

RESUME

Subhas Chandra Bose had no political proclivity early in his age but once it was awakened in him, he devoted heart and soul his life for an intensive national struggle for India's independence. In fact, as one of the greatest patriots of our country, he relentlessly fought a militant uncompromising fight against the British for his country's freedom. Thereby he became the most dangerous enemy of the British Raj. At the same time as a Leftist freedom fighter he had to encounter the Rightists or the Gandhites whose policy of compromise with the British in self-interest was in sharp contrast with Bose's uncompromising struggle. While the Rightists would be satisfied with even Dominion Status for which they accepted the British proposal of Federation, Subhas Chandra stood for complete independence and rejected the plan of Federation as a cunning diplomacy on the parts of the British imperialists.

Thus Subhas had to fight on two fronts; facing the Raj on the one hand and the Gandhite Congress on the other. It reached its acme after his formation of the Forward Bloc, and he realised the futility of the freedom struggle at home. Hence his escape abroad and his national liberation movement in Germany and Italy after the failure of which, in East Asia. He fought utmost for a Tripartite Declaration in favour of Indian independence by the Axis Powers and raised the second I.N.A. (the existing I.N.A. reorganised by him) to fight the British, in East Asia with the help of Japan. Unfortunately after the defeat of the Axis Powers by the Allied Powers and surrender of Japan at the end of the Second World War, the I.N.A. movement collapsed.

But this discomfiture was apparent, not real, since the countrywide national turmoil as a product of the I.N.A. trial at Red Fort led to the British withdrawal from India and achievement of India's independence.

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