

The Effective Role of Subhash Chander Bose in the Era of II nd world War

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Abstract:

Indeed, the emergence and development of radical nationalist ideology has its own significance in the national movement of India. During World War II, nationalists like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose were disappointed by the decision of India's army to fight in favour of the British Government and they strongly criticized the British government's decision. In the changing times of the then India, Bose visited many countries of Europe and met nationalist leaders there. For this reason, Subhash Chandra Bose remained separate from India's active politics from 1933 to 1938. When on January 18, 1938, General Secretary of Congress, Acharya J.B. Kripalani announced that Subhash Chandra Bose has been elected as the President of the 51st Congress of Congress, which will be held in Haripura, Gujarat, but at that time Subhash Chandra Bose was in England. On hearing this news, they reached Calcutta on dated January 24, 1938. After coming to India, he gave the longest speech of his life in the Haripura Congress, which shows his

political maturity. In 1939, when he defeated Gandhi-backed candidate, Patwasi Sitaramiah, the then Gandhian leader, who was against him and along with this reason and many other tiny issues eventually he resigned from the Congress presidency and announced the formation of the Forward Block on May 3, 1939. Then, thereafter in the year of 1942, he founded the Azad Hind Fauj on foreign soil and till the end, he fought for freedom of India. In the current research paper the researcher presented, the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose struggle in regards to India's independence struggle.

Keywords: Subhash Chander Bose, Independence, Azad Hind Fauj, Congress Party, British Government.

Introduction: The name of Subhash Chandra Bose is taken with great respect in the history of the Indian National Movement. In fact, Subhash Chander Bose was a revolutionary ideologue from childhood. At the age of 21, he becomes an

ICS, after passing the examination, but he left the British government undertaken job and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement with Gandhiji and due to his revolutionary views, the British government gave him 6 years of rigorous punishment in 1929. After that he traveled to Europe from March 1933 to March 1936 and from November 1937 to 1938. During this time, he contacted important leaders of many countries about India's independence and gradually Subhash Chandra Bose was recognized as one of India's leading statesmen. Wherever he went, he had got full respect. Further to it in this regard in the year of 1934, he wrote 'Indian Struggle' book to express his emotions and ideas. In 1938, he was given the position of president of the Congress and defeated the Gandhi-backed candidate next year, he again became the President of the Congress. But because of ideological differences with Gandhiji and other soft sects, he gave up his presidential position and after this he established the organization Forward Block.

Since the British government considered Subhash Chandra Bose a dangerous revolutionary, therefore, he was arrested on July 2, 1940 under Section 129 of Indian Defense Act. There he started his fast in jail on November 29, 1940. When his condition

worsened in jail, the British government freed him from prison on December 5, 1940. After that, he started living at his ancestral home, and the police kept watching him. During this, he increased his beard and left the house on January 17, 1941 at night. They went from one car to Gomaha and later from Peshawar by train. Finally, they went to Kabul and thereafter came to Russia with the help of an Italian passport. On March 28, 1941, he reached Berlin, the capital of Germany by an airplane. It is written in this context that Bose's visit to Berlin from Calcutta is a historic journey. He was warmly welcome in Berlin and there he proposed an Anti-British speech against Britishers on Berlin Radio. At the same time, he was also proposed to organize Indian Pows in Germany and set up the Azad Hind Fauj. When on 22 June 1941 Germany protested against Russia.

When Germany announced a war against Russia on June 22, 1941, Netaji founded the independent India's centres in Rome and Paris and formed a detachment of approximately 3,000 Indian soldiers. These days, a great revolutionary Rash Bihari Bose of India was living in Japan and living in Japan. During this time Japan joined the war to cooperate with Germany in World War II, then Indian revolutionaries called a

conference of all Indian leaders in Tokyo on March 28, 1942 and the Indian Independence League was established and to build an army with the name of 'Azad Hind Fauj' has been announced.

