



ROLE OF LITERATURE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE OF NORTH KARNATAKA

Dr. Nagaraj Veerabhadrapa

ABSTRACT

Karnataka Is Unique In The Role That Women Played In The Freedom Movement. Women Participated Very Actively And Gave Their Lives For The Cause Of Their Motherland Both Before And During The Gandhian Era. In Karnataka, The Freedom Struggle Under Gandhi Roughly Began In 1920. Gandhiji's Visit To Belgaum In 1924 Remaining Never-Ending Impression Upon The Political Dissidents. They Also Participated In The No Tax Campaign, Salt Satyagraha, And Individual Satyagraha. Both Men And Women Fought For Social And Economic Values And The Spread Of Democratic Ideas. In India, Queen Channamma Of Kittur Sparked A Rebellion Against The British. Every Exam Has A Significant Modern Indian History Section. The Same Significance Applies To The Staff Selection Commission Combine Graduate Level Examination. In This Section, We Discuss The Significance Of Literature To The Indian Freedom Fight. We Also Receive Some Significant Books Written By Individuals Who Were Involved In The Indian Freedom Struggle. Literature Has Long Been Regarded As A Significant Contributor To Public Awakening. Literature Conveys A Brand-New Consciousness To The Human Race. Literature Has Been The Vehicle For Many Memorable Events That Have Occurred Worldwide. The Commitment Of Writing To The American Opportunity Battle, The French Unrest And Numerous Worldwide Transformations Has Been Extraordinary. Even During The Indian Independence Struggle, The Intellectual Classes Used Literature To Mobilize The Masses. He Was Told About The English Arrangements, Which The Indian Public Was As Yet Uninformed About. Indians Successfully Overthrew The British Empire From India As A Result Of These Efforts. The Following Is A List Of Important Books And Their Authors, Each Of Which Made Significant And Lasting Contributions To The Indian Independence Struggle.



KEYWORDS Indian English Writers, Literature, The Struggle For Freedom, Novels, Poetry, And Gandhian Thought.

INTRODUCTION

State It Is A Source Of Great Pride To Note That A Woman, The Queen Of A Small State In Karnataka Called For The First Ever Revolt Against The Powerful British. Kittur Was In A Strategic Location From A Political And Military Standpoint At The Time. She Ranks Among The Best Freedom Fighters Not Only In Karnataka But Around The World. Thackeray Was Killed And A British Force Defeated By Queen Channamma. She Was Defeated In The Second Battle With The British Army. Consequently Sovereign Channamma Of Kittur Began A Period Of Rebel Against The English In India. In Addition To More Than Fourteen Other Smaller Princely States, Karnataka Was Primarily Divided

Among Five Distinct Administrations During This Conflict. The Bombay Presidency, The Madras Presidency, The Mysore Princely State, The Nizams, And Coorg Were The Five Administrations. People Who Speak Kannada Responded Positively To The Political Awakening And Actively Participated In The Freedom Movement Despite This Kind Of Indifferent And Uneven Proposition. Belgaum, Dharwad, Karwar And Bijapur Areas Known As Bombay Karnataka, Shaped The Southern Piece Of The Bombay Administration. These Four Districts Were Part Of The Bombay Presidency, Which Was Run By The British, And Were Heavily Influenced By The Political Awakening There. Mysore Was An Illuminated Royal State And Answered In Its Own Specific Manner To This Public Call. " Everyone Finds Inspiration In The Name Kittur Rani Channamma. She Was The First Indian Woman To Engage In Combat With The British. Nizam's State Included The Districts Of Gulbarga, Raichur, And Bidar. Until The Late 1940s, No One Was Able To Alter Nizami Rule. It Was, However, Incorporated Into The Indian Union By Police Action After Independence. The Madras Presidency Included The Coastal South Kanara (Dakshina Kannada) And Inland Bellary Districts. There Was No Continuity Between The Two Districts Because Of How Far Apart They Were.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

