

Argasia Education PVT. Ltd. ( GST NO-09AAPCA1478E1ZH)

Address: Basement C59 Noida, opposite to Priyagold  
Building gate, Sector 2, Pocket I, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301,  
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Ques - What were the difference in approach between Gandhi and Bose in struggle for freedom for India?

Ans - Gandhi ji who advocated non-violent means to attain the Independence and SC Bose who believed on violent methods to attain the goal were popularly known as "Bapu ji" and "Netaji" respectively. In spite of differed in the means they wanted to adopt for achieving the ends, the goal was same for them. They both were fighting for Independence of the motherland, advocated socialist means and came forward to make the active participation of women along with both members of J.N.C.

Difference in Approach:-

- i) Gandhi ji was believer of non-violence and led to peaceful mass protests. Bose, on the other hand, adopted violent means and led the Indian National Army.
- ii) They had different understanding of the same event of world war 2. Gandhi saw nazism as a great danger to Indian society and political situation, so co-operated with British. Bose approached Germany, Japan to grab opportunity provided by the war for India's freedom.
- iii) Gandhi had a Marxist approach towards nation building and Bose was left oriented leader.
- iv) Gandhi believed that mass participation can only bring Independence while Bose wanted mass armed struggle.
- v) Gandhi ideas of freedom was based on self-rule and rule over self and Bose believed in freedom from socio-economic inequalities, casteism, intolerance, political self rule i.e. freedom from every factor.

In spite of all the differences in ideologies, both were secular in approach and anti racial in outlook. Both respected each other. In 1942, Gandhi called Bose the "prince among the patriots" for his great love for country. Bose too admired Gandhi and in 1944, called himself "The father of nation".

8/15

Very Good.

PLUTUS IAS

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Ques - The naval ~~battle~~ mutiny was the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations.

Ans - The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutiny <sup>occurred</sup> after the Indian National Army Trials. The mutiny was against the bad food and Racial Discrimination. After the heavy economic loss in the world war 2 and after the Red Fort Trials which led to heavy demand of discontinue to the trials caused shaking of the base of Britishers on Indian Territory. And again the RIN mutiny on 18 Feb 1946 acted as catalyst and considered as the last nail in the coffin of British colonial aspirations.

The mutiny was started by naval ratings in Bombay. Then spread throughout British India, covering 78 ships and about 20,000 sailors. The mutiny was also supported by people who were already discontent with the British establishments. In sympathy, Bombay went on strike on 22 Feb, 1946 and soon it spread to Karachi, Madras, Trichy and Madurai.

At many places the Royal Indian Air Force also went on strike. The HMIS Talwar ship was the nucleus of the mutiny.

The mutiny was not supported by INC and ML.

Gandhiji did not support as there were violence and other

leaders also were not in much support as thought -

Army should be disciplined, but Communist Party supported.

The mutiny showed <sup>in</sup> the British that they could not longer

the armed <sup>forces</sup> in India, and marked the end of their

Supremacy over the Indians.