

Gandhi And Subhas : An Overview Of Two Philosophy And Future India.

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Abstract

Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Bose had completely different approaches as to how to gain freedom from the British. Gandhi preferred non violent methods like civil disobedience to win freedom from the British. Netaji preferred physical and military action to win freedom. Netaji sided with the Axis powers during WW II. On the other hand Gandhi sided with the British. A question may be asked as to which method was successful in finally forcing the British out of India. In this theoretical paper I want to provide that both contributed towards independence. Gandhi's non violent methods acted as a primer towards independence and Netaji's methods instilled fear in the British mind and they took flight at the earliest opportunity. After Second World War Britain was very much weakened and they used this opportunity to leave India.

Keywords : Bose's philosophy, Gandhi's philosophy, Revolutionary attitudes, Second World War, Social Democratic system etc.

Introduction

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose, the two prominent figures of fighting the imperialist British colonizers were and are the best landmarks to study and criticism, especially when someone wants to compare between the two, a must blaming towards Gandhi and prudence and honour for Subhas are inevitable. However, none could dismiss the philosophical ideals on that Gandhi approached to whole of the Indian nation to achieve independence with becoming a strong humane generous punctual and laborious population of the world to make a new India where peace and love are the base to teach the whole world fighting each other a constant war of jealousy brutality and holocaust of power and unjust. And to reach the goal, Gandhi was non compromising with his way of non-violence. On the other hand the first and foremost aim and object of Subhas was full freedom from the British at any cost and a fight to an end to reach the way of it. Gandhi and Subhas were both prominent and important decisive factors of Indian freedom movement and Indian National Congress simultaneously. The way of History was not amicable for them and last of all their distance of mind and presence in freedom movement of India became far from each other. The most critical questions unanswered till were and are that – who was the most important and necessary for that time to achieve independence and who was original patriot?

Here is a short discussion or overview for this. The Philosophy of Gandhi The political idol and master was Gopal Krishna Gokhale, with a lots of experiences during his stay in London and South Africa Gandhi joined Indian politics after a prolonged period of more or less five years after a debut in regional movements i.e. Champaran Khera and Ahmadabad, Gandhi started his political 2 carrier during the Non-violence and Non-co Operation movement that was the first National movement for him during 1920-21 CE. From then and onwards Gandhi never looked back and became the one and only chief whip, catalyst, conspirator, ideologist and think tank of Indian National Congress. He was amazed and wondered by the 'Utopian Socialism' of Thomas Moor and many others and his way of achieving independence was nonviolence and noncooperation with the British colonizers. In one hand he advised the whole Indians to become self sufficient and fit to become independent and on the other hand called the nation to take a noncooperation with the British. He also told so many words to make Indians strong, brave, self sufficient and opposed strongly the idea of industrialism that causes a harmful effect on the huge population of India with ruinous effects of poverty and unemployment. However he was non-compromising with one thing and that was nonviolence and conveyed his reminder to whole of the nation frequently that violence is the weapon of cowards only and a brave always prefers the way of love and nonviolence. He called Indians to become perfect nation and not by violence but by love and nonviolence the Indians have to achieve independence that the British one day could understand that they had done a great mistake to Indians and becomes friends of India, not foe. The Philosophy of Subhas Subhas Chandra Bose, from a rich heritage of old Calcutta family enriched both by oriental and western education, born and brought up at Katak, stood as successfully second position in IAS examination but sacrificed his life to unchain his Motherland India from trespassers British colonial imperialists and in this respect he was also non-compromising for fighting a war against the foreign rulers unto the last. He was a communist but not a Marxist at all and his political philosophy was nearer to a Social Democratic system of State and society. He was a disciple of Gandhi like Jawaharlal Nehru, his companion and they were the best

and nearest most to Gandhi at that time in Indian National Congress. However, Subhas wanted 3 a strong and disciplined Indian nation with virtue and wisdom of mind and soul but also non-compromising with his first and foremost goal – a complete independence. He stood for freedom first and nation making second but Gandhi was in favour of making a nation first and freedom second because everything could become fruitless to failure if none can realize the priceless value of Independence. Disagreement and Bad Time begun Between Gandhi and Subhas Everyone is concerned on disagreement between Gandhi and Subhas and consequences from Haripura to Tripuri Congress Presidential Elections. One kind of loneliness Subhas had to face during that time because Gandhi or other Congress leaders as well as the Communist leaders were not beside Subhas to fight against the British shoulder to shoulder and also did not ready to accompany him in making the new Political Party, Subhas Thought it a new wing of Indian National Congress, Forward Block.

