

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

**THE INDIAN KATANA
NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
(REGARDING INDIA AND JAPAN)**

¹AMIT CHAMOLI² DR.RAKESH MOHAN NAUTIYAL³DR.ASHA RAM BIJALWAN

¹Research Scholar Jyoti Vidhyapeeth Women University Jaipur Rajasthan, India.

²Assistant Professor Government Degree College Dakpathar, Dehradun.

³ Assistant Professor, Department Of History , V.S.K.C Govt Pg College Dakpathar Dehradun Uttrakhand

**AMIT CHAMOLI DR.RAKESH MOHAN NAUTIYAL DR.ASHA RAM BIJALWAN,
THE INDIAN KATANA NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (REGARDING INDIA
AND JAPAN)-Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(9), ISSN 1567-
214x**

Abstract

Netaji SubhashChandra Bose Or Indian Katana,This Name Needs No Introduction.InA Country Where People Have Forgotten A Gem Like Neta Ji It Is Demeaning To Talk About Patriotism.A Man Who Led The Nation With His Powerful Words “You Give Me Blood,IWill Give You Freedom”,Became The Victim Of Dirty Politics And His Death Was Planned And Staged.Why Would Anyone Want To Forget Such A Patriotic Person,This Question Still Lingers.This Research Explores The Same Where Various Facts And Details Have Been Evaluated To Attempt To Answer Why Someone Who Wanted To Protect The Integrity Of The Country Met With An Unfortunate Fate Like Netaji.Why All The Files And Documents Related To Netaji Were Kept Hidden And Were Never Made Accessable To The Common Public.Did Netaji Not Belong To This Country?This Research Is A Humble Attempt To Answer These Numerous Question Where Information About Netaji Has Been Linked And Given A Shape.Also It Has Been Attempted To Throw Light On The Disputed Plane Crash Of Netaji Along With His Return To India,Did Netaji Survive The Saigon(TAIWAN) Plane Crash?Did He Live In India Under The Disguise Of Gumnami Baba.

All Of These Question Have Been Exposed In The Present Research Paper .

KEYWORDS: KANAKANTA,INDIAN SAMURAI,NETAJI FILE, NATIONAL ARCHIVES,SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ,BOSE MYSTRY

¹RESEARCH SCHOLAR JYOTI VIDHYAPEETH WOMEN UNIVERSITY JAIPUR RAJASTHAN,INDIA.

²ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE DAKPATHAR ,DEHRADUN.

³ ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,DEPARTMNET OF HISTORY ,V.S.K.C GOVT PG COLLEGE DAKPATHAR DEHRADUN UTTRAKHAND

“You give me blood, I will give you freedom” with this proclamation, Mr. Subhash, who met Hitler in Germany and later came to be known as Netaji, was tasked to collect and energize the youth power of India. It was only in his presidential tenures of 1938 and 1939 that differences in ideologies of the leader and Gandhi began to appear. The functioning of the two leaders was different but the goal remained the same, an independent India. This was the reason that there was a clash of opinion between Netaji and Gandhi Ji regarding the hanging of Sardar Bhagat Singh. In contrast to the Gandhian ideology, the ideology of the leader remained fierce, he did not want to achieve independence by begging or pleading. The army led by Netaji wanted to achieve freedom, in a way where it wasn't considered wrong for them to take arms for freedom. This was the reason that the youth of India agreed with him on each step and the Forward Block was established by Netaji at the same time in 1939. He voiced the flame of independence by the heads of nationals of various countries, asked for their help to free India where he first reached Germany via Afghanistan. Although he also wanted to go to Russia for some reason he had to stay in Germany itself, meeting Hitler and requesting him for help to liberate India. The task of achieving freedom from the ground to the summit was done by the leader with great cleverness and diplomacy in mind. Because of his ideologies, those who believed in Gandhian ideology were upset with him, in which the name of Sardar Patel is significant.

During the second Congress Presidential term of 1939, Patel, JB Kripalani, and Rajendra Prasad supported Patababhi Sitarammaya against the leader, but tables were turned. Netaji's stood victorious by 1580 votes, but after that, the dispute deepened. The situation was that more and more people started gathering in support of Netaji so that Gandhiji even said through his statement that he would never accept Subhash and his ideology, due to which he asked Netaji to form his army independently.

In the meantime, an attempt was also made by Nehru to rescue him, but Netaji stood by his words and in 1939, Netaji resigned from his presidential post. In the middle of July, with the support of Netaji and his supporters, the Congress was shaken by the establishment of the Forward Block within the Congress and soon after that he was removed from the post of President of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and for three years he wasn't accepted on any party post. It was decided not to appoint him. This time was also a challenge for Netaji, but he decided to move forward steadfastly. At the time of World War II of 1942, Netaji requested Gandhiji to start the Civil Disobedience Movement immediately, but Gandhiji did not consider it appropriate. Netaji emphasized that at this time the roots of imperialism can be uprooted and this time would be appropriate for rebellion, but the path of Ahinsa (Non-violence) was preferred by Gandhiji, due to which Netaji would now fight India through other means. He got anxious to fight after assuming charge of Azad Hind Fauj in July 1943, he met Japanese Prime Minister Tojo and asked

for his help in liberating India. After returning to Singapore, he formed an first independent Government of India on 21.10.1943 in Singapore to be able to operate from there. This was the time when the new government, under the guidance of Netaji, declared war against Britain and America.