In December 1941 the Japanese invaded northern Malaya and defeated the British army. At this time Captain Mohan Singh and some of his colleagues surrendered before the Japanese army. Sardar Pritam Singh and Japanese military officer Fuujihara inspired Captain Mohan Singh to work for India's independence. In that crucial time when Singapore collapsed on February 15, 1942, Colonel Hunt handed over 40,000 Indian prisoners of war to the Japanese government representative Major Fuujihara on behalf of the British Government and with the help of these POWs, Captain Mohan Singh created the Azad Hind Fauj. The task of this army was that he would fight with the Japanese army to fight for India's independence. A large number of young people joined the Azad Hind Fauj till August 1942 and, therefore, to get independence military training is arranged for them. Finally, on 1 September 1942, the Azad Hind Fauj duly established. The soldiers of this army were given physical training as well as information about Indian history and they were motivated to get rid of foreign rule that

is their sacred duty. At this time, the soldiers were given three basic point viz. unity, faith and sacrifice. Meanwhile, on February 8, 1943, Bose went to Bangkok for the conference. They traveled through the sea to Japanese submarines by taking heavy risk and reached Sumatra in May 1943. In Asia thereafter in Europe, they felt the sense of greater self-worth.

After reached Japan on June 10, 1943, he met with Japanese Prime Minister Toozo. Here in Japan on June 16, 1945, Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister told Japanese Parliament that Japan will make every effort for India's independence. In the continuation of this episode, after a few days, Subhash Chander Bose gave a speech at a press conference and said that if the Axis forces are victorious in war then it is certain that India must lost the chance of independence. After this, he continued to deliver speeches from Tokyo Radio and in his speeches emphasized armed struggle for India's independence. After this, Neta Ji moved from Tokyo to Singapore on 2 July 1943. During this, Ras Bihari Bose handed over the leadership of Azad Hind Fauj to Subhash Chandra Bose. Giving his historic speech in Singapore, he said that our fight is against every kind of empire. He gave a slogan to move Delhi and said that today I cannot give

you anything except hunger, thirst, intense warfare and hardships. Who lives in this freedom fight and who dies, it is not very important. We have to sacrifice our wholety and get the freedom of the country. At this time he told the soldiers in his inspirational message that ‘You give me blood and I will give you freedom’.

Subsequently, Netaji Subhash chander bose declared the temporary government of independent India on October 21, 1943. Its head office was in Singapore and Subhash Chandra Bose was the President, Prime Minister and supreme commander of the government. Its women organization was also created and on 23 October 1943, the Japanese government recognized the interim government of the Azad Hind Fauj. Later Germany, Italy, Manchuco, Thailand and Burma also recognized it. On October 24, 1943, Azad Hind Fauj declared war on Britain and the United States. At this time, he said in front of a meeting of Indians in Sigapura that this would be a decisive battle and surely it will be the victory of the Azad Hind Fauj.

There were three brigades of Azad Hind Fauj - Gandhi, Azad and Nehru Brigade. The Chatha brigade was formed with the selection of these three brigades and its

name was named Subhash Brigade. This brigade was organized in September 1943 in Malaya and Shahnawaz Khan was appointed its commander.

On January 24, 1944, the Chief General of Japan met with Netaji and Shahnawaz Khan in Burma and discussed the war strategy. According to a decision, the number 1 battalion was to reach the Kaladin valley in the Arakan via Prom, and the battalion number 2 and 3 were spreading in the hilly areas of Haka and Phalam via Mandalay and Kalva. So on February 4, 1944, the first battalion of the Subhash Brigade ran from Rangoon to the prom by train.

The soldiers went on foot from the prom, and on the way they had to face bombardment of enemy forces. In March 1944, they defeated the British army and on the banks of the Kaldin River, this army moved forward up to 50 miles. In this fight the joint forces of Azad Hind Fauj and Japan took control over Plateva and its adjacent dalatama. From here he could see the border area of India. India was on the ground near the nearest watchdog of the British, which was located 50 miles east of Kovas Bazar. At night, the army attacked and took control of the watch, and the Azad Hind Fauj reached the land of India. The tricolor was

hoisted here and the soldiers sang the national song of Azad Hind Fauj. As there was considerable trouble getting access to logistics material till Modak and also the fear of British attack. Therefore, the Japanese army decided to leave Modak and gave the same advice to the Chief of the Azad Hind Fauj. But the officers of the Azad Hind Fauj turned down the offer and said that our goal is the Red Fort of Delhi and it is ahead. We have got orders to reach Delhi, so it is not possible to get back to us. The commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, after leaving a military detachment Modak, decided to remove the rest of the army from there. This affected the Japanese army and they also left one of their detachments under Captain Surajmal. Troops belonging to Captain Surajmal were posted in defense of Modak from May 1944 to September 1944. Azad Hind's 2nd and 3rd battalions took the management of Phalam and Haaka from the hands of Japanese.

