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HISTORY RESEARCH PAPER

TOPIC: INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT: THE ROLE OF SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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ABSTRACT

The spirit of the Renaissance in Europe, when religious constraints were lifted, reflects the rise of nationalism. The French Revolution fuelled this form of nationalist sentiment. The governmental. The political changes culminated in the transfer of authority from an absolute monarch to the French people, who had the power to form the nation and decide its future. You'll learn about the growth of Indian nationalism in the 19th century following the revolt of 1857 in this research paper. The role of Subash Chandra Bose's in the movement is also included in this paper.

KEYWORDS: nationalism, political changes, revolt

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INTRODUCTION

The Indian national movement was without a doubt one of the most significant mass movements that contemporary society has ever witnessed. It was a movement that energized millions of people of all backgrounds and beliefs into political action and drove a powerful colonial empire to its knees. Subsequently, along with the revolutions in Britain, France, Russia, China, Cuba, and Vietnam, it is of great relevance to those who wish to alter the established political and social structure. Moreover, it is also of great relevance to those who wish to change the political and social structure in other countries.

The Indian national struggle is the sole historical precedent for a successful transition to a democratic or semi-democratic governmental system. For the first time since Gramsci's theory of position, a war was not fought in a single revolution, but rather through a protracted and well-known challenge on a moral, political, and ideological level; where resources of counter-hegemony were built up over the years in progressive stages; and where phases of struggle alternated with 'passive' periods.

One of the clearest instances of a wide-ranging movement with a shared goal in which many political and intellectual currents might exist, work, and compete for overall ideological political predominance is the Indian national movement. The movement's coherence and striking power were not weakened by its diversity and tension; rather, this diversity and climate of freedom and debate became a significant source of its vitality.

THEME

The theme of this research paper is Indian National Movement and the role of Subhash Chandra Bose.

IMPORTANCE OF THEME

When it comes to modern revolutions, Indian nationalist are just as important and vital as those who fought for a new political-economic system founded on equality, social equity and rule of law. Indian nationalism is significant because it was the only historical instance in which traditionally semi-democratic and mostly illiterate social groups were motivated by a desire to free themselves from colonial exploitation through the writing and formation of a common agenda, neglecting their age-old social, economic, and cultural pontoons.

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AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

-To understand the causes behind rise of Indian National Movement.

-analysing the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the Movement.

HYPOTHESIS

-Subhas Chandra Bose is widely regarded as one of the greatest liberation fighters of all time because of his brilliant oratory and remarkable leadership abilities. He was referred to as Netaji. Thousands of Indian youngsters were motivated by him to join the fight for independence from British colonial control when he founded the Azad Hind Fauj (Azad Hind Army) in 1943.

-Hundreds of millions of people from all walks of life took part in the Indian national struggle, which brought a strong colonial empire to its knees.

LIMITATIONS

- The only limitation faced in this paper was that there was not much material available on the causes of the movement.

RESEARCH METHODODLOGY

For this research paper, information came from a variety of sources and two and three complementary methods were followed to accomplish the same thing. The approach taken in the research paper is pragmatic. It is recognized that each method has its limitations and therefore different approaches can be useful.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What were the causes of Indian National movement?
- What were the contributions of Subhash Chandra Bose?

LITERATURE REVIEW

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT: THE LONG-TERM DYNAMICS

The author argues that because the Indian national movement is the only real historical example of a movement that was successful in replacing or transforming a semi-democratic state framework, a study of its experience, as well as its political strategy and style of leadership, has significance because of the significance of the fact that the Indian national movement is the only real historical instance of a movement that succeeded in doing so.

THE INDIAN STRUGGLE

This volume provides a narrative of the political upheavals that occurred during the interwar period. It is further enhanced by Netaji's resonances on the central themes that have emerged throughout the course of Indian history, as well as a finely etched evaluation of the role that Mahatma Gandhi played in it.

