

# Alliance Power's perception of Subhash Chandra Bose and his exploits.

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**Abstract**—This paper examines Subhas Chandra Bose's strategic framework of action for the liberation of India and how his ideas of inter-national cooperation for the overthrow of British imperialism took shape despite the constraints and limitations imposed by the existing framework of the national moment and the restrictions imposed by the colonial rulers. An attempt is made in this paper to analyse how his collaboration with Germany, Italy and Japan directly or indirectly accelerated the pace of nationalism during and after the Second World War. “With the Force of arms and at the cost of your blood you will have to win liberty” Said by Subhash Chandra Bose, I feel very grateful for share my ideas about our forgotten HERO NETHAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE. The enemy of our enemy is our friend - Subhash Chandra Bose said that's why Subhash Chandra Bose went to the Axis powers for help. But Germany didn't trust Indians and Bose's activities. Hitler said "Indians can't be strong for freedom I think it will take a few years for Indians to get freedom Subhash Chandra Bose met German and Italian foreign ministers he told his ideology and said to support India's freedom. Hitler appointed his secret service as Gestapo to monitor the activities of Subhash Chandra Bose. The Japanese believed that the Indian National Army, Bose wanted to get the freedom of India very quickly with the help of the Axis powers and made a lot of efforts for it.

**Index Terms**— *Strategic framework, Alliance Power, Accelerated, Colonial rulers*

Over the past two decades, many historians, Scholars and Journalists have written glowingly about the warm and friendly reception given to Subhash Chandra Bose by Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan, during the years of the Second World War. My research on this subject has provided me with incontrovertible data. It proves exactly the opposite. Indians in general and the Indian freedom movement in particular, were held in very low esteem by both Hitler and the leaders of Fascist Italy. Both National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy wary of Subhash Chandra Bose and their Intelligence agencies kept a close watch on what he used to get up to. Japanese imperialism's stance was slightly more favorable, but there was no difference in quality. The purpose of this paper is to try to identify these points. In the last part of the article, I shall try to briefly describe the reaction of Subhash Chandra Bose and some of his close associates to the hostility and disparaging remarks made by various Axis Leaders.

Hitler had already decided on his plans for an all-out invasion of the USSR, which came to be known to the world as “operation Barbarossa”, when Subhash Chandra Bose arrived in Berlin in April 1941. Shortly after Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, in a private meeting with some of his most devoted followers, Hitler declared, “What India was for England, the territories of Russia will be for Us”. The Independence of India did not mean anything to Hitler. Indeed, he believed that the Indians deserved being ruled by others and that there was no possibility of their gaining independence within the next century.

Unaware of this, Subhash Chandra Bose deluded himself into believing that Germany, as Britain's enemy, would further India's cause. In April-May 1941, Subhash wrote an elaborate memo to the German government explaining, Why the Axis Powers should support the cause of Independent India. Subhash's memorandum demanded that Hitler's Germany accept the “Free India Government” and promise to respect India's sovereignty if the Axis Powers were to win. Ribbentrop, Nazi Germany's Ambassador to India, promised Subhash Chandra Bose, German support for his efforts, but refused to promise recognition of his “Free Indian Government” or that India would become Independent. Although disappointed, Bose was hopeful that Hitler's Germany would soon re-think it.

In May 1941, Subhash Chandra Bose, accompanied by Emilie, went to Rome in the hope of gaining Mussolini's support for the proclamation of a free India that he had been unsuccessfully seeking Nazi Germany. On 6 June 1941, Subhash Chandra Bose met with Mussolini's Foreign minister, count Ciano, but his mission proved far from fruitful. As a matter of fact, in his private diary of 6 June 1941, Ciano had made a harsh assessment of Subhash Chandra Bose, in which he wrote: “I received Bose, the head of the Indian insurgent movement. He would like the Axis to make a declaration on the independence of India but in Berlin his proposals had been received with a great deal of reserve. Nor must we be compromised, especially because the value of this upstart is not clear”.

