

Study of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's work in getting freedom from British for people of India

Satish Shrirang Ubale

(M. A. History NET)

Dnyanprakash Vidyalay, Titawa,

Ta; Barshitakali, Dist; Akola Pin-444405

Mob No. 9168924686

Email ID-umeshsubale@gmail.com

Abstract

We see there were many national leaders and freedom fighter fought against British Government to get freedom. These freedom fighters and national leaders were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and many more. Their fighting ways were different as per thinking. Some were thinking that social reforms should be carried first. Some national leaders were thinking that freedom should get first then we can make changes in society. Some freedom fighters were extremist. They wanted freedom as early as possible. Some freedom fighters were moderate. Their ways for getting freedom were peaceful. Like making application and request to British government for freedom. But all of them Netaji Subhas Chandra's way for freedom fight were different. He had participated in National Congress. But due to some thinking difference he had chosen different way for getting freedom to India. He had established Azad Hind Sarkar. At first of all he was head of Azad Hind Sena. He had established army to get freedom from British government. In this way he had chosen unique way to get freedom from British Government for people of India.

Key Words

Azad Hind Sena, Azad Hind Sarkar, Forward Block, freedom fight, establishment of army. Establishment of women army.

Introduction

We see there were lot problems in society. British People were ruling in India. They were making harassment of people. They were collecting more land revenue from Indian farmers. Money from India they were taking to their home country. But British Government were not making progress in India. They were giving freedom to Indian people. Many national leaders were fighting to get freedom to India. Mahatma Gandhi had started non co-operation movement, civil disobedience movement and Satyagraha for getting freedom from British government. Some small demands were granted, but British government had not given independence to Indian people. This was moderate way for freedom. Subhash Chandra Bose had not liked this way, so he had started extremist way of establishment of Army. Subhash Chandra Bose had started recruitment of youths for army. Azad hind Sena was established by Ras Bihari Bose. But leadership of Azad Hind Sena were handled by Subhash Chandra Bose. Subhash Chandra Bose had established Forward Block Party for awakening people for freedom. He had established Azad Hind Sarkar for getting freedom from British people. In this he had chosen different way to get freedom to India.

Research Methodology

There are following research methodology were used for writing of this research paper. Historical research method is used for writing of this research. Many reference books are used read at first in such way data collected. After that analysis of data written in descriptive method. For this research observation made on reference books, text books, newspaper and websites. Important points noted on it. In this way observation method also used for this research paper.

Objectives

1. To study the reasons of getting freedom late.
2. To study the different type problem in getting freedom.
3. To correctly study the need of progressive ways to get freedom in those days.
4. To find how his progressive steps were helped in development country.
5. To find correct solutions on it.

Early Life

Netaji Subhas Chandra was born on 23rd April 1897 in Cuttack. Cuttack comes in state of Odisha. Cuttack is located on the banks of river Mahanadi. His father's name was Janakinath Bose. His mother's name was Prabhavati Bose. In those days there was rule of British government in India. Janakinath was living in village of Chovis Pargana. Janakinath Bose was lawyer. There was not court in village. For purpose of lawyer Janakinath Bose was shifted to Katak. In those days there was not facility of railways. Subhash Babu had five sisters and six brothers. Subhas Babu was ninth child and as son he was sixth. They had famous in their field. Subhash had taken education of school in European school. Subhash Babu was admitted in school in January 1902. In this school there were only European and Anglo Indian students were taking education. There were only 15% Indian students can take education. Medium of school was English. In those days there was importance to English education. This school was of Anglo Indian people. Head Master and Head Mistress of school was Mister and Missess Yang. Subjects were taught in school English, History, Geography, Latin, Bible and good discipline and manners. At home his mother was religious woman. She had given good advice to Subhash Babu. He had passed examination of Matric with second rank in school. Subhash Babu had taken admission in Presidency College in 1913 as his brothers had taken. In this college only rich people can take admission. He had taken Philosophy subject for study. In college time he had read Bergson, Kant and Hegel. He had also studied philosophy of different philosophers. He had inspired by their progressive thoughts. He had completed BA in 1919 with first class. For higher education he had gone to England.