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ANALYSIS

The British's inflexibility and, in many cases, their violent reactions to peaceful protests drove India's journey towards independence in phases. An Indian revolt in 1857 (dubbed "the Sepoy Mutiny" by Britain) is often seen as the start of India's independence struggle. The Indian Revolt of 1857 exposed British miscalculations about Indian social and cultural difficulties. Increasingly, Indian soldiers known as sepoys became dissatisfied with the British intrusion on their territories and provinces in the region. As a result of low wages and harsh policies, Indians grew more and more fed up with the British.

Many of the army's rules were interpreted by Indians to be attempts to convert Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh soldiers to Christianity. The use of animal fat (from pigs and cows) to coat cartridge shells by the British sparked international outrage. Despite attempts to remedy the situation, a rift developed between the vegetarian sepoys and the British, which culminated in the sepoy insurrection of 1857.

In 1885, the Indian National Union, which became the Indian National Congress, advocated for stronger local political representation. After the Sepoy Mutiny, the British and Indians had strained relations, hence the INC was formed. Initially, the INC didn't oppose British control, but after heinous government activities, it joined the independence fight. INC leaders included Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who favoured dominion status, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who favoured self-rule. During the independence movement, the Congress produced stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. INC is India's oldest party. The group was founded by upper-middle-class, generally, Western-educated men who were invested in India's interests. Indira Gandhi (1917–1984) was from the Congress party, but women's engagement in the independence campaign was not formal party membership but rather support of party activities, such as the move to create and wear homespun material instead of imported fabric. The Indian National Congress demanded independence in compensation for British backing during both World Wars. Before World War II (1939–1945), Congress tried to negotiate Indian post-war independence. The party was banned and its members incarcerated. After World War II, the clamour for self-rule grew because the dominion position no longer appealed to many who believed India had earned self-rule by supporting both wars.

Two INC factions evolved based on their attitude toward British rule in India: a moderate one that aimed to achieve rights through negotiation and dialogue, and a revolutionary one that favoured physical, and if necessary, violent resistance. The rift widened as Subhash Chandra

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Bose (1897–1945), president of the Congress from 1938–1939, maintained that armed action was the only way to guarantee freedom. Upcoming Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) believed socialism was vital for national identity. INC moderates opposed Bose's call for quick British exit from India. His aggressive tactics led to his resignation and election ban. Bose created a reactionary movement in the Indian army when the British declared India a combatant state during World War II.

The INC was a clearinghouse for independence supporters before factions emerged. The INC was created to encompass all Indians, but it came to champion Hindu rights, therefore Muslim Indians formed the All India Muslim League in 1906. Fears about under-representation by Muslims led to appeals to protect Muslim rights and create Pakistan.

In 1920, Gandhi (1869–1948) eased the INC divide. Gandhi, a lawyer, was trained in London and served in South Africa, where he resisted British control by nonviolence and non-cooperation. Gandhi's anticolonial identity developed after the British refused to recognize him as a citizen in South Africa. Gandhi was an excellent person to rally around in a culture rich in tradition, mysticism, and symbolism.

Gandhi used his experience in South Africa to set the ground principles for Indian independence. In 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became India's first prime minister and governed for 18 years. Nehru's father, Motilal Nehru (1861–1931), was a leader in the INC and the independence cause after he returned to India to practice law.

Three movements led to independence: non-cooperation, civic disobedience, and "Quit India." Neither of these phases were precisely defined; they spontaneously flowed into each other. Noncooperative ideals included not buying imported products, avoiding paying taxes, and not labouring for the British rather than employing violence to obtain freedom.

The 1930 Dandi March provoked civil disobedience. Gandhi protested British salt charges and regulations, a move many consider political smart. Every Indian knew the benefits of salt, a preservative. Gandhi's focus on the British salt monopoly highlighted native choice in everyday life. Gandhi and 78 allies walked 23 days to Dandi, a salt-rich coastal region. Gandhi manufactured natural salt upon their arrival, breaching British legislation that only imported salt may be consumed or purchased. Several Indians, notably Gandhi, were jailed for making illegal salt. Salt symbolized the British Empire's injustice and oppression. The Dandi March raised national awareness of the battle for independence from British domination.

