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Review Article

EXTRACTING VALUES FROM MOVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA FOR ACHIEVING OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The Indian struggle for independence was a prolonged battle that began with the arrival of the British in the 1600s and concluded with freedom in 1947. The focus is on how Indians, despite severe exploitation and humiliation, adopted positive thinking, perseverance, dedication, unity, hard work, confidence, and honesty to challenge colonial rule-while deliberately setting aside self-respect and sacrifice as motivations. It was not pride or martyrdom that won independence, but persistent values and disciplined national effort. Through non-violent resistance, mass movements, and unwavering belief in a better future, the people of India united under a common goal. In the modern context, these same values are critical to achieving the objectives of Outcome-Based Education (OBE), which aims to produce graduates who are not only knowledgeable but also competent, ethical, and socially responsible. By applying the spirit of perseverance and hard work seen in the freedom struggle, learners can stay committed to their academic goals. Unity and collaboration, which united people of different regions during the movement, mirror the teamwork and cooperative learning central to OBE. Confidence and honesty, demonstrated by leaders like Gandhi and Nehru, align with the ethical standards and self-assurance needed in real-world application of knowledge. Thus, the legacy of the independence movement provides a value-based framework that enhances the effectiveness of OBE. By embedding these values into the educational process, institutions can shape learners into capable individuals ready to contribute meaningfully to society and the nation, just as our freedom fighters once did. This abstract presents an overview of how these core values helping to the learners for achieving outcome based education.

Keywords: positive thinking, perseverance, dedication, unity, hard work, confidence -will power, honesty.

1. INTRODUCTION

When Did the British Enter India?

The British first came to India in 1600 through the British East India Company, which was granted a royal charter by Queen Elizabeth I to trade with the East. Their initial presence was purely commercial, focusing on trading spices, textiles, and other goods [1]. However, over time, the Company gained military and political power:

- In 1757, after the Battle of Plassey, the British East India Company took control over Bengal, marking the beginning of British political dominance in India.

- By the mid-1800s, most of India was under British control-either directly or through princely states under British supervision.
- In 1858, after the failure of the First War of Independence (Revolt of 1857), the British Crown formally took over governance from the East India Company, beginning the British Raj (1858–1947).

Reasons Behind the Indian Independence Movement

The Indian Independence Movement began as a response to political, economic, social, and cultural exploitation by the British. Here are the key reasons:

1.1. Political Exploitation

- Indians had no real political power under British rule.

- British imposed laws without Indian consent, and key administrative positions were reserved for the British.
- The Rowlatt Act (1919) and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) deeply angered Indians and sparked mass protests.

1.2. Economic Drain

- British policies ruined Indian industries like textiles, forcing India to import British goods.
- Heavy taxation on farmers led to widespread poverty and famines.
- India's wealth was drained to benefit Britain-famously called the "Drain of Wealth" by Dadabhai Naoroji.

1.3. Social and Racial Discrimination

- Indians faced racial insults, segregation, and unequal treatment.
- Britishers saw Indians as inferior, and this humiliation led to rising anger among educated Indians.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883) revealed how even legal equality was denied.

1.4. Rise of Nationalism

- Western education and reform movements spread ideas of freedom, democracy, and rights.
- Formation of political bodies like the Indian National Congress (1885) gave a platform to raise Indian voices.
- Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Subhas Chandra Bose inspired millions with their vision of a free India [2].

1.5. World Wars and Global Influence

- Indian soldiers fought for the British in World Wars I and II, but were still denied independence.
- After the wars, global opinion began to shift in favour of decolonization.
- Other Asian and African countries also began gaining independence, motivating Indians.

The British entered India for trade in the 1600s but eventually established political control. The Indian Independence Movement arose as a response to **economic exploitation, political injustice, racial discrimination, and national awakening**. It was not just a political battle but a united and value-based struggle to reclaim India's dignity, freedom, and future [3].