Subhash Chandra Bose had in mind both the Axis Powers and the Soviet Union as potential allies in India's struggle for Independence. He had congratulated the German Government on signing the non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union after arriving in Berlin in April 1941. Subhash Chandra Bose was both surprised and very unhappy when Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941. On 8 June 1941, Subhash wrote to his German correspondent: “The public reaction in my country to the new situation in the east is unfavorable to your Government”. The secret German document goes on to state that “Bose first

spoke in detail concerning the repercussions of the German-Russian War on the public opinion in India ... The feelings of the Indian people were very decidedly on the Russian side, because the Indian people were sure that Germany was the aggressor and thus also an imperialist power dangerous to India ... Bose's statements indicate that he is strongly influenced by the Soviet thesis even on the question of the origin of the conflict".

We have abundant evidence that Hitler and his regime never trusted Bose and that the Gestapo kept a close watch on him and his activities. It is also known that before leaving Germany, Subhash Chandra Bose explicitly told his Indian Legion not to go to the Eastern Front against the USSR. The German High Command ordered the Indian Legion to go to the Soviet front at the end of 1944, as Germany began to lose the war in the east. Ten of their officers were in denial, in remembrance of Subhash Chandra Bose's instructions. They were immediately subject to arrest, court martial and execution by firing squad. All this is testimony not only to the extreme hostility of Nazi Germany towards the Indian Independence movement, but also to the bravery and principled stand of Subhash Chandra Bose and the many officers and men of the Indian Legion.

After 21 October 1943, the attitude of imperialist Japan was a little better, as Prime Minister Tojo recognized the Azad Hind Government early. But the INA was deeply mistrusted by the Japanese army and many of its commanders. Many years Later, Major General Shah Nawaz wrote that the INA could have briefly taken Imphal but could not because of the failure of the Japanese supreme command.

In March 1945, after Aung San and his AFPEL launched the resistance movement against the Japanese, the Japanese secretly wrote to Subhash Chandra Bose. They asked him to suddenly attack Aung San and his forces with his INA. Subhash Chandra Bose flatly refused, saying: "I disagree with Aung San, but his INA would never use arms against anyone else fighting for freedom".

Subhas Chandra Bose was a prominent Indian nationalist leader who sought to end British colonial rule in India during the 1940s. He formed the Indian National Army (INA) in collaboration with the Axis powers during World War II, seeking military assistance to achieve his goals. Here's how the Axis powers viewed Subhas Chandra Bose and his activities from 1941

The Nazi leadership under Adolf Hitler and his top officials had a favourable view of Bose and his activities. They saw Bose as a valuable ally who could help them undermine British colonial rule in India and disrupt the British war effort in the region. Bose met with Hitler in 1942 and received financial and military support from the Germans. The Nazis also helped Bose broadcast his speeches and propaganda to India through their radio stations.

The Japanese government saw Bose as a useful ally in their goal of expanding their own empire in Asia. They provided him with military and financial support, and Bose collaborated closely with Japanese military leaders to plan military campaigns against the British in Southeast Asia. The Japanese saw Bose's Indian National Army as a potential force that could help them defeat the British in India and establish a pro-Japanese government there.

The Italian government, under Benito Mussolini, was an ally of Germany during World War II and shared Germany's view of Bose as a valuable asset in their fight against British colonialism. However, Italy's support for Bose was limited, and they did not provide as much assistance as Germany and Japan did.

Overall, the Axis powers viewed Subhas Chandra Bose and his activities as a means to undermine British colonial rule in India and disrupt the British war effort in the region. They saw Bose as a useful ally who could help them achieve their own strategic goals in Asia, and they provided him with military, financial, and propaganda Support.

This is the real story of the Federation attitude towards Subhash Chandra Bose and his valiant efforts for the liberation of India with the help of an Indian Liberation Army. It also showed the fundamental and determined stand taken by Subhash Chandra Bose against some of the policies of the Partnership Power, and how this filtered down to the ranks of his most loyal followers, such as the ten gallant officers of the Indian Legion; rather choose to die by a Nazi firing squad than to be dishonored.

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