Gandhi's 1942 "Quit India" campaign. With the INC's help, India gained independence from Britain. The British authorities outlawed the Indian National Congress and arrested its leaders, including Gandhi. The INC-British conflict pushed the Quit India campaign to the forefront, and opposition grew.

Many unresolved problems were put aside when the British granted India independence, only to resurface later. The final viceroy of British India, Lord Louis Mountbatten (1900–1979), was on good terms with Nehru and granted the Muslim League's request to create Pakistan. Many in the Muslim League campaigned for a separate Muslim state in Hindu-dominated India. Gandhi opposed India's division when he was assassinated in 1948, but independence

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quickly overcame his worries. As Hindus tried to cross newly established boundaries into India, Muslims fled to Pakistan, causing violence and clouding India's long-awaited independence from the British Raj.

CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT



Fig1: Subash Chandra Bose hoisted first independent Indian flag in Andaman and Nicobar (source: https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india)

In order for a movement to get traction, multiple factors must come together. In the same way, the birth of the Indian National Congress was spurred on by a variety of factors that culminated in the birth of the National Movement. These are just a few of the many reasons why you might want to consider moving.

-Education: Several educational institutes were set up in the country by the British to guarantee that their indigenous subjects could communicate in English. The goal was to help the subjects of the Raj serve it more effectively. In spite of this, things did not go as to plan. The Indians who were educated had a greater understanding of the world because of the language. Instilling in them liberal ideals, such as the concept of liberty and equality, was a major influence. This brought India together in a shared cause.

-Through the use of the same language: A barrier to communication was overcome when the English language was introduced in India's educated elite.

-Vernacular: In order to promote the revolutionary ideas, these very same people would take their expertise and transmit it around the country in their own languages.

-Religious and social movements: There have been some revolutionary thinkers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy that fought against social norms and educated people about the many problems in our country. After an increase in understanding in this field, the country saw a

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generation of new revolutionaries emerge. To their credit, Indian women never had to organise a suffragette organisation on their own, as they did in the United States, France, and other developed nations. The fight for women's rights was part of the struggle for freedom. Several renowned Indian women were involved in the independence movement and were models of empowered women.

-Economic policies of British: The British economic policies in India led to widespread poverty and starvation. Thousands of people perished every year as a result of famines that were commonplace. This aroused a profound hostility towards the British, leading to the emergence of the nationalist movement.

-Infrastructure building: The British developed roads, trains, and a telegraph system in order to increase trade inside the kingdom and to facilitate the movement of goods. This, on the other hand, aided in the integration of the country. People were able to travel easily and communicate with each other via the telegraph, which served to spread the idea of nationalism throughout the country.

-An Overview of the Press: Indians were able to vent their resentment of the British monarchy through the publication of nationalistic periodicals in their native tongues, thanks to the advent of the printing press.

-Lord Lytton's Policies: Over 10 million people died in one of the worst famines in southern India under Lord Lytton, viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880. In 1877, at a time when food was scarce and people were starving to death in India, he held the Dilli Durbar and lavished extravagantly on such luxuries.

He is also recognized with passing the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, which led to the seizure of all press material as 'seditious material'. He was also responsible for establishing the Arms Act, which made it illegal for Indians to own guns. India became enraged by all of these rules, which contributed to the country's independence movement.

-Debate about Ilbert Bill, a controversial figure: The 1883 Ilbert bill granted Indian judges the authority to try Europeans in Indian Courts under Indian law. The British expressed their displeasure loudly, and it was clear that they harboured strong anti-Indian sentiments.