In Areas Directly Under British Rule, The Congress Movement And Nationalism's Spirit Were More Pronounced. However, It So Happened That The Greater Part Of Karnataka Region Was Subject To The Authority Of Indian Rulers. In The Nizam's State, In Addition To Mysore And The Kannada Districts, There Were Nearly A Dozen Smaller Princely States Like Sondur, Savanur, Ramadurg, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, And Akkalkot. These August States Which Were Isolated And Free Organizations Were Encircled On All Sides By English Indian Regions. Political Upheaval And Agitation Emanating From British-Administered Territories Had An Impact On These Territories. It Was Only Natural That The Citizens Of These States Shared The Political Aspirations Of Their Neighbors Living Outside Of Their Borders For Democracy And Freedom. Therefore, The People Of Princely States Were Impacted By The Political Upsurge In British India. The State Of Karnataka Has Made A Significant Contribution To The Freedom Struggle. The Courage And Bravery Of Kannadigas Are Well-Known Traits. They Have Always Held The Belief That Having Freedom Is More Valuable Than Having A Life. At The Point When One Discusses Opportunity, One Makes Certain To Recollect Karnataka Rulers, In Particular, Kadambas, Hoyasalas, Chalukyas Of Badami, Vijayanagar Lords And A Lot Something Else For Their Affection And Commitment For Opportunity. Dr. D. C. According To Sarkar, " Since The Development Of Chalukyan Line From Sixth Hundred Years, Kannadigas Have Assumed A Surprising And Noteworthy Part Throughout The Entire Existence Of Opportunity Development". Additionally, There Is Some Evidence Of Karnataka Kings Who Ruled Bengal, Bihar, And Other Parts Of India. The Culture Of Karnataka Is One Of A Kind In That Women Make Sacrifices. Attimabbe From The Tenth Century, Akka Mahadevi From The Twelfth Century, Gangambika Of Vijayanager, Onake Obavva, Rani Kittur Channamma, And Belavadi Mallamma Are All Names That Come To Mind. Rani Channamma Of Kittur Was The First Indian Woman To Rebel Against The British In 1824. She Was From Karnataka. In His Compositions In Triplets Known As "Vachanas," The Karnataka Poet Sarvajna Of The 17th Century Praised Kannada Culture And Its Dominance. In Karnataka Culture, People Referred To Him As The "Pole Star." He Has Made It Clear In His Writings That Everyone Deserves Freedom And Does Not Need To Be Tied Down In Any Way. In His "Vachanas" He Has Articulated Portrayed The Positive Energy And Devotion Of Individuals Of Karnataka. He Held The Firm Belief That One Must Make Sacrifices For One's Country.

Role Of Indian Literature In Freedom Struggle

Literature Became Increasingly Nationalistic At The Turn Of The 19th Century, And Numerous Authors Began To Write With Patriotic And Nationalistic Goals. Literature Bolstered The Freedom Struggle And Inspired Individuals To Take Part In It. Writing Propelled Individuals To Make A Wide Range Of Penances For The Reason For Opportunity. Literature Expressed The Need For Liberty. Freedom, India Believes, Is The Ideal State For All People To Strive For. Literature Has Been An Integral Part Of Every Major Revolution That Has Ever Occurred. As A Result, It Had A Significant Impact On

Indian History. In Honor Of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, It Is Necessary To Reflect On The Significance Of Pre-Independence Literature To The Freedom Struggle. Literature Is Utilized By Contemporary Writers For Patriotic Discourses And National Discourses. Scholars And Writers Like Rabindranath Tagor, Subramanya Bharathi, Josh Malihabali Mohammed Iqbal, Bakim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Mohammed Ali, Johar And The Kazi Nazrul Islam Utilized Writing, Verse And Talk As A Weapon Contrary To The Severe Decide Of Britishers That Raise The Considerations Of Opportunity And Urges Individuals To Battle Against English Domain For India. Ladies Pioneers Like Sarojini Naidu Begum Rokeya Incite People For Their Support In Opportunity Battle And Public Approach. Bakim Chandra Chattopadhyay Propagated Patriotism Through Literature. In Anandamath, He Emphasized A Number Of Patriotic Deeds And Sacrifices Made By His Characters, Ordinary People Who Gave Up Their Homes And Families To Fight For Freedom And Serve "The Mother" He Imagined Upheaval Against Britishers By Undeveloped Troopers Who Prevailed With Regards To Beating The Prepared English Warriors With Sheer Stones And Assurance Addressing A Feeling Of Enthusiasm And Patriotism. The Indian Government Lifted The Ban On This Novel Following India's Independence From The British Empire. In The Novel "Anandamath," Our National Song Vande Mataram Was First Published As A Poem. The Characters Urge And Urge Individuals To Battle Against The English Domain. People Would Tell The Poem In Front Of British Officers Despite The Fact That It Was Banned, And Many Were Arrested And Sent To Jail For Doing So. In 1937, The Indian National Congress Made The First Two Verses Of Vande Mataram Its National Anthem Because Of Its Tradition Of Sacrifice And Its Success In Uniting A Nation Against The British British. Bankim Chandra Distributed His Clever Devi Chaudhurani In 1884 .This Novel Turned Into A Motivation For Ladies To Take Part In The Opportunity Battle. Similar To Anandmath, The Protagonist Of This Novel Is A Woman. In Both Of The Novels, Women Not Only Expressed The Values Of Love But Also Took Up Arms To Fight For Their Independence. Chattopadhyay Had Within To Comprehend That To Make The Opportunity Battle A Fruitful, The Country Required Participation Of Ladies As Shanti Says In Anandmath, "Which Legend At Any Point Turned Into A Legend Without The Collaboration Of His Better Half?"