2. EXTRACTING VALUES FROM MOVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA

The journey of India's independence from colonial rule between 1857 and 1947 was not defined by weapons or war, but by values that empowered a nation to rise. The movement was carried forward by leaders and citizens who demonstrated exceptional qualities in the face of oppression. This report explores the role of **positive thinking, perseverance, dedication, unity, hard work, confidence, and honesty** in the freedom

struggle. While self-respect and sacrifice are often emphasized, this report intentionally sets them aside to focus on the more practical and consistent values that fuelled the sustained fight for freedom.

The leaders and participants in the movement displayed moral strength, strategic action, and collective willpower. By embracing these values, they built a nation ready for self-governance and laid the foundation for a democratic society.

2.1. Positive Thinking: Belief in a Free Future

When India was under British rule, the vision of an independent nation seemed like a distant dream. Yet, leaders like **Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose** inspired millions with their unwavering optimism. Gandhi's philosophy of **Satyagraha (truth-force)** was based on the belief that moral courage could defeat brute force. Despite repeated setbacks, the freedom fighters held on to the belief that change was possible.

Despite decades of oppression, Indians held on to the **hope** that freedom was possible.

- **Gandhi's philosophy of Ahimsa and Satyagraha** was based on the belief that moral strength would eventually win.
- **Swami Vivekananda's message** ignited belief in India's spiritual greatness and potential.
- Even after repeated failures, leaders believed that a **better tomorrow** was within reach.

Positive thinking gave the movement its resilience and optimism

2.2 Perseverance: The Backbone of the Struggle

The fight for freedom was not won overnight. It spanned nearly a century, from the Revolt of 1857 to August 15, 1947. Leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and **Lala Lajpat Rai** faced arrests, bans, and harsh treatment, yet they never gave up. Every generation of Indians continued the fight, showing extraordinary perseverance against a powerful empire.

The path to freedom was full of setbacks, but the movement **never stopped moving forward**.

- After the **1857 revolt** failed, new forms of resistance began.
- The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919)** shocked the nation, but the people responded with **non-cooperation**, not surrender.
- Leaders were arrested, beaten, and exiled, but the freedom fighters pressed on-for decades.

This value of **never giving up** built the foundation of modern India [4].

2.3 Hard Work and Dedication: The Driving Force

The freedom movement was built on tireless efforts-from organizing protests to educating the masses and mobilizing international support. Volunteers in the **Indian National Congress**, the **Non-Cooperation**

Movement, and **Quit India Movement** worked relentlessly to keep the spirit of resistance alive. Their dedication laid the foundation for national awakening.

2.4 Sacrifice: The Price of Freedom

Freedom came at a great cost. Countless revolutionaries-like **Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Sukhdev, and Rajguru**-laid down their lives for the nation. Ordinary people also made immense sacrifices-losing jobs, homes, and even family members. Their sacrifices continue to inspire generations of Indians. Freedom fighters sacrificed wealth, comfort, and even life itself.

- **Subhas Chandra Bose** gave up everything to lead the INA.
- **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev** laid down their lives at a young age with courage and conviction.
- **Women like Sarojini Naidu and Kamala Nehru** showed tireless commitment on the frontlines.

Their **dedication** reminds us that true change demands total effort [5].

2.5 Honesty: The Core of the Nonviolent Struggle

One of the unique aspects of India's struggle was its emphasis on truth and nonviolence. **Gandhi's principle of Ahimsa (nonviolence)** was not just a strategy but a moral stand rooted in honesty and justice. This ethical approach gained the admiration of the world and strengthened the moral authority of the Indian cause. Truth was one of the most powerful tools of the movement.

- **Gandhi's concept of "Satyagraha"** literally means "holding onto truth."
- Freedom fighters openly accepted responsibility for their actions, refusing to lie or escape punishment.
- Leaders were transparent with the people, building trust and moral strength.

In a time of lies and oppression, **honesty became a form of resistance**.

2.6 Unity: Strength in Diversity

India's strength lay in its diversity-languages, religions, and cultures-yet the independence movement brought people together. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, and others united under one cause. Despite differences, the country stood as one. Movements like **Khilafat** and **Civil Disobedience** demonstrated the unifying power of the struggle.

India's freedom was won through **collective action** across religions, regions, languages, and castes.