Carrier

Subhash Chandra Bose had worked very hard for success in examination of ICS. He had fully prepared for examination of ICS. He had passed hardest examination of ICS in 1920. He had joined the service of ICS. For joining of this service everyone had to take oath of they will work for prosperity of British empire. This oath did not liked Subhash Babu. Because Subhash Babu was patriot about India. He had left this reputed service to service to mother land. Subhash Chandra Bose had worked as principle of National college in 1921. In 1921 He had joined national movement. In this period Mahatma Gandhi had started civil disobedience movement. Mahatma Gandhi was believing on principle of nonviolence and satyagraha.

Work with Swarajya Party

Subhash Babus thought was different, so Subhash Babu had joined Swarajya party. Swarajya Party was established by Chittranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was inspired by brave kings like Maha Rana Pratap and Shivaji Maharaj. Prince of England had come in Kolkata in 1921. People of national movement had carried banned on this occasion. Subhash Chandra Bose also taken part in this ban, so he had got imprisonment of six month. Swarajya party had worked for welfare of people. In later period there was conducted election by British government. Chitranjan Das and Subhash Babu had given speeches for election. He had travelled for spreading agenda of party. Swarajya party had won elections of corporation of Kolkatta. Chittaranjan Das become mayor of Kolkata. Netaji Subhash Chandra become chief executive officer of Kolkata. Because he had passed examination of ICS. In this period national movement was in speed. Some freedom fighters were in contact with Subhash Chandra Bose.

British Government had identified this relation. So British Government had imprisoned him and sent him in jail of Mandale in 1924. In jail his health was not good. Due to bad health, he had relieved from jail in 1927. Government had suggested to move him in jail of Almoda. He had boarded on boat of Rangoon. After four days he had reached at Diamond Port. Diamond port was on Hugali river. His health was not good, so Dr Nilratana Sarkar, Dr Bidhanchandra and one government doctor was present there for his checking.

In this period Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das had died in June 1925. Subhash Chandra Bose was following him as teacher. Basantidevi was wife of Chittaranjan Das. Basantidevi had suggested Subhash Chandra Bose to take place of Chittaranjan Das for service of people. Subhash Chandra Bose had stayed in Shilong due to weak health.

Work with National Congress

Viceroy Lord Irwin had appointed Saimon commission. Simon Commission was working under chairmanship of Sir John Simon. Indian National Congress had opposed Simon commission. There was lot of disputes in different castes. National Congress had held meeting of all party. In this meeting they had decided to write constitution for India. Simon commission had come in India in February 1928. Subhash Chandra Bose was included in committee, which was founded by Motilal Nehru. Independence league was established in 1928 in Delhi. All India Youth Congress was held in Kolkata in 1928. K F Nariman was welcome chairman. Subhachandra Bose had given speech to youth to take part in independence movement. Yearly session of national congress was held in Kolkata. Chairman of this session was Motilal Nehru. Lot of people had gathered for this session. Subhash Chandra Bose had introduced new military education to students. Mahatma Gandhi had declared that if British Government did not accept independent constitution till 31 December 1929. Otherwise they will become independent on 1st January 1930. Lala Lajpatray had opposed Simon Commission with mob of people. But Lala Lajpatroy was died in 1928, due to beating of sticks by Britishers. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Datta had thrown bomb in assembly of Delhi to take revenge of death of Lala Lajpatroy. Subhash Chandra Bose had started newspaper of 'Forward.' It was closed because Subhash Chandra Bose had written new about east Indian railway. So Subhash Chandra Bose had started another newspaper 'Liberty.' Session of national congress was held in December 1929. In this session they had hoisted flag independence at 12'o'clock on 31st December 1929. This session was held on the bank of Ravi in Lahore. Chairman of session of national congress was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In this session they had decided to get freedom anyhow. Subhash Chandra Bose had written book 'Indian Struggle.' British government had opposed activities of national congress. In this period many national leaders and people had caught and put in jail. Subhash Chandra Bose was in jail of Shivani in Madhya Pradesh in 1932. Health of Subhash Chandra Bose was not good in this jail.