Since the British guerrilla was full of guerrillas in this area, the Azad Hind Fauj attacked them several times and got possession of Kalang-Kalank's check. Now Japanese military officers were satisfied with the bravery and courage of Azad Hind Fauj. Therefore, he ordered the brigade to proceed towards Kohima and said that after

the fall of Imphal, the brigade rapidly crossed the Brahmaputra river and entered Bengal. For this reason, 150 soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj were released in Haka and 300 soldiers were left in the fray and the rest of the forces were moving towards Kohima. But the soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj had to retreat after the Japanese military situation worsened in World War II. During this time, Gandhi Brigade rose to Imphal and in June 1944, 600 soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj took iron from 3000 soldiers of the British army. In October 1944, when the Japanese government was not in a position to help the Azad Hind Fauj in view of the war, Subhash Chandra Bose returned to Burma via Shanghai.

Ultimately, despite the lack of resources, the Azad Hind Fauj continued its fight for independence. But finally in May 1945, Azad Hind Fauj surrendered. When Subhash Chandra Bose got news of Japan's surrender in Malaya, he went to Bangkok on August 16, 1945 and on 17th August Siegone wore. Here he talks with several trusted officials Bose told the Japanese officer Negche that he would surrender before the Russian army. Bose thought that the Russian soldier could face the British army.

On August 17, 1945, he flew to Taipei from an airplane. It is said that the plane crashed and Netaji was injured in the accident. He died on 18 August 1947 at night and on August 21, 1947, Subhash Chander Bose was buried under the supervision of Colonel Rahman in Taipei. Colonel Rahman has written about his last words - "The last words of Bose were: Abib, my end is coming very soon. I have fought a lifetime for the freedom of my country. Now I'm dying for the freedom of my country. Go and tell my countrymen that they continue the fight for India's independence. India will be free and soon thereafter." After this, the British government took the soldiers and officers of the Azad Hind Freedom and launched a fight in the Red Fort of Delhi. This led to a wave of fury in the country and political parties of India demanded the release of the prisoners of the Azad Hind Fauj.

Conclusion: In the history of Indian independence movement, the two most widely known figures are Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Subhash Chandra Bose is comparatively less familiar, a man of comparable stature who admired Gandhi but despaired at his aims and methods, and became a bitter rival of Nehru. Bose played a very active and prominent role in India's

political life during most of the 1930s, and from Southeast Asian countries in early 1940s. He was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress (1938 and 1939), the country's most important political force that fought for freedom from the British rule. It is worthy to state that Subhash Chander Bose made a successful effort to gain popularity among Indian populace and inspired many of the younger generation to follow his path. But he was considered notorious by the British as he became a real threat for the ruling British, which was not the case with many other Indian leaders. Netaji Subjash Chander Bose was a significant revolutionary and fierce nationalist leader of India's national movement and he made a significant contribution to the independence struggle of India through the Azad Hind Fauj, but the death of Subhash Chandra Bose created an unresolved question in front of the Indians. Even today, death of Neta Ji in Indian history is a puzzle. After the formation of the Modi government, had decided to declassify the files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and make them accessible to public. This was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 14 October 2015 when he met a delegation of members of Netaji family at his residence in New Delhi.

The first lot of 33 files which were declassified were handed over by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to National Archives of India on 4 December 2015. Subsequently, declassified files relating to Netaji were transferred from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) 37 files, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and 25 files from the PMO. As a first step, digital copies of 100 files relating to Netaji were released in public domain, by Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India on 23rd January 2016 to meet the long-standing public demand to access these files. After this, more suspicion was raised about the death of the Subhash Chander Bose and even today many Indians consider them alive. Whatever, the truth about Subhash Chander bose, by establishing the Azad Hind Fauj from foreign soil, took the iron from the British army and made attempts to liberate India. True devotion to our true leader Neta Ji Sh. Subhash Chander Bose will be that in India today, there is a threat to unity and integrity about caste, religion, region, language, etc., for every Indian should keep

thinking that the freedom of India is with the blood of our revolutionaries. Concerned and protecting it is the duty of every Indian.

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