 - Congress's Centennial celebrations begin at New Delhi. June 23 - Kerala's Centennial celebrations get inaugurated in Kozhikode. December 28-31 - Centennial celebrations end at Bombay.

Our Inspiration

Mahatma Gandhi



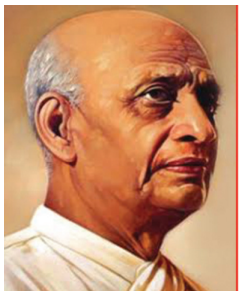
"In the history of India, there have been occasions when a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, has soon covered the whole sky," so wrote Mahatma Gandhi in 1921. He himself poured life - giving water on a land thirsting for freedom.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru



India's first and longest serving Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was a man of vision. Having participated in the long struggle for freedom from the British, Nehru, fondly called Pandit Nehru, was a firm believer in nation building, as he understood that the young Indian nation had a tryst with destiny.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



One of the chief architects and guardians of India's freedom and his contribution towards consolidating the freedom of the country remains unrivalled.

Dr. B.R Ambedkar



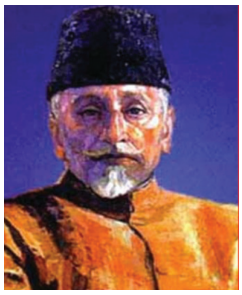
Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was a scholar, a social reformer and a leader who dedicated his life to eradicating social inequality in India. He established an India of equals, a country which provided greater opportunities for people who were historically disadvantaged.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose



"The struggle for India's independence was a long struggle; it was sustained by the sacrifices of millions of Indians. Among those who sacrificed their all in this struggle, the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose takes a high place. He will always retain a place of affection and honour in every Indian heart. Netaji's entry into political life gave a new turn to India's struggle" - Indira Gandhi.

Maulana Azad



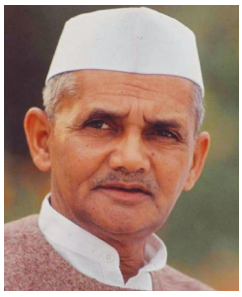
"We have had great men and we will have great men, but I do submit that the peculiar and special type of greatness which Maulana Azad represented is not likely to be reproduced in India or anywhere else." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Babu Jagjivan Ram



Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as babuji was a national leader, a freedom fighter, a crusader of social justice, a champion of depressed classes, an outstanding parliamentarian, a true democrat, a distinguished union minister, an able administrator and an exceptionally gifted orator.

Lal Bahadur Shastri



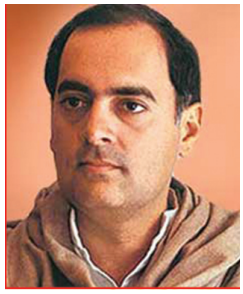
Shastriji was a man of quiet greatness, who lived for India and for peace, and who died for India and for peace. He was identified with the Indian people. He was imbued with the spirit of service, and he always thought of the welfare of the people. He led our country at a time of severe trial, and helped India demonstrate both unity and determination.

Indira Gandhi



Indira Gandhi saw herself as a latter day joan of arc—such was her ardour and faith in herself as a patriot. Like the "the maid of orléans", she too died as a martyr for the unity of her country. She had said before her tragic death: "every drop of my blood will contribute to the growth of this nation and make it strong and dynamic."

Rajiv Gandhi



At 41, Rajiv Gandhi was the youngest Prime Minister of India and perhaps one of the youngest elected heads of Government in the world. His mother, Indira Gandhi, was eight years older when she first became Prime Minister in 1966. His illustrious grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, was 58 when he started his 17 year long innings as India's first Prime Minister.

Dr. Manmohan Singh

Dr Manmohan Singh, India's 14th Prime Minister, presided over a decade of phenomenal growth and development. Under Dr Singh's



stewardship, India witnessed the highest growth rate in its history, averaging at 7.7% to become a nearly two trillion-dollar economy. India was catapulted from tenth position when Dr Singh took over into the world's third largest economy by 2014, raising the living standard of millions.

Sonia Gandhi



President of The Indian National Congress

Smt. Sonia Gandhi is the longest serving President of the party, having been elected since 1998. She was also the Chairperson of the Coordinating Committee of the ruling coalition, the United Progressive Alliance.

Smt. Sonia was born on December 9, 1946. After her early education, she attended a foreign language school where she studied English, French and Russian. She met Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Cambridge where she was doing an English language course. They were married in New Delhi in 1968. She has a son, Shri Rahul Gandhi, a daughter, Smt. Priyanka Vadra, and two grandchildren.

After the assassination of her husband in May 1991, she set up the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, a non-governmental organisation, and its associated think-tank, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies. As Chairperson of these, she kept herself occupied in their activities which commemorate her husband's legacy.

Smt. Sonia Gandhi took the primary membership of the party in 1997. Shortly before the Lok Sabha elections in 1998, in response to widespread demands from Congress party rank and file, she entered public life. She campaigned vigorously on behalf of the party and became the President of the Indian National Congress Party in April 1998.

Smt. Sonia was first elected as a Member of Parliament from the Amethi parliamentary constituency in 1999, following which she became Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. In the 2004 General Elections, she led the electoral campaign of her party which secured the largest number of seats. This enabled the Congress Party to form a coalition government (UPA). In this election, she was elected as a Member of Parliament from Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh. The Congress Party unanimously elected her as its leader in Parliament, and she was therefore expected to be sworn in as Prime Minister. However, she declined to accept the position and nominated Dr. Manmohan Singh to lead the coalition government. Apart from being the Chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance, she was the leader of the Congress Party in

Parliament.