Travelled in Foreign Countries

In later period Subhash Chandra had boarded in boat of Italy. Name of boat was S S Ganges. He had reached in Vianna in March 1933. He had established Austria-Vianna society. Subhash Chandra Bose had made relation with economists, sociologists, cultural personalities and scientists. He had given speeches about history, culture of India and traditions. He had taken moral support from European countries. Czechoslovakia was fighting for their freedom. He had taken interest in establishment of Czechoslovakia Indian Association. Subhash Chandra had established 'Indian Information Bureau' for Indian national congress in Berlin. Italy became powerful under leadership Benito Mussolini. Subhash Chandra Bose was giving speeches and writing in news paper to spread thought about freedom of India. In this period Franz

Thierfelder became friend of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Franz Thierfelder was director of German Academy.

Subhash Chandra Bose had studied underground movement in Italy. This underground movements were called 'Carbonari.' Carbonari was mother of Italian freedom war. Risorgimento had place of nation to Italy. Subhash Chandra Bose was taking that Joseph Mazini was founder of young youth of Italy. Subhash Chandra Bose had meet with Mussolini. They had discussed about revolutionary way to get freedom to India. Kemal Pasha had made many changes in Turkistan. By many progressive method Kemal Pasha had changed life of people. Kemal Pasha had introduced one language Roman in Turkistan. In India also we see different languages, so Subhash Chandra had liked these changes. Subhash Chandra Bose was also interested in his work. Subhash Chandra Bose had visited Roma Rola in France. Health of Subhash Chandra was not good in 1935. Subhash Chandra had come in India. But he was banned in taking part in session of national congress by British Government. Still Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had taken part in activity of national congress.

British government had kept in surveillance in Kolkata. Subhash Chandra Bose was chairman of session of national congress held in Haripura in state of Gujrat. In this session he had told that any power cannot hold in slavery to India. Subhash Chandra Bose was aware about other problems of India like poverty, illiteracy, bad health, bad economic condition and casteism. He had told people that for getting freedom we should go beyond caste, otherwise it is not possible to get freedom. He had focused on one language Roman language for unity in India. Loans should be given to farmers for agriculture. Ministers of national congress should take attention towards education, public health, land reform and supply of water. They should look problems of people like industry, reform in jail, prohibition on liquor, welfare of workers. He had studied many things, when he travelled in European countries. He had given importance to good relation with neighbor countries. He had travelled in different region of India, while he was chairman of national congress. Subhash Chandra Bose had fought elections with Muslim league. In this time, he had met with Barrister Jinna for unity of people.

Forward Block

There were some differences between thoughts of national congress and Subhash Chandra Bose, so Subhash Chandra had established Forward Block party in March 1939. After that Subhash Chandra Bose had fixed motive, agenda and work of national congress. He had some thoughts of national congress. Subhash Chandra wanted to help from foreign countries to get freedom to India. Forwards first session was held in Mumbai on 22nd June 1939. Subhash Chandra Bose had created hopeful climate in people for independence of India by establishing Forward Block.

He had established left thought committee in Forward Block. In this left wing some groups were included like Radical Democratic Party of M N Roy, Congress socialist group and national front. Chairman of this group was Subhash Chandra Bose. He had held session of Forward Block and Kisan Sabha under chairmanship of Swami Sahajanand in March 1940. He wanted to oppose direct and indirect to policy of British government to get freedom. But thought of national congress was different. Subhash Chandra Bose had started weekly of 'Forward Block' to spread thought of Forward Block in August 1939. Subhash Chandra Bose was editor of this weekly. Subhash Chandra Bose had written his thoughts in this weekly. He had decided to take session of Forward Block in Nagpur in June 1940. In this session he had declared that he wanted complete right of independence from British government.