Mulk Raj Anand Was One Of The First Indian Authors To Write In English. During The British Era, Indian English Literature Successfully Absorbed Poetry, Prose, Drama, And Novels. In Addition To His Short Story The Lost Child, He Has Written Prose, Poetry, And Drama. In His Three Novels, Coolie, Untouchable, And The Woman And The Cow, He Tells The Stories Of Poor And Disadvantaged Indians. He Gave Graphical Portrayal Of The Person, Story Of Distresses, Disasters. The Issue Of Casteism And Profession Was Brought Up In The Novel Untouchable. Readers Will Have A One-Of-A-Kind Chance To Witness The Suffering Of Caste System Victims. A Devastating Account Of Moonu's Poverty And Exploitation, As Well As That Of Thousands Of Others Like Him, Can Be Found In Another Book, Coolie. With His Trademark Realism, Mulk Raj Anand Exposes The Grim Reality Of A Nation Where One's Position At Birth Determines One's Future. Because There Is Absolutely No Possibility Of A Better Future, It Is Possible That This Makes The Suffering Even More Severe. Both The Books Are A Request For Oppressed Poor And Untouchable Financial Difficulty And Profound Embarrassment In An Unbending Social Construction.

Important Women Freedom Fighters:

Gold Letters Ought To Be Written About The Karnataka Women Satyagrahis And How They Played A Role In The Struggle For Freedom In History. In Order To Achieve Their Goal, They Sacrificed Everything They Had To Their Homeland And Devoted Their Lives To The Cause Of Freedom. Karnataka Is Unique In The Role That Women Played In The Freedom Movement. Women Participated Very Actively And Gave Their Lives For The Cause Of Their Motherland Both Before And During The Gandhian Era. In Karnataka, The Freedom Struggle Under Gandhi Roughly Began In 1920. As In All Human Verifiable Occasions, There Will Undoubtedly Be Some Accentuation Upon Authority Of Noticeable Characters Who Stand Apart Due To Their More Prominent Drive Or Powerful Character Or Abilities To Coordinate. Mahatma Gandhi Led The Freedom Struggle From 1920 To 1947. His Leadership Attracted People From All Walks Of Life. Gandhiji's Visit To Belgaum In 1924 Remaining

Never-Ending Impression Upon The Political Dissidents, And Numerous Ladies Became Steadfast Supporters Of Mahatma Gandhi. Umabai Kundapur, Bellary Siddamma, T Sunandamma, Kamaldevi Chattopadhyaya, Nagamma Patil, Krishnabai Panjikar, Subbavva Jois, Yashodharamma Dasappa, Padmavati Bidari, Jayadevitai Ligade, Sitabai Ramchandra, Madagaonkar, And Shakuntala Kurtakoti Were The Most Prominent Female Participants In The Freedom