Gandhi's Philosophical Ideals

Gandhi, a Bania from Gujrati stock, was a complete greedy young boy and used to cook chicken or meat hiding from his family, on sea sore but became fully vegetarian after completion of his foreign education in England, where he was very poor in English but went Africa to fight against discriminatory laws, practices of Botha Government upon the Black skinned Africans in their own motherland. Famous historian Judith Brown doubted in her valuable account on Gandhi, whether he became succeed or failure against unlawfulness of the Whites on the Blacks but after all of his journey, preoccupied with Utopian Socialist ideals of Thomas Moor, a famous Utopian Socialist of west.

Gandhi once said of himself that he can't understand what his own idea is and perfectly named it Hobgoblin. He emphasized on nonviolence but never searched the reality behind it. He thought that once a new day must come all over the world and that would the debut of a new era of humankind. The rich and poor, landlord and peasant, owner of factory and labourer and every kind of class differences must be abolished and only love and friendship exist. He told that violence among ruler and ruled never can solve problem. He tried to apply his idea in Indian scenario of British period. He said that the Indians have to reach the level of British or the developed world and should become self sufficient. Only hard working, education to wisdom, punctuality and positivity in every respect can make the people of India great and only that day the British spontaneously leave India and leave power to native Indians.

Gandhi tried to tie up rich and poor of every kind with an abstract thread made of gold and said that at the end of his story everyone felt in love to each other. No violence would exist. Likewise, the British also leave India and a friendship on love would bear between the Indians and the British. If a drop of violence the Indians take, everything becomes failure. He said that nonviolence is the weapon of brave. The cowards only take weapons but the braves fight with no weapons in hands and last of all they win.

Gandhi tried to apply this idea on British India and stood against every kind of strike, revolutionary activities and he was non-compromising with his attitude. Whenever Indian Congress leaders tried to take any kind of revolutionary attitudes towards British Government, Gandhi stood against them. The era from 1921 – 1942 he ruled Congress. He became the one and only leader of Congress and always ready to leave the party if anyone wants to do anything against Gandhi's wish.

Gandhi said that Indians became weaponless with weapon laws imposed upon them. And if they want to fight against the British violently, the British must kill them brutally. In this aspect, they must take the way of nonviolence and noncooperation. Once the British become fatigued and leave their weapons if Indians fight nonviolently. However, he never ready to support the successful movements or the movements going to become successful in the name of nonviolence. He took the side of British against Indians in so many cases and he must be condemned for these. He criticized Thakurchand Singh of Gurkha regiment because he was ordered by the British but refused to fire upon the procession of Khuda-I-Khidmatgar leading by Khan Abdur Guffar Khan the Simanta Gandhi a great admirer of Gandhi and patriot never wanted partition of India. He (Gandhi) became angry against the doc labourers strike in Goalanda Steamer Ghat, against the firing and killing of doc labourers coming down from north Bengal tea gardens against tremendous inhuman torture on them by tea gardeners both British and Indian.

This was said and became a popular proverb that Gandhi always stands for the rich community. Gandhi said that he is not ready to tolerate any kind of loss of capital and capitalists. The business magnets like Birla, Tandon, Tata and others were always depended on him and always pray him and said that they can sleep easily because Gandhi is in favour of them. Basically he was from rich Gujrati Baniya stock the Merchant family and with his humble cover of fraternity among every class was not real at all and he was criticized by so many prominent personalities for this. The extract of Gandhi's ideals, if succeed, India would wait a long period of time like Hong Kong and nobody knows what would be the end. Motivate people, especially in a country like India, where population density is one of the main problems behind its underdevelopment. He

tried to make Indians fit for independence. He told that if after independence, Indian began to rule by some people Indians in colour and identity but British in character, nothing goodness will happen. First of all, for that reason, he said, Indians must be fit for independence and then only India become great in every respect. Gandhi was in favour of development but opposed the industrialization makes people jobless poor.

Philosophical Ideals of Subhas

Subhas Chandra Bose was a common Bengali young man by apparent look. However, he was famous for his patriotism and strongly seeking independence to make India free from colonial British imperial rule. Subhas was completely in opposite position of Gandhi but always gave him the highest respect, called Gandhi Babu, Babuji the Father of Indian Nation. Subhas never stood against Gandhi but always wanted his cooperation in his way of movement against the British colonizers. His (Subhas's) first and foremost goal was India's complete independence and he was also non-compromising in this regard. And the way Subhas followed, was a revolutionary movement against British colonizers and he also wanted to create a society based on communist ideals, although he was not a communist or Marxist.

Subhas was impressed by another famous Indian saint Swami Vivekananda. His (Subhas) first goal was to free India from the chains of British. He was so sympathetic on poor Indians as well as the whole Indian community. He wanted a brave nation enlightened by modernity but respectful to Indian heritage. He tried to get foreign help and upsurge of Indian military force against British rulers in India. He tried also to negotiate the armed revolutionaries of India in his great fight against colonial foreign rule. This is quite natural that in his process, nonviolence is next to impossible and that was the main cause of Gandhi's dissatisfaction on him. Subhas went to Germany and Japan to get help from them against British but after primary success, Axis power began to defeat by Triple Alliance and Subhas became helpless. However, he tried his best to make India free from colonial rule and also tried to make a nation strong, honourable and respectful to the whole world. In his native land India, he was also alone in Indian National Congress because Gandhi stood against him. Every Congress leader including Jawaharlal Nehru came to a compromise with Gandhi and Subhas became alone. He left Congress and created Forward Block. His intention was to make it a branch of Congress but he failed for Gandhi's strong opposition. In this way, Subhas's great dedication for Indian independence ended with a painful failure.

Compare

Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose was the member of India National Congress, both was the freedom fighter who fought for the Indian independence. There were many ideological difference in between Bose and Mr Gandhi. But both respect each other as seen in the 1944 speech of Bose which he had told on radio in Singapore that "**Gandhi ji is father of Nation**". Gandhi ji also told about Bose that "**He is prince among the patriots**" and "**Mr Bose love for country is second to none**".



But there was many differences in between them on various topics like

1. **Non Violence Vs Militant Approach-** Gandhi was firm believer in ahimsa and satyagraha the non violent way to gain any goal. But Bose believed Gandhi's strategy based on the ideology of non violence would be insufficient for securing India's freedom.
2. **Means and Ends** -Bose had his eyes on the result of the action. During the second world war when British was under pressure he want to take advantage of it by aligning with the Axis power to fight with British for gaining India's independence. But Gandhi's was pole apart on this topic and he don't want to take support from the Nazis or Fascists for gaining India independence specially during the time when British was fighting war with Axis powers.
3. **Form of Government**-Bose was in favour of authoritarian form of government because according to him at least in the beginning a democratic form of government is not adequate for the process of nation rebuilding and the eradication of poverty and social equality. Gandhi's idea of government

was the idealised state his Ramrajya in this they not need a representative government ,constitution or army .

4. **Idea of Economy-** Gandhi economy was based on rural economy ,but Bose economy model was based on rapid industrialisation .
5. **Religion-** Gandhi was man of religion ,he considered different religions to be merely the different path towards the same destination .Bose believed in Upanishadic teaching and Bhagvad Gita and was free of bigotry and orthodoxy .

Conclusion

The rest of the History was badly written by an unknown writer of unfortunate occurrences maker. Subhas took a brave way to fight back the British with the help of international big powers but failed and disappeared for ever from the pages of history and Gandhi was assassinated by a religious fanatic. India got independence with the price of partition; an endless chapter of a new era of Hindu-Muslim rivalry was started. India became Indian Subcontinent, a very significant term misused by the secessionists of Indian Federal Democracy today. Nation or a Group of People was born? Once upon a time, a very old word, it was preferably said by the White Europeans especially the British and their School of Historians, Cambridge School of Historians that Rudyard Kipling and Winston Churchill also said with a lots of detest to India that there could be no India or one Indian nation. They said that one day, every nation of Europe could unite themselves in one nation, Europeans and a new country instead of continent, Europe can emerge but India could never become one nation or make a one country India. Apparently it sounds odd but its true and everyone can realize that neither Gandhi nor Subhas became successful to make India independent from the British colonial imperialist rulers from the hearts and minds of the peoples called Indians. The utility of philosophical ideals both of Gandhi and Subhas were most important for the peoples called Indian nation today. Still there belong two nations within one Indian nation that none can deny if she/he judges it impartially and follow the truth. Terrorism on Islamic fundamentalism and secessionism are day to day incidents now especially on peripheral provinces of the country. Hindu fanatic response is also not the proper way to solve Islamic fundamentalism but it causes rivalry among two communities i.e. Hindus and Muslims of India. There is no proper use of manpower in India and huge closing of Jute Iron and other big industries adds a critical problem to solve unemployment. Nation building through the way shown both by Gandhi and Subhas is failed and big industrialists directing the principles both of central and state governments of India. After seventy five of Indian independence, a Nation (?) can't understand or realize what is Motherland or patriotism. The people of India prefer to follow and praise the British in every respect of their life and dislike their own. Conclusion The way of Gandhi and Subhas may different from each other to become independent but the aim was same and that is to build Indian nation. Today's India never represents the country or the nation of their dream. Everything is under the haziness of a cloudy history or today's day social or political incidents that if national integration and fraternity among the Hindus and the Muslims needed, everyone must hide the proper history once happened. This may apply ointment on the ruin of Hindu Muslim amity but never solve the prom of disintegration among the two. The citizens have the same responsibility as well as the governments of central or states to maintain peace, solving the problems of unemployment, controlling population and pollution and to build a nation that realize what a country or nation is. Otherwise thousands of Gandhi or Subhas never solve the problems of India or of the Indians.

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