While returning from Nagpur he had meet with Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram in Wardha. Subhash Chandra Bose had requested to Mahatma Gandhi to lead the nation. But Mahatma Gandhi did not like this. Because both national leader's ways were different about to get freedom. Subhash Chandra Bose had

relieved from jail in 1937. In this period Kolkata congress had decided to collect fund for Subhash Chandra Bose. Kolkata congress had given some land for work of Subhash Chandra Bose. He had made design of this building. Subhash Chandra had requested to Ravindra Nath Tagore to make inauguration of this new building. Ravindranath Tagore had given 'Mahajati Sadan Rashtrabhavan' this name to building. Ravindranath Tagore and Subhash Chandra Bose had told in their speech that this building is for development of all human being, nationalism and progress of people. Ravindranath Tagore had called Subhash Chandra Bose and welcomed him in Shanti Niketan in January 1939. Ravindranath Tagore had called Subhash Chandra Bose as national leader in his speech.

Escape from Home and Azad Hind Sena

Subhash Chandra Bose was under the vigilance of British Government. He was house arrest at 38/2 Elgin Road in Kolkata. He had told at home that he wanted live alone for some days, so he had stopped to visit people and telephone to them. At late night Subhash Chandra Bose had left from his home, when there was peaceful climate. Subhash Chandra Bose had 'Wanderer W24' car at home. There was MZ letters on his suitcase. He had changed his dress code. He had dressed with sherwani, farhat, European shoes with less. He had changed his name 'Mohd Ziauddin.' His driver was nephew Shishir Kumar. He had gone to Peshawar by train. Then he had gone to Germany via Kabul. He had gone in very difficult situation. He had established Indian independence Centre in Berlin in 1941. His friends were Abid Hasan, N G Swami, N G Ganpule, M R Vyas and Girija Mukharji. He had started there Azad Hind Radio, National Congress Radio and Azad Muslim Radio. He had started Azad Hind newspaper. Subhash Chandra Bose had met with Adolph Hitler in May 1942. Subhash Chandra Bose had reached in Singapur in 1943. He had met with Rasbihari Bose and taken rights of Azad Hind sena. He had established Azad hind Sarkar. Japan and Azad hind sena had tried to take Imphal. But due to defeat of Japan in second world war. This mission was become impossible. Subhash Chandra Bose had fought very hardly for to freedom to our country.

Conclusion

Subhash Chandra Bose was patriot person. He had done lot of efforts to get freedom to India. He had united all people. He was extremist person, so he had chosen way of war against British government. He travelled in many countries to get support in war. He had visited many leaders in European countries to get help in freedom of India. He had put his thoughts in speechs about economy, agriculture, poverty, illiteracy, population health and industry. For whole life he had worked for freedom of India. Everyone will inspire from his work.

Reference Books

- 1) History of Modern India, Dr. B. L. Grover, Dr. N K Belhekar, S Chand publication, 2010
- 2) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Shishir Kumar Bose, translation by Nirmala Mone, National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, 1998
- 3) India since Independence, Bipin Chandra, Mrudula Mukharji, Aditya Mukharji, K'sagar Publication, 2014
- 4) Birthdays of great persons and festivals, Om Datta Joshi, Rajasthani Sahitya Sansthan, Jodhpur, 2002
- 5) History and Politics, State Board of Maharashtra std 8th September 2021
- 6) History of Modern India (1757-1947), Dr Namdev Madhavrao Hatwar, Pritam Publication, Jalgaon, July 2021
- 7) History and Political Science, State Board of Maharashtra std 10th September 2021
- 8) www.indiaculture.com
- 9) www.encyclopediaofbritanica.com
- 10) www.wikipedia.com