Two headquarters of Azad Hind Fauj were established mainly in Rangoon and Singapore, where on 6th July 1944, Netaji addressed the people of India through Azad Hind Radio to start the freedom struggle. While addressing Gandhiji as the Father of the Nation, he wished for his blessings, in the same order, he also started the Rani Jhansi Regiment, Nehru Regiment, and Gandhi Regiment in mid-1944. Despite the differences, Netaji loved Gandhi Ji and Nehru, whose example was reflected in his ideology itself. For the revolutionaries of India in the 20th century, Japan, Germany, etc. were working as secret routes, where after attacking the Britishers, various revolutionaries took refuge in the above-mentioned countries. They were being provided with different facilities to fight forward to achieve freedom.

Out of these, M. A. Nair was a revolutionary like Rasvihari Bose who spent his life in Japan after attempting to bomb Harding in 1912. Japan seemed to be trying to help the Indians somewhere, due to which Netaji went from Germany to Japan where he reached Tokyo in June 1943 by the Japanese Submarine. After a lot of efforts, he persuaded Japanese Prime Minister Tojo to carry on the fight for India's independence, which led to the invasion of Indian borders by Azad Hind Fauj in 1944 and the Mohadak which is currently in Bangladesh. At the same time, the national anthem was dedicated to India by the Azad Hind Fauj, but by the end of 1944, the INA and Japanese Saina started to fight, due to which in 1945, Netaji realized that the war could not be carried forward in this way. They believed that their ultimate aim is Delhi, whose path is different and this fight will be continued till the end by the Azad Hind Fauj. In the meantime, Netaji was sent to Bangkok with the help of the Japanese, from where he continued to pursue the fight for Hindustan.

After the surrender of the Japanese King Hirohito, Netaji took a flight from Saigon to Taihoku. Meanwhile, disputes in the history of the world started sprouting and even today the dispute remains unresolved whether Netaji was killed in that plane crash. The details of the plane crash in Taipei were conveyed to the Indian administration by Japan but not how Netaji was rushed to the hospital in a burnt state and succumbed during treatment, after which he was cremated by the Buddhist process to "ashes". Renkoji was kept safe in the temple. But various events after this gave rise to a new mystery. The above incident is believed to have been conceived so that Netaji could be safely transported to Russia so that he could enter India when the time came, while the work of confining these incidents was done by foreign journalists when they sent Netaji to Siberia province. After spending time there he returned to the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, and lived till 1985 by the name of "Gumnam

Baba". Taking the various sources as the basis, the report of the Mukherjee Commission was put on the table by the Government of India in the year 1999, which became a cover for this whole matter but the fact that there was no such air accident in Saigon / Taiwan, rose the question whether Netaji was alive all this while?. This question was not given a priority by the Mukherjee Commission's 600-page report is also enough to question the credibility of the report. Kyo Gen Mochizuki, who has been a priest of Renko Ji temple, depicts Netaji as a great man, he praised Netaji in his statement in Japanese Times magazine and called him the leader of humanity. Bose was the hero of Indian independence, whose relentless efforts succeeded in liberating India. He described INA and Netaji's efforts as incomparable to the people of India and it would not be an exaggeration to say that India could hardly achieve independence without the leader and INA.

The years went by, and India saw the tenures of Nehru, President Rajendra Prasad, Indira Gandhi, and Atal Vihari Vajpayee, but to date, the basic response to the evidence of Netaji's demise has not been found. The visit of all the Prime Ministers ended in Japan's Renakji Temple, but the beginning of the journey of Indians still seems to have stopped. Whereas till date, various governments have tried to make a report on the subject of Netaji by making a commission of Khanapurti, but today no one has said firmly whether Netaji was killed or not.

The credit for doing basic research related to Netaji's subject goes to Mr. AnujDhar and Mr. Chandrachund Ghosh, whose successful efforts have enabled all Indians today to see the documents and evidence related to Netaji. His research related to Netaji's subject till 2012 and present is reliable, where he has done the work of mutilating the Black Britishers by his book "Netaji Mystery Saga". At the same time, former governments have also been accused of spying on Netaji's family, which has also been certified by Netaji's files of 2016. This effort of Mr. Dhar is somewhere making the Indians aware of Subhash Chandra Bose and his incredible contribution that the Indians were kept in darkness for a long time while all the Indians believed that they would tell the truth about their leader now, but due to the apathy of various governments, this truth was kept in the boxes of secret letters so that the truth could never be revealed, but after many efforts, it is clear that Netaji was not killed in a plane crash at that time. He was still alive after that and after a few years of stay in Saivariya, Russia, he returned to India safely.

