

## On the occasion 23 January birthday of Subhash chandra Bose

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The great personality and grand ideology of a topmost hero of Indian freedom struggle is very much relevant in present days. Because India is passing through a very critical phase, in which communalism, castism, regionalism, language sectarianism and separations are being quite rampant. All these traits are highly dangerous for the integrity and unity of our country. It is a right time to assess without passion and prejudice, the life and works of Subhash Bose. His blazing patriotism his ceaseless self dedication, his dauntless courage turned him even in his life time into a legend. That the Indian people proudly cherish and recall fondly and gratefully.

Subhash Chandra Bose has indeed been clasped to the people' heart on account of the fabulous role that he played in the struggle of the country's freedom. Whatever the judgment of Time on his place in history, subash Bose's firm and fond Enesco cement in the affection on countryman shone that day like sunbeam. Even during the vital phase of his participation as a young but already a eminent figure in the nation's struggle for freedom.

He has been an outstanding Left nationalist leader of India. Born on 23 January, 1897 in upper middle class family in cuttack. His real initiation into India's struggle for liberation in year 1921. Subhash in his formative period was greatly influenced by the preaching of Swami Vivakanand. Aurbindo Ghosh's writings on nationalism also influenced him. The revolutionary movement also attracted him. In 1913 Subhash passed matriculation standing first in Calcutta university.

He was thus an unusual youth, burdened impersonal questioning. some of his early life spent even in renunciation and in search of mystic experiences in foot hills of Himalaya. After which he returned to a normal life and manifested brilliance, courage and character. Without a yearning for it he found himself at the high place up in the list of Indian civil service (ICS) examinee in London. What was then the most prized post open to young Indian was firmly in his hands. But most fortunately for him and for the nation that was Mahatma Gandhi's call for noncooperation movement with British rule, which actually stride his mind and heart. With the strength that came from long nursed ache in his heart for Indian freedom, subhash Bose jumped most ardently into the fray.

Subash joined Deshbandhu Chittarajan Das as his lieutenant in Indian National Congress. At a such time spirit like subash certainly rejoiced obeying the command of C R Dass. He was elected as a Mayor of Calcutta in year 1923, but in Oct.1924 he was arrested by British Police and sent to Burma's Mandalay jail. By the year 1929 Subash became a leader of all- India stature, but something at the same time of a stormy petrel. In 1938 Subash Bose was elected as President of National Congress even opposed by Mahatma Gandhi. He made a planning commission under chairmanship of Jawaherlal Nehru. As a congress President he spoke in details on future economic planning for Free India. Subash himself was a most committed

and staunch socialist. who actually made a dialectical synthesis of Indian spiritualism with the Marxian socialism.

Subhash was compelled to resign as Congress president because of noncooperation of Gandhian leaders of Congress working committee with him. Ultimately he was expelled from Congress. During 1938 and particularly since the beginning of 1939 when controversy was raging between the Congress right wing and Subash Bose, Rabindra Nath Tagore stood very close to him both personally and ideologically. He gave grand reception to Subhash at Shantiniketan in Jan. 1939.

Then Subash Bose founded Forward Block. Subash did his best to unite Left forces of National movement under the banner of Left consolidation committee. Socialist, communist, and radical humanist joined Left consolidation. Sept 1939 second world War was broken out. In January 1941, when Subhash was being kept in British police's detention. Any how he managed skillfully to escape from it, with the help of his close colleague Mian Akber Shah, who arrived to Kolkata from Peshawar. By assistance of comrade Bhagatram Talwar he reached to Afghanistan then finally he arrived in Germany.

From Germany he went to Japan in U-Boat submarine with his close associate colonel Abid Hasan on 9th Feb. 1943. That journey would have been an impossible journey because on the whole Atlantic ocean route, there was heaving air bombardment.

From Japan Subhash arrived in Singapore and taken over the command of Indian National Army (INA). INA was built by great Indian revolutionary, who was responsible for conspiracy of hurling a bomb on British Viceroy Lord Hardinge in Delhi. More than fifty five thousand British Army's Indian soldiers joined INA, who actually surrendered before Japanese Army. It is also to be mentioned more than one lac British soldiers surrendered to Japan. At that time colonel Mohan Singh was the Military commander of INA. On 21 Oct. 1943 Subhash Bose proclaimed the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind at a historic assembly in Singapore.

It had been a greatness of Subhash Bose that by renouncing all his bitterness with Mahatma Gandhi, he called him Father of Nation in a speech from Azad Hind radio. He also named first INA Brigade by the name Gandhi Brigade, its commander was colonel Dillon. Then next Nehru Brigade, its commander was colonel Chatterji. Azad Brigade, its commander was PK Sehgal. For women soldiers of INA a separate Brigade was raised, that was named Rani Jhansi Brigade, Its commander was Dr. Laxshmi Sehgal.

Subash Bose spoke that "my soldiers your battle cry be 'DELHI CHALO'. One after another victory INA conquered Andaman Islands, then hoisted its victorious flag over Imphal of Assam.

America used its Atom Bomb on Japan and then Japan had to surrender militarily. Then It was impossible for INA to carry forward further the war of Independence. INA soldiers were captured by British Army. A historic case was launched against INA commanders in Red Fort of Delhi. In whole of the country the slogan echoed -Lal Qile se aie awaz Dhillon, Sehgal, Shahnawaz. British commander in chief General Auchinleck reacted in a report that 'the backbone of British rule the Indian Army might no longer trustworthy because the ghost Subhas, like Helmut's father walked the battlement of Red Fort and his suddenly amplified figure overawed the conferences that were to lead to Indian independence.' General's

apprehension vary soon proved correct and Royal Indian Navy revolted in Bombay and Kolkata. English men left India by creating Pakistan.

India's young generation can built a new India by cherishing the ideas and Ideals of Subhash Bose. In which there will be no horrified gap between the rich and the poor. By Renouncing sectarian selfish attitude all the country men shall realize themselves as Hindustani and built strong socialist nation by defeating terrorism and other misguided traits.

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