



## Importance of Netaji's Industrial and Economic Ideas in the Eyes of an Economist

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### Abstract

The purpose of writing this research paper is to brainstorm Netaji's economic sharp economic thinking which would once have brought India to the top of the developed nations. In international trade, there would have been best exporters, not importers, P.O.K, Aksai China would not have existed at all - probably Pakistan, Burma, and Bangladesh would not have been separate nations, nor would there have been any discrimination, if there had been rapid economic, strategic, Political development, today we would not have struggled for permanent membership in the Security Council -- we would have been already. Would it be equal to the dollar or below? Brainstorming is necessary on this foot. The special article is on his 126th birthday today. This proves the superiority of the leader's economic thinking in the current economic scenario.



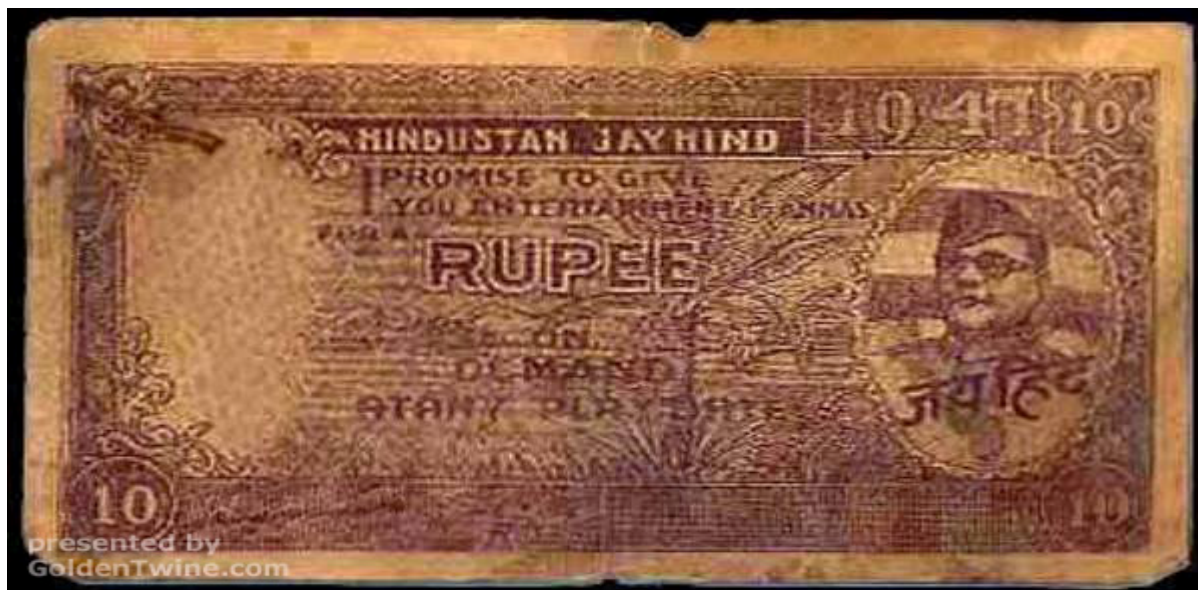
## Introduction

Subhas Chandra Bose, being the Congress President, realized that independence was not far away. Therefore, he gave top priority to planning while thinking about the government of independent India. As a first step, the 'National Planning Committee' was constituted. In October 1946, an Advisory Planning Board was set up by the Interim Government at the national level, paving the way for the formation of the Planning Commission in independent India. This proves the superiority of the leader's economic thinking in the current economic scenario. Siddhartha Mukherjee: The freedom movement of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the war against the British are discussed, but the other aspect of his eventful life is not discussed that much. That, his industrial and economic ideas. As a trade union leader, Netaji himself once handled a strike at the Tata Steel factory in Jamshedpur. He was also the founder of the 'National Planning Commission' of India.



## The economic wisdom of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

In 1928, after Subhas Chandra ended the strike at the Tata factory, the authorities were seen claiming that there was no worker discontent in that factory. Not only this but even after 50 or 75 years this industrial group has been seen claiming that the master-worker harmony prevails in the factory. Although the management supported a 'symbolic strike' in these industrial establishments in 1942 in support of the 'Quit India' movement, the strike was politically motivated. As a result, the Tata Steel management has termed the 1928 strike as the last real strike.



### **Economic leadership ability of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**

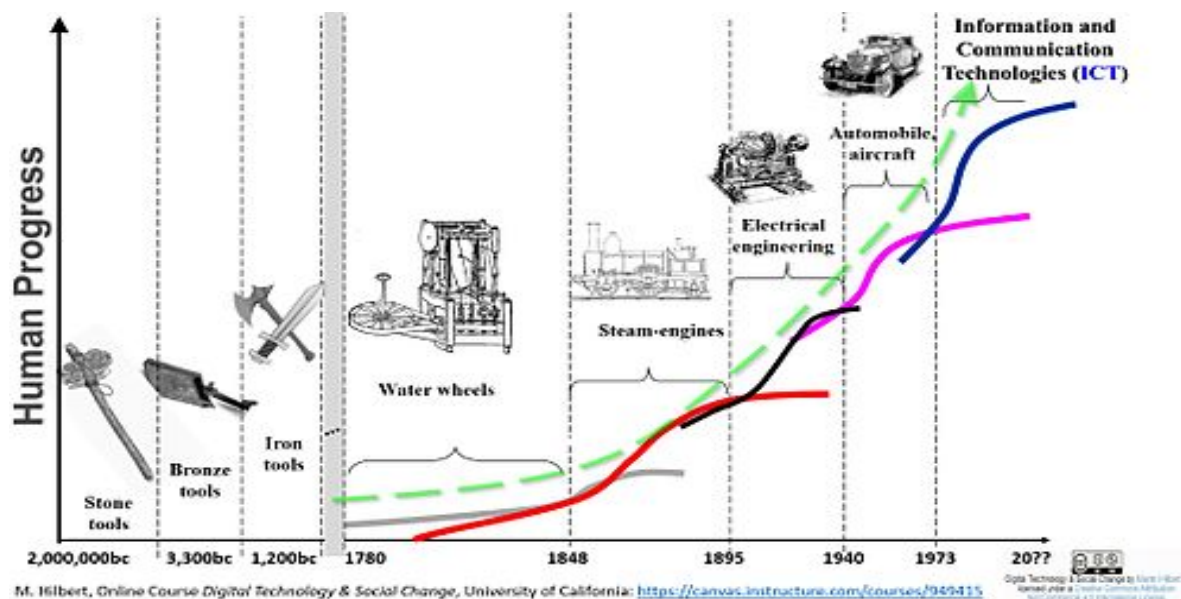
From 1928 to 1937, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the president of the Workers' Union of the Tata Steel Plant in Jamshedpur. Subhas Chandra was the third president of that union formed in 1920. At that time, he was able to demand Tata executives to replace and obtain foreigners in important positions in the organization. That's why the then-boss of Tata Steel, N. B. Subhas Chandra wrote a letter to Saklatwala. In that letter, he wrote, 'One of the biggest problems of this company is that there is no Indian at the top. I have no doubt that if Tata Steel goes ahead with the policy of Indianisation, you will be able to adopt Indian employees as well as leaders of different ideologies across the country and across the country.'



### **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to emphasize industrialization through large-scale and machine industries**

Shortly thereafter Tata Steel got its first Indian general manager. In addition, Netaji was able to press for maternity leave and the first profit-based bonus settlement as demanded by the workers. Meanwhile, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose became the President of the Indian National Congress

at a time when India's industrialization was on the minds of most national leaders. But the question arose that how would industrialization happen in India. While many leaders were inclined towards khadi and cottage industries, Subhas Chandra also wanted to emphasize industrialization through large-scale and machine industries.



## Netaji gave the idea of the National Reconstruction and National Economic Development Plan

In his presidential address at the Haripur session of the National Congress in February 1938, Subhas Chandra Bose laid out the blueprint of independent India, which gave the idea of national reconstruction and national planning. Netaji outlined his national plan in a speech delivered on 2 October 1938 at a conference of state industrial ministers in Delhi. Thus Netaji formed the National Planning Committee, which he inaugurated on 17 December 1938 in Bombay (now Mumbai).



**No industrial progress is possible until we cross the path of the industrial revolution**

But before that, on August 21, 1938, Netaji explained to scientist Meghan Asha the problems of national reconstruction and said, 'The problem we are facing is industrialization, not an industrial restoration. India is still in the pre-industrial stage. No industrial progress is possible until we cross the path of the industrial revolution. ... The first thing to be determined is whether this revolution, that is, industrialization, will follow the path of gradual development like that of Great Britain, or the rapid path of compulsion. In Soviet Russia.'



## Netