

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE: THE SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONARY

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Abstract:

'Netaji' Subhas Chandra Bose is remembered in history as one of the greatest men India has produced. He was an ardent patriot and spent his whole life down to the last day in the service of his country. He was among a galaxy of National leaders who had put India on the world map. A warrior prophet of Indian nationalism, he played a pivotal role during a very crucial phase of India's historic march towards national liberation.

Subhas Chandra Bose, was born on **January 23, 1897** in the city of Cuttack. The capital of Orissa. His father Janaki Nath Bose was an erudite scholar, a prominent lawyer and his mother Smt. Prabhati Devi, was a kind and benevolent lady of pious nature, simple and dignified bearing with a galaxy of brilliant children around them, the parents could hardly dream that new comer had the makings of a George Washington, a De Valera or a Chiang Kai – Shek, and would thus surpass all his brothers and sisters, may even the teeming millions of this country in talent, courage and drive. They gave name 'Subhas' to this child.

His life is full of supreme saga, a dream, a romance and something more vastly, erudite and intelligent, he appeared in 1920 in the I.C.S Examination in England and came out 4th in order of merit. He came under the influence of **C.R. Das** in whom he found a congenial chord and likeable leader. Bose was a man who combined intellectual brilliance with a penchant courageous actin. He became the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. Also he was elected president of the Indian National Congress for two consecutive terms, i.e. 1938 and 1939. However, he had to resign from the post of president in the face of a motion of no confidence merging out of ideological differences with **Mahatma Gandhi**. He was vehemently opposed to the continuance of British rule in India in any form and the British Govt. incarcerated him in many ways all his life. Any status for his country less than that of complete independence did not satisfy him and it was for this reason that he with other founded the independence of India league in 1928. Also he established a separate political party known as the Forward Bloc and continued to call for full and immediate independence for India from alien strangle hold. To start with it functional within the congress fold.

The emergence of Indian National Army may be reckoned as a significant landmark in India's long struggle for freedom and indeed it was a part of that movement. With a heterogeneous mass of soldiers and officers drawn from all communities with practically no political education or experience behind them, Bose transformed them in to a glorious army of national deliverance. Although he and his INA did not succeed in a driving out the foreign rulers from India. They were greatly instrumental in hastening their withdrawal

from the Sub-continent. He displayed remarkable qualities of leadership and organization and for these he has been appropriately given by the entire nation, the distinguished title of 'Netaji' undoubtedly, he gave Indian the most impressive example of the ability of Indians to unity, to fight and to win this dynamism was leavened with a fine sense of diplomacy and that was why his success was so conspicuous. This degree of courage and restless energy made him one of the front rank leader of Modern India.

The magical words 'Jai-Hind' which we have adopted as our national slogan is a constant reminder of how much we owe to Netaji even today. By dint of his multi-dimensional contribution, he has carved out for himself an abiding niche in the annals of Indian history.

His method of fight:

It will be a digression to compare him with Mahatma Gandhi or any other revolutionary leader of foreign countries, as comparisons are sometimes odious and often impossible. A modern bomber cannot be compared with Arjun, Bhim or Hercules. Subhas Chandra Bose had his own technique for the liberation of the country which he had imbibed from his study of western politics. He took a retrospective view of world politics. His heart throbbed with ideas of doing something which might cut the bonds of slavery. He did not consider it to be asin, much less a political blunder to take foreign help against England the arch enemy of India's freedom. According to his ideology, the greatest sin was the subjugation of India by any foreign power. He would rather shed every drop of his blood than wait in inaction. He would take according to his conception of political through help from Germany and Japan if that would lead to the success of the mission of his life.

His alliance with Axis power:

There are friends both in India and abroad who consider that he committed a blunder by his alliance with the Axis powers. He had to deal as hard a blow as he could at the enemy at the psychological moment. Dry theories of fascism and democracy are ridiculous. India knows what British democracy has done in sapping her life blood. He clearly realized like a political seer and subsequent events have also demonstrated that England's victory after World War II be a pyrrhic one. The I.N.A. achievement alone that has taken the earth from under the feet of British imperialists is enough to immortalize him as a great Indian revolutionary.

He took advantage of Britain's Difficulty:

India is therefore proud of her great son who longest against heavy odds. To his credit would it be debited that morally and militarily he forced the British people to quit India. His position is, therefore, unique in the annals of Modern Indian history. He was a class by himself in the conception and execution of his ideals to which he clung to so tenaciously.

Netaji – The Napoleon of India:

During the crowded years in which he was an important actor on the stage of Indian Political history, Subhas won many brilliant victories and faced many a terrible reverse, but weather in victory or in defeat, we continued to be a challenging personality. He was the Napoleon of India in more than one sense.

Napoleon found a ragged and shattered army starving of ill armed and inspired it to bring about the unification of Europe. When Subhas came into Indian politics he found congressmen plying charkha and takli, and told them point blank. “My dear sir, you will have to do much more than that to get independence” He found the youth of India disorganized and marshaled its forces for revolutionary action.

‘Subhas’ nationalism was in nonsense narrow for he loved entire humanity. “If I fall in fight, go and tell my people that Hindustan must rediscover her soul, her spirit and her ancient past. Let my India be a land where everyone will feel quite at home, where freedom will grow more and more where every shackle will fall. Let my India rediscover her idealist roots, her power, her vivid and multi-primal imagination. Oh, let my country a wake, let my motherland arise, let my India grow. “That was the message of Subhas. Let this country and especially its youth, hold before it that inspiring message in its private and public life and try to emulate the transcendent patriotism of this great Karma Yogi.

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