

Netaji: A Symbol of Ganga-Jamuni Oneness

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Abstract

The proposed article aims to investigate Subhash Chandra Bose AKA Netaji's thought ideas and values from the disciplinary lances of social indicators. Protection of minorities and propagator of Ganga-Jamuni composite culture. Whenever we heard Netaji instantly a stick-in-the-mud picture emerges in our mind and that portrait is a successful leader of the Indian National Army (HRA). Apart from that he was also prominent in his ideological deference from Gandhi in this context he gave his famous slogan 'You will give me Blood, will give you freedom. But Netaji was not limited to that there was also a different picture of Bose what as his view on communalism what was the economic progress of the country and what kind of India did he dream of making after independence.

Keywords

Communalism, Progress, Social Harmony, Means of Freedom INA, History, Socialism, Equality.

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Introduction

Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 30th Jan., 1897 in Cuttack Orissa, his father's name was Jankinath Bose was a lawyer by profession his mother's name Prabhavati Bose- he was the child out of 14 children of his parents. He was very happy to hear the news that finally. He would go to school in the year 1902 when he was five years it was a missionary school with total English customs that's why he criticized it. Most of the teachers were Anglo Indian in 1909 he went the Renshaw College for further studies in this college he find his first ideal name, Beni Madhav Das.

Rebellious Temper Netaji stopped obeying his parents due to philosopher differences and that really concerned them. The more their parents stooped the more he became Rebellious. He was very much adamant about Swami Vivekanand Ramkrishna Paramahansa. His behavior was egocentric he started practicing life of Yogi and considered Vivekananda and Paramahansa as his guise. Indians were treated very interior by the British and especially in Calcutta- students were told that because we were Indians we could not sit for scholarship examinations. Like primary school and middle school examinations though in annual examinations many were topping the class.

Influence Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Teachings

According to Vivekananda God often comes in the form of the poor so we must serve them. He followed it blindly. The sole aim of Subhash Chandra Bose was social service. For daily weeks and months, Netaji poured over his work. He also nursed a village that suffered from cholera and his gave-up was also very religious about God's spiritual teachings.

Further Education at Presidency College

He sat for the matriculation examination in March, 1913 and come out second in the whole university in his college he became a member of a very active group in the college. Aurobindo Ghosh was considered Ideal at that time and voluntary activity was in full swing in those days one could observe several groups among the college students. Firstly there was a group of Kings and rich families they dressed well and took interest in studies. Then was also a group that consist of secret voluntary activities.

College Dropout

He mostly boycotted the lectures of college as they were uninteresting his first realization of true India was when he came his home. Mr. O teacher manhandled some students and Netaji went to the Principal and told him that Mr. O must apologize which was denied resulting huge protest in the college it was a successful

strike. But Mr. O is again maintainable but this time. there was a reaction and Mr. O got one too.

Studies Resumed

When he returned to Cuttack his attitude did not change he realized that his principal had expelled him but he told made that future carrier he had developed self-confidence as well as an initiative which was to stand in good stead in the future he got admission to Scottish Church College. After that, his elder brother Sharad Chandra Bose offered him to go to England and prepare for civil services he discussed and went this on 15th Sep., 1919 he left for England but fell homesick. Although sometime later. He got normal in a very short time he creaked civil services and came in fourth but he had some other drums and hence write a letter to his brother that he will not going to join ICS as it is against the national interest.

Return to India

He started a Newspaper and become the leader of the Bengal Congress Committee his mentor was Chitranjan Das in the year 1923 Bose was elected the President of the India Youth Congress and also Secretary of the Bengal Congress. He was also the editor of Newspaper forward Founded by Chitranjan Das. Due to his nationalism movement. He was arrested in 1924 and sent to monthly jail where he became ill due to tuber closes.

Gandhi Bose and Violence

On 6th July, 1944 in a speech broadcast by the Azad Hind Radio from Singapore Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the father of the nation and asked for his blessings and good wishes for the WAR. It was Gandhi who introduce Bose to the mainstream politics but in spite of that, there was huge philosophical difference. He stood for unqualified Swaraj including the use of force against the British. This meant a confirmation of Gandhi who in fact opposed Bose's presidency. Bose attempted to unite with Gandhi and advised Bose to form this own cabinet but he was not succeeded however due to this dissent net he resigned from the congress and formed a forward block.

Struggles Years

Bose was again arrested but released due to health issues after that on 17th Jan., 1941 He flew in disguise to Germany via Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He went to Russia in for seeking Stalin's support but he did not because Stalin believed Indians can't govern themselves and lacked unity but he granted to visa to Berlin and it was the Germany from where Boss addressed India from Azad Hind Radio Tears began rolling from every Indian eye he founded the free India Centre in Berlin.

Azad Hind Foj or Indian National Army

The IHA was the brainchild of Japanese Major Iwachi Fujiwara the Indian National Army was an armed force by Indian nationalists that was formed in 1942 in southeast Asia it was revived under the leadership of Netaji after its arrival in southeast Asia in 1943. INA had a separate woman unit the Rani of Jhansi Regiment Headed by Laxmi Swaminathan on 4th July, 1944 Bose. Most Famous Quote was given give me blood and I will give you freedom in this he urged the people of India to join in his first war against the British Raj. But when the Japanese army was defeated at the Battle of Kohima and Imphal. Bose party the forward black has contested this faction. In 1945 Subhash Chandra Bose's death occurred from third-degree Burns on 18 Aug., 1945 in Taiwan Pharmosa. Two commissions one is Sehnawaz in 1955 and another is Khosla in 1970 justified this incident but the Mukherjee commission in 2005 said that there was no plane crash and the mystery has not born fully solved.

Conclusion

Probably every Indian knows the popular military greeting Jai Hind, which is taken from the Indian National Army But what do most of us know is the INA insignia worn on every epaulet, was Tipu Sultan's springing Tigers its Motto was three Urdu words it had it had our urban- unity trust and sacrifice of its four brigades there were named after Gandhi, Nehru, Maulana, Azad. Why did Netaji Make a regiment in his name because to maintain Communal Harmony because at that time it was not only a goal to get freedom from the British rule but it was also a goal to suppress feeling which was very High at the same period?

Netaji on History

When Netaji was asked how do you see the history of India before the British rule. he said history will bear me out when I say that it is a misnomer to talk of Muslim rule when describing the political order in India prior to the advent of the British. Whether we talk of the Mughal emperors in Delhi or the Muslim king of Bengal we shall find that in either case the administration was Run by Hindus and Muslims together many of the prominent cabinet Minister such as Tilak Birbal Maldhar Basu worked as court porters as well as generals being Hindoos further the consolidation of the Mughal empire in India was affected with the help of Hindus commander such as Raja Jaysingh, Man Singh etc. when we talking the commander chief in Nawab Siraj Uddallah whom the British fought assy in 1757 and defeated also a Hindu.

Netaji on Communalism

Again when Bose was asked how do you see the communal threat he said that sacred fanaticism is the greatest horn in the past of cultural intimacy and there is no better remedy for fanaticism than secular and scientific education t this means that Netaji also thought about sectarian education that Gandhi Ji promoted.

Netaji on Economic Front

Economic activities are determinants for the development of any country Bose recognized this important utility as early as 1938. In when he was elected the President of the congress he established the planning committee which was later replaced by Nehru. After independence, a new name adopted which was the planning commission which was almost kept going when in the last in 2015 it was changed to Niti Ayog.

Finally, we can say that although Netaji died nearly 80 years ago but his thought and actions have great relevance even today for the country.

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