But the question still exists. Probably there is still a need to continue research on the subject of whether Netaji had returned to the land of India or was it just a fantasy?. Was he hiding in many cities of Uttar Pradesh under the guise of Gumnam Baba?. It is believed that this information was also kept in the position of the then Senior Minister of Intelligence and Uttar Pradesh, due to which it remained the rule till the 1962 India-China war and Shastri's death. In response to various questions and keeping in mind the challenges of the future,

it would be fair to say that Netaji is still alive in our hearts and his sacrifice has been incomparable to India which cannot be forgotten at any cost and perhaps about Netaji some such shreds of evidence may come out in the future which we thought to be imaginary.

Conclusion

India-Japan friendship has existed since ancient times. The task of bringing the two countries closer has been done from time to time by various elements. Subhash Chandra Bose has played an important element in bringing Japan closer to India, due to which both countries were always aggressively thinking of Netaji at any cost, making India independent from the Britishers. For this, he wanted to support his fascists, to establish contact with influential leaders like Hitler, etc., that he wanted to chase Britishers out of India in any way. His efforts necessarily paid off and Japan along with Germany, India also received support from the integrity of India to Subhash Chandra Bose. Doubts were evident in India about Japan, due to which everyone was apprehensive that they would not persecute the Indians on the strength of the Japanese Army, but putting an end to all doubts, the meeting of Netaji and the then Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Teejo overthrew the Britishers, as a result of which the Indian conquered islands Andaman and Nicobar were presented to Japan by Netaji as a gift, which further strengthened the confidence of Indians towards the Japanese.

Here all these talks or research determines this pattern be in Bukhaubi, or somewhere, Japan played with the hero of the era till the last moment. Not only this, but Japan also took responsibility for his well being after 1945 and took him to Russia with great secrecy. For his friendship and integrity, Netaji used to have a special place for Japan. Japan always considered Netaji as its own, due to which the responsibility of protecting him was held by the Japanese military commander till the last moment. An attempt was made by the research paper to show the unbroken friendship of India Japan by Subhash Chandra Bose. Netaji's role is considered very important in making India, independent. Where according to various opinions it is also believed that without Netaji's efforts, India could hardly achieve independence. Netaji's love for Gandhiji remained embedded in the friendly freedom fight with Nehru despite fighting outside India. At the same time, the research paper attempted to highlight the role of INA.

Presently, an attempt was made to add various topics related to Netaji to the research paper in the Konodhb and Netaji mystery saga composed by Shri AnujDhar and Shri Chandrachund Ghosh, where those letters are also mentioned, which were issued by the Government of India after the plane crash of Netaji, and how an attempt was made to put question marks on the subject concerned. Netaji is believed to be safe after 1965 and continued to

reside as 'Gumnami Baba' in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India until 1985. All these questions are yet to be answered.

References:

1. DkHari,DkHemaGiri. (2017).Indo Japan A Connect Over Millennia:BharatGyan
2. Dr.ShyamlenduSengupta.(1998).Netaji SamsamyikSakshi : Abhyudaya Weekly News Paper New Delhi
3. Katana, N. "REDEFINING HISTORY IN TONI MORRISON'S PARADISE." *International Journal of English and Literature (IJEL)* 3.2 (2013): 103-108.
4. AnujDhar.(2014).India Biggest CoverupNetaji:Vitasta Publication New Delhi
5. Sheela Jhunjhunwala.(2019).Rich In Culture Heritage India And Japan:Granth Academy New Delhi
6. MANNA, RAKESH, and JAYANTA METE. "Secondary teacher education system in India with special reference to West Bengal." *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 5.3 (2016): 97-111.
7. BipinChandra,MridulaMukherji And Others.(2014).India's Freedom Struggle:HindiMadhyamKaryanway Directorate New Delhi
8. CHOUDHARY, TANUSHREE. "WOMEN POWER IN SALMAN RUSHDIE'S EAST."
9. Netaji Research Papers.(2016).National Archieve New Delhi
10. TAHMINA, SHAHZADI, and M. U. H. A. M. M. A. D. AL MAHMUD. "INDIAN SUB-CONTINENTAL NATIONALIST AND JAPANS ROLE FOR THE EMERGENCE OF BENGALI NATIONALISM." *International Journal of History and Research (IJHR)* 8.1 Jun 2018, 1-10
11. AnujDhar,ChandrachudGhose.(2019).ConudrumShubash Bose Life After Death:Vitasta Publication New Delhi
12. www.netajipapers.gov.in
13. subhaschandraboze.org
14. netaji.org
15. nationalarchives.nic.in