People, rather than the state, were at the centre of nationalist historian’s focus, and this shifted the focus away from political history's limited concepts and towards the material and spiritual progress of individuals within society as a whole. In the wake of a resurging nationalist sentiment, historians were inspired to dig deeper into the past in order to discover the origins of their country's unique identity. The yearning for national identity, the imperial attack on Indian culture and civilisation, the content of nationalist historiography, and the reinterpretation of Indian history all contributed to the composition of Indian national movement historiography. The writing of the nationalist school of Indian history saw some deflects, but the school's heartening developments also served as a source of strength. Some of India's best-known nationalist historians helped to shape the country's historiography in the nationalist tradition. A number of prominent Indian writers are included in this group: RC Dutta, R G Handarkar, Bhau Dhaji, Rajendra Mitra, K.P. Jayaswal, Radha Kumud Mukharji and others.

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History writers of the nationalist school claimed to be Marxist historians, but they used a somewhat materialistic approach to comprehending historical events, even though they were not Marxist historians in the strictest sense. History could, according to some, be viewed via the lens of the social sciences. These historians' interpretations are based on Karl Marx's historical philosophy of dialectical materialism. For this new perspective, it's all about examining the relationship between social and economic structures and their impact on historical events.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE'S CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT



Fig 2: Subhas Chandra Bose (source: https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3Fwww.britannica.com%2Fbiography%2FSubhas-

One of India's finest independence fighters was Subhas Chandra Bose. When it comes to the history of India's fight for independence from the British, Subhas Chandra Bose is an essential character. At an early age, Bose determined to forge his own route towards India's independence, even though he was aware that it would be difficult. In 1943, he reactivated Rash Behari Bose's 'Azad Hind Fauj,' the Indian National Army, which had been dormant since 1942. Regardless of how brief the INA assault was, it was a significant influence in the British decision to end their operations and return to their own country. As a result, India was able to gain its freedom.

"We have a dreadful war ahead of us since the enemy is powerful, unscrupulous, and cruel," Subhas Chandra Bose told the Army. You'll have to deal with starvation, deprivation, forced marches, and even death on this last leg of the journey to freedom. You will only be free once you have passed this test." The Indian National Army (INA) waged numerous battles and battles for independence in the Indian dominion. Subhas Chandra Bose's intelligence made it possible for all of this to happen.

He advocated for actionable economic planning and set an example for others to follow. It is also crucial to keep in mind that he was the one who urged Indian women to have an

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important role in the actions for the freedom of India. This is something that needs to be remembered. It was decided to establish a women's regiment of the Azad Hind Fauj, and Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan was given command of the new unit. It was known as the Rani Jhansi regiment during that time. The people of India began to view the Azad Hind Fauj as the embodiment of national solidarity and valour. Bose's rousing orations served to inspire and encourage the soldiers. It is said that he once said, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!" This is one of his most famous quotes.

In addition, Bose was an excellent explorer. Young Indian men and women look forwards to him as an inspiration because of his military feats, unrivalled patriotism, and extraordinary bravery. In our minds and hearts, he continues to serve as a beacon of light and inspiration.

He, like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, was a key figure in the country's liberation from British domination after more than two centuries of shackling. Between 1920 and 1941, he was imprisoned a total of eleven times. While serving as an effective freedom warrior until his final day, and even planning on moving to Russia and finding a new strategy against the British at the moment of his death, it is his perseverance and patriotic ardour that should be celebrated more than anything else. Every year on the 23rd of January, people all throughout India honour Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to India's freedom struggle.

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CONCLUSION

The Indian national movement was essentially the result of the fundamental conflict that existed among colonialism and the interests of the indigenous people of India. The leadership of the movement gradually arrived at, and based itself on, a clear, scientific, and firm understanding of colonialism. This understanding held that the British were using their influence and control to subordinate the Indian economy and society to the requirements of the British economy and society, and that this understanding formed the basis of the movement's leadership. Subash Chandra Bose wrote 'The Indian Struggle,' a history of the Indian independence movement from 1920 to 1942, which can be found here. The British government imposed a ban on the book. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were also seized by the INA as part of the Japanese invasion of north-east India. Hence, Subhash Chandra Bose played a prominent role in the movement.

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