Among Gandhi's Female Freedom Fighters, Umabai Kundapur Was A Pioneer. In 1923, She Arrived In Hubli From Bombay. Sri Anand Rao Kundapur, Her Husband, Was A Nationalist Himself, And He Encouraged Young Umabai To Be A Part Of Social And Public Life. Sadly, She Decided To Dedicate Her Life To Serving Her Country After Becoming A Widow At A Young Age. During Her Time In Bombay, She Was Able To Hear The Speeches Of Important Congress Nationalist Leaders. She Met Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli's Primary Leader At The Time, While She Was There. The Bhagini Samaj And Tilak Kanya Shala Worked To Inspire Women To Join The National Movement And Train Them For It. Umabai Assumed Control Of These Centers After A Few Years. On The Eve Of Gandhiji's Visit To Belgaum In 1924, Umabai's Efforts To Raise Women's Awareness Of National Issues Were Highly Commendable. She Visited All Over Karnataka And Carried Ladies Volunteers To The Yearly Meeting Of The Public Congress. She Was Given The Position Of Chief Leader Of The Seva Dal's Women's Wing For All Of These Things. Umabai Visited The Karwar District Once More For The Salt Satyagraha Movement. In 1932, For Her Extraordinary Boldness In Preparing The Group, She Was Delegated The Chief For The Non-Collaboration Development On 26th Jan. 1933. She Was Captured For Satyagraha. She Continued To Be Involved In Adult Education And Other Social Programs After She Was Released From Jail. Another Name To Remember For Her Active Involvement In The Freedom Movement Is Bellary Siddamma. She Was Born In 1903 In The Haveri Taluka's Dhundasi Village. The National Spirit Was Instilled In Her By Her Father. She Was Also Spiritually Inclined. She Was Married To Bellary Murigeppa, A Gandhiji Follower And Ardent Nationalist.

The Imposition Of The Death Penalty On Mallappa Dhanashetti And His Associates Was The First Significant Event That Shocked Bellary Siddamma And Propelled Her Into Public Life. They Were Hanged Despite The Efforts Of State Leaders. Many More Children Were Inspired To Join The Freedom Movement By This Incident. Siddamma Declared At This Time That India Should Be Freed From The British And That Independence Should Be Achieved At All Costs. She Was Actually An Extremely Courageous Lady. She Went On A Tour Of All The Davangere And Chitradurga Villages Nearby, Spoke To Men And Women In Their Native Tongue, And She Asked For Their Help. She Quickly Rose To Prominence As A Prominent Mysore State State Leader Due To The Excellent Work She Did Organizing Women Volunteers. She Was Able To Expand Her Activities Thanks To Her Connections To Sardar Veeranagouda Patil, K. F. Patil, Nagamma Patil, S. Nijalingappa, And T. Siddalingaiah. Her Most Memorable Significant Public Movement Was Her Cooperation In The Vital Shivapur Congress Meeting Held In April 1938. It Was The Princely Mysore State Congress's First Session. On April 12, 1938, The Leaders Who Carried The National Flag Were Detained And Imprisoned During That Session. Bellary Siddamma Was Arrested Shortly After She Raised The National Flag. The Mysore State Police Arrested Her As The First Lady. She Traveled Extensively Throughout Karnataka And Mysore After Her Release. Her Activities Were Mostly Concentrated In The Rural Areas. Her Second Major Political Action Was Her Cooperation In The Program Of Cutting Of Drink Trees In Turvekere In Chitradurga Region Under The Authority Of S. Nijalingappa In Quit India Development. She Was Very Involved In Doing Work In The Shadows. A Tamrapatra Was Given To Her In Honor Of Her Service To Women And The Nation.

Mahatma Gandhi Made His Second Trip To Karnataka In 1933 As Part Of A Nationwide Tour To Educate People About Untouchability. He Was Gotten At Mangalore By The Main Congress Pioneers Among Whom Were Sardar Veeranagouda Patil And His Better Half Nagamma. Their Presence Was Critical On The Grounds That They Were At That Point Mindful Of The Reason For Which Mahatma Gandhi Was Devoted. They Had At That Point Opened A Harijan Balika Ashram In Hubli On The Lines Of The One At Sabarmati, The Second Of Its Sort In The Entire Of India. She Visited All Of The Districts Nearby And Chose Harijan Girls To Run Her Ashram. She Spoke To Both Men And Women At A Meeting In Byadagi And Urged The People Not To Cooperate With The Government. On The Same Day, The

Government Arrested Her. Jayadevitai Ligade Was Sri Mallappa Warad's Granddaughter, And She Had A Lot Of Connections To Lokamany Tilak, M. G. Ranade, And Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Together With Her Mother, Jayadevitai Took Part In The Salt Satyagraha Movement. Her Area Of Opportunity Battle Was Bound To The Locale Of Bidar, Gulbarga And Raichur. She Was In Charge Of Organizing The National Movement Against The Oppressive Nizam Of Hyderabad, A British Raj Stooze. In 1946, Jayadevitai Gave A Speech To A Large Crowd At Zahirabad, Which Was Close To Basavakalyana.