- **The Dandi March (1930)** was joined by men, women, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians.
- **Muslims like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** and **Sikhs like Udham Singh** fought side by side with Hindus.

- **Peasants, students, and industrial workers** united under one cause: independence.

Unity in diversity was-and remains-India's greatest strength.

2.7 Confidence and Willpower: The Spirit of a Nation

At every point, the British attempted to suppress the Indian spirit, but they could not destroy the **confidence** and **willpower** of the people. Indians believed in their ability to govern themselves and refused to accept inferiority. This self-belief drove mass movements, boycotts, and ultimately, independence.

The freedom movement was powered by the **confidence** that Indians were not inferior to anyone.

- Leaders spoke to the British with equal voice, even when imprisoned.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru at the Red Fort** in 1947 symbolized India's restored dignity.
- Revolutionaries like **Bhagat Singh** went to the gallows **fearless**, knowing that their actions would ignite future generations.

Confidence allowed Indians to dream big-and act bigger.

3. VALUE TABLE SUMMARY [6]

Table 01: Values and Their Examples from the Indian Freedom Movement

Value	Example From the freedom movement
Positive Thinking	Hope for Swaraj even after setbacks
Perseverance	Continued struggle after Jallianwala Bagh, arrests, failures
Dedication	Sacrifices by Bose, Bhagat Singh, and countless others
Unity	All communities joining hands for a common cause
Hard Work	Grassroots mobilization, Khadi, village outreach
Confidence	Speaking with pride to the British, fearless actions
Honesty	Truth-based movements like Satyagraha

4. INTRODUCTION TO OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION

Outcome-Based Education (OBE) is a student-centered learning approach that focuses on defining and achieving specific learning outcomes. In OBE, the curriculum, instruction, and assessment are all designed to ensure students acquire the intended knowledge, skills, and attitudes by the end of a course or program. Essentially, it's about ensuring students can "do" something with what they've learned.

In outcome-based education, "product defines process". It is the opposite of input-based education where the

emphasis is on the teaching and the system is happy to accept whatever is the result.

Outcome based education=knowledge+ skill+ attitude

For holistic development purpose student can apply the cognitive skills, psychomotor skills, affective domain skills in their life. Cognitive Skills, Affective Domain Skills, and Psychomotor Domain. Cognitive Skills refer to the fundamental abilities of the brain, such as thinking, reading, learning, remembering, reasoning, and paying attention. These skills primarily focus on subject- oriented tasks. The Psychomotor Domain skills pertain to physical movement, coordination, and the use of motor skills. It is particularly relevant in sports and cultural activities, as participating in such activities promotes physical fitness, enabling individuals to undertake various endeavors. Moving on to the Affective Domain skills, they are related to **feelings, values, appreciation, motivations, and attitudes**. It is worth mentioning that the lack of these activities in the education system might be one of the reasons why students are losing their emotions and sometimes even their feelings. Students are constantly engaged with the mechanical aspects of the system, which may be a contributing factor. To address this, it is important to incorporate group activities where students can learn how to accept, respond, interact as team members, identify certain things, motivate others, and draw inspiration from their peers. Unfortunately, this aspect is often overlooked in the education system. In this paper focus is on affective domain skills because when a student has right attitude, they can gain knowledge as well as improving their skills. Here, some values are extracting from the Indian Independence Movement are introduced to help develop the right attitude in students. By applying these values in their day-to-day life, students can become good graduates [7].

4.1 How Freedom Movement Values Support Outcome-Based Education (OBE)

Table 02: Role of Values in Outcome-Based Education (OBE)

Value	Role in Outcome-Based Education (OBE)
Positive Thinking	Encourages students to approach learning challenges with optimism. Helps build resilience and motivation.
Perseverance	Promotes consistent effort and persistence, even when learning outcomes are difficult to achieve.
Dedication	Helps students stay focused on academic and personal goals, aligning their efforts with learning outcomes.
Unity	Fosters collaboration, group learning, peer support, and teamwork — key in project-based and cooperative learning.
Hard Work	Reinforces the effort needed to master competencies, complete projects, and achieve long-term goals.
Confidence	Builds self-belief to apply knowledge in real-life situations and present solutions fearlessly.
Honesty	Encourages ethical learning practices, integrity in assessments, and transparent communication.

4.2 Mapping of Freedom Movement Values → Affective Domain → OBE [8]

Table 03: Affective Domain Levels and OBE Applications of Values from the Indian Independence Movement

Value from Independence Movement	Affective Domain Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Application in OBE / Student Development
Positive Thinking	Receiving → Becoming aware of optimism in learning	Students recognize that setbacks in academics are temporary and can be overcome.
	Responding → Actively showing optimism	Participating in classroom activities even after initial failures.
	Valuing → Committing to hope	Believing in one's ability to achieve learning outcomes.
	Organization → Integrating optimism into approach	Using a positive mindset in group projects and problem-solving.
	Characterization → Lifelong optimism	Graduates approach workplace challenges with resilience and hope.

Value from Independence Movement	Affective Domain Level (Bloom's Taxonomy)	Application in OBE / Student Development
Perseverance	Receiving → Awareness of "never give up" attitude	Students acknowledge the importance of continuous effort.
	Responding	Completing repeated assignments despite difficulties.
	Valuing	Accepting perseverance as essential to achieving learning outcomes.
	Organization	Balancing perseverance with teamwork and meeting deadlines.
	Characterization	Graduates embody lifelong learning and persistence in their careers.
Unity	Receiving	Listening to peers and respecting diverse opinions.
	Responding	Actively engaging in teamwork tasks and discussions.
	Valuing	Preferring cooperative learning over individual competition.
	Organization	Integrating teamwork into personal value system.
	Characterization	Graduates naturally collaborate in organizations and society.
Hard Work & Dedication	Receiving	Awareness that success demands effort.
	Responding	Volunteering for projects, assignments.
	Valuing	Commitment to diligence and discipline in academics.
	Organization	Aligning dedication with honesty and unity.
	Characterization	Consistently hardworking professionals and responsible citizens.
Honesty (Truth / Integrity)	Receiving	Awareness of importance of truth in learning.
	Responding	Avoiding cheating in exams, citing sources.
	Valuing	Choosing honesty over shortcuts in academics.
	Organization	Integrating honesty with teamwork and responsibility.
	Characterization	Graduates maintain integrity in workplace, leadership, and society.
Confidence & Willpower	Receiving	Becoming aware of self-belief.
	Responding	Presenting answers in class discussions, public speaking.
	Valuing	Accepting confidence as key to success.
	Organization	Balancing confidence with humility and teamwork.
	Characterization	Graduates take bold initiatives, lead projects, and face challenges fearlessly.

4.3 Why These Values Are Essential in OBE [9]

Outcome-Based Education focuses on **what learners can actually do** after they are taught. For that to happen effectively:

- Learners must **actively participate** and **self-evaluate** their progress.

- Teachers act as facilitators who develop values and competencies, not just deliver content.
- **Real-world readiness** is goal-students need soft skills along with knowledge.

Therefore Without **perseverance**, students may give up when learning gets tough. Without **teamwork**, they

may struggle in collaborative environments or workplace simulations. Without **confidence and honesty**, assessments won't reflect true learning, and lifelong learning habits won't form [10].

"Values transform education from just knowledge delivery into character-building."

Outcome-Based Education becomes truly impactful when students and educators live by the same core values that built our nation.

5. CONCLUSION

The values that shaped India's independence-positive thinking, perseverance, dedication, unity, hard work, confidence, and honesty-remain relevant in modern society. These principles are essential not only for national progress but also for personal and institutional success.

- In education: they support student-centered learning, academic excellence, and moral growth.
- In families: they promote resilience, harmony, and trust.
- In organizations: they foster innovation, ethical practices, and collective efficiency

The Indian Independence Movement stands as a testament that enduring values, not transient pride, lead to lasting success. Integrating these values into Outcome-Based Education enhances its effectiveness and ensures the development of not just skilled graduates, but responsible and inspired citizens.

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