She was also the Chairperson of the National Advisory Council (NAC) till May 2006, a forum that made periodic recommendations to the government in areas of socio-economic importance. Among the initiatives that have resulted in official action were NAC's recommendations relating to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Right to Information Act, the National Rural Health Mission, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission and the National Rehabilitation Policy. She resigned from the Chairpersonship of the NAC, and also her Lok Sabha seat, after a controversy broke out over office of profit, only to be re-elected with an even greater margin.

Smt.Sonia has authored two books on her husband, Rajiv and Rajiv's World, and has edited two volumes of letters exchanged between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi between 1922 and 1964 titled "Freedom's Daughter" and "Two Alone, Two Together."

Rahul Gandhi



Throughout his life, Rahul Gandhi has always been the strongest proponent of politics of purpose. Over the years, he has lent his voice to a number of issues but has always remained focused on propagating non-violence, equality and justice. He has imbibed these virtues through a lifelong tryst with Indian politics and history and has developed a keen understanding of the Indian social fabric. Having experienced the pain of losing both his father and grandmother to acts of violence and hatred, Rahul Gandhi has always been a champion of Gandhian philosophies of ahimsa and truth.

Born on 19 June 1970, Rahul Gandhi spent his early childhood between Delhi, the political center of India, and Dehradun, a town nestled in the valley between the Himalayas and Shivaliks. He began his undergraduate career at Delhi's St. Stephen's College before moving to Harvard University in the USA. In his second year, Rahul transferred to Rollins College in Florida due to security threats following his father's, the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's, assassination. Rahul Gandhi graduated with a Bachelor's degree in 1994. The year after, he obtained his M. Phil from Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rahul began his professional career with the Monitor Group, a management consulting firm based out of London - he was adamant on creating a professional career before joining politics. He soon returned to India and set up his own technology consultancy in Mumbai, where he led his team as the Director. The influence of his work in the management and technology sector is apparent in his political leanings. Rahul has always

been a strong proponent of harnessing the scale and dexterity that technology can lend while amplifying the power of India's greatest asset — her citizens.

The call to serve our nation and to be an instrumental part of her growth came to Rahul Gandhi in 2004. He chose to stand from his father's constituency and continue the legacy of serving the people of Amethi in Uttar Pradesh.

Rahul won his first election with an overwhelming margin of 2,90,853 votes — a testament to the faith placed by the people of his constituency in him. From the beginning, it was apparent that Rahul believed that our nation's future lies with her people. Through the ebbs and flows of a decade-long political career, Rahul has held true to the very principles that won him the hearts of the people in his very first election.

In 2013, Rahul Gandhi was elected as the Vice-President of the Congress Party. Within the Congress party, Rahul Gandhi played the key role of channeling the party along the lines of Congress' core principles. He tirelessly worked to democratise the student wing and youth wing of the Congress party and ensured a breath of fresh air entered the grand old party by encouraging young leaders to take up leadership positions. His pivotal role in shaping the party along Congress' core values over his political career earned him the post of President of the Congress Party in 2017. Under Rahul Gandhi's guidance, the Congress Party has once again emerged as the voice of the nation. While he was President of the Opposition party, Rahul Gandhi played a key role in raising the demands of various stakeholders of the country. He championed the rights of the poor & the marginalised. He led the battle against the ruling government on poorly implemented policies such as Demonetisation, Aadhar, GST and more.

The vision of Rahul Gandhi and his strategy to fight the democratic battle with love and unity is what makes the Congress Party the true representative of a united India. Going forward, he aims to put these principles into action by creating systems that provide India's citizens with the tools and opportunities they need to reach their full potential. In his current role as a Member of Parliament in the 17th Lok Sabha, he represents the constituency of Wayanad in Kerala. After leaving his position as President of the Congress party, he has put all his focus & energy in representing the people of Wayanad & taking on the government on a number of issues, like the undemocratic abrogation of Article 370 & the violation of human rights by the government in Kashmir. He remains steadfast in his quest for truth, peace & harmony for the people of India.

Office Bearers

PRESIDENT

Smt. Sonia Gandhi, MP

GENERAL SECRETARIES

Shri Ajay Maken, Ex-MP
I/C RAJASTHAN

Shri Jitendra Singh, Ex-MP
I/C ASSAM

Shri K. C. Venugopal, MP
I/C ORGANISATION

Shri Mukul Wasnik, Ex-MP
I/C MADHYA PRADESH

Shri Oommen Chandy
I/C ANDHRA PRADESH

Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra
I/C UTTAR PRADESH

Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala
I/C KARNATAKA, COMMUNICATION

Shri Tariq Anwar
I/C KERALA & LAKSHADWEEP

TREASURER

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Ex-MP
(I/C ADMINISTRATION)

Frontline Organisations

● Congress Seva Dal ● Indian Youth Congress ● All India Mahila Congress ● INTUC ● NSUI ● Jawahar Bal Manch

ALL INDIA MAHILA CONGRESS

Acting President - Ms Tetta D'Souza

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

Chief Organiser - Lalji Desai

Indian Youth Congress

President - Srinivas BV

INTUC

President - Dr G Sanjeeva Reddy

Jawahar Bal Manch

Chairman - Dr GV Hari

NSUII

President - Neeraj Kundan