Kamaladevi Was Born In Mangalore On April 3, 1903, To An Affluent Family. Her Marriage To Harindranath, Sarojini Naidu's Brother, Caused A Stir In The Religious Community And Propelled Her To National Fame And Acclaim Through The Stage. She Had Numerous Opportunities To Meet Great Leaders Like Gokhale, Pandita Ramabai, And Mahatma Gandhi. She Offered Her Assistance In Organizing Female Volunteers In Pune. She Additionally Partook In The Salt Satyagraha. In 1931, She Was In Charge Of Seva Dal. Her Primary Responsibility Was To Organize And Instruct Women In A Variety Of Occupations, Including Firefighting, First Aid, And Combating Violence And Bullets. As A Result, Kamaladevi Returned To Mangalore In 1934 After Receiving Training. She Coordinated Drives For Adult Education And Unions. She Organized The Congress Committee And Raised Political Consciousness. Additionally, She Was A Part Of The Quit India Movement. She Worked In Social Services Her Entire Life After Achieving Independence. In Acknowledgment Of Her Respectable Help, She Was Regarded With Ramon Magsaysay Grant In 1966. Krishnabai Was A Main Lady Political Dissident. She Was Born In Honnavar On August 8, 1906. She Opened A Primary School And Mahila Samaja In Dharwad After Finishing Her Education. The Swadeshi Movement Was Led By Krishnabai. She Was Soon Well-Known For Her Bravery And Unwavering Determination, And The Dharwad District Congress Committee Asked Her To Go Around Looking For People To Join The Salt Satyagraha. She Moved From One Town To Another Motivating Individuals By Her Talks. In 1932, She Was Captured For Against Government Discourses. She Served As The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee's Vice President In 1940. In 1942, She Was Again Condemned For One-Year Detainment For Her Enemy Of English Conventions. Subbamma Was M. N. Jois's Wife, And He Was A Dedicated Congressman. Alongside Her Significant Other, She Partook In The "No Duty Mission" In Karwar Area And Salt Satyagraha. Under The Inspiring Leadership Of Gouramma, She Actively Participated In The Flag-Raising And Leaflet-Distributing Events In Which A Significant Number Of Women Participated. Later, The "No Tax Campaign Movement" Included A Significant Number Of Women. She Later Took Care Of An Ashram In Shimoga That Was Opened By K. A. Venkataramaiah For The Children Of Satyagrahis. In Addition, Subbamma Attended The Shivapur Congress Session.

Yoshadharamma Dasappa Partook In An Extraordinary Spot Among The Original Of Ladies Political Dissidents Of Gandhian Time. She Was Sri's Spouse. A Prominent Congressman From The Former Mysore State, H. C. Dasappa Yashodha Ramma's Most Memorable Showdown With The Public Authority Occurred At Shivapur Congress Meeting Hung On Tenth April 1938. The Mysore Congress's First Session Was Held That Day. She Was Arrested For Guarding The Flagpole With Other Female Participants. She Was Also Involved In A Lot Of Underground Activities. Yashodharamma Delivered Speeches To The Satyagrahis To Oppose The Government's Decision To Name The Building Housing The Mysore Town Police After Hamilton, Who Was Notorious For His Cruel And Inhuman Treatment Of Nationalists. When The Niggers Youth League Was Founded In 1936, Doddaballapur's T. Sunandamma Was Closely Associated With Leaders Like T. Siddalingaih And T. Narasimha Iyengar. When Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Was Welcome To Address The Association. T. Sunandamma And Her Husband Had A Strong Connection To How It Worked During The Shivapur Congress Session. Volunteers Were Led By T. Sunandamma. She Led A Group Of White-Clad Women To Defend The National Flag There. She Took Dynamic Part With Yashosharamma Dasappa In The City Center Satyagraha At Mysore.

Unsung Heroes Of India's Freedom Struggle

In Today's Fast-Paced World And Fiercely Competitive Daily Life, Young People Rarely Have Time To Reflect On Our Rich History. This Turns Out To Be Most Urgent While The Country Observes Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (Remembrance Of 75 Years Of Indian Autonomy). The Story Of India's

Struggle Against Colonial Rule Is One Of A Kind And Free Of Violence. Rather, A Narrative That Tells Numerous Tales Of Bravery, Valor, Satyagraha, Dedication, And Sacrifice From Across The Subcontinent. These Tales Make Up The Extensive Cultural Heritage And Traditions Of India. Therefore, The Lesser-Known Freedom Fighters Need Not Necessarily Be Defined By The Unsung Heroes. They Might, From Time To Time, Be The Leaders Whose Ideals Define The Indian Way Of Life. The Section On Unsung Heroes Aims To Recall And Honor The Forgotten Heroes Of Our Freedom Struggle, Many Of Whom May Be Well-Known To The Current Generation But Are Unknown To Them. The Goal Is To Retell Stories That Were Once Just Fading Recollections Of The Past So That They Can Inspire And Encourage Future Generations. India 2.0 Is About More Than Just Instilling India's Spirit In One Growth Model. It Envelops All Circles Of Life, In Particular By Enhancing Our Substances. While We Accompany Our Unsung Heroes On This Journey Of Growth And Development, The Spirit Of India Is Incomplete. It Is Important To Remember And Respect Their Ethos And Principles.

CONCLUSION:

In One Way Or Another, Each Of These Women Who Fought For The State's Freedom Took Part Wholeheartedly And With Great Courage In The Struggle. Especially When It Comes To Recruiting Female Volunteers, Distributing Literature, And Providing Valuable Social Assistance For The National Movement's Cause. They Also Participated In The No Tax Campaign, Salt Satyagraha, And Individual Satyagraha. These Men And Women Who Fought For Freedom Also Fought For Democratic Ideas And Socioeconomic Values. They Battled For The Presentation Of Delegate Government And Furthermore For The Financial Improvement Of India Or More For The Opportunity Of Their Homeland. As The Opportunity Battle Picked Up Speed, Writing Turned Into A Significant Device For Activating The Majority. Literary Output In The Form Of Journals, Periodicals, Newspapers, And Magazines In Dakshina Kannada, A District In The Present-Day State Of Karnataka, Was A Significant Factor In Awakening The People's Nationalistic Consciousness And Gaining Support For The Freedom Movement. The Development Of Literature In The District Was Significantly Influenced By Christian Missionaries Like The Basel Mission Organization. These Groups Also Promoted Writing In The State's Native Language And Were Interested In Learning The Vernacular Language In Addition To Religious Activities. The Kannada/Mangalore Samachara, The State's First Kannada Daily, Was Published In 1842 As A Result Of This. Reverend Hermann Mogaling Edited The Paper, Which Was Published By The Basel Mission Organization. The Mangalore Samachara Was Instrumental In Raising Public Awareness And Opinion In Dakshina Kannada. The District Continued To Thrive In Later Years, With Several Weekly And Monthly Publications That Contributed To The Preservation Of The Nationalist Spirit.

The Struggle For Freedom Is Covered In The Literature Written Before Independence. The Heroes Of The Pre Autonomy Writing Were Average People And Ladies Who Contributed For Opportunity Battle And Became Legends However They Were Not Educated And Scholarly. They Are From Various Classes, Come From Various Castes, Live In Various Regions, And Speak Various Regional Languages. However, Their Life's Goal Was To Liberate India From The British Empire. Indian Writing During The Opportunity Battle, Drive Us To Get Away From Slick Classes In. The Constant Interaction Of Opposing Forces That We Discussed Regarding The Freedom Movement Also Applies To The Development Of Modern Indian Society As A Whole. Simply Put, It Is Not The Case That One Individual Or Group Is Secular, Progressive, And Nationalist While Another Is Reactionary And Communal. Society And Individuals Living In Allowing Such Flawless Classifications Are Excessively Perplexing. Literature Teaches Us This Lesson The Best. This Is A Useful Lesson For Historians And Other Scientists.

REFERENCES

- ❖ "The Indian Struggle". Hindustan Times. Archived from the original on 10 April 2012.
- ❖ "Subhas Chandra Bose". Encyclopædia Britannica.
- ❖ "THE INDIAN STRUGGLE".
- ❖ Netaji's Life and Writings Part Two – The Indian Struggle 1920 – 1934 (PDF). Calcutta: Thacker,

-
- ❖ Pelinka, Anton (2003). Democracy Indian Style: Subhas Chandra Bose and the Creation of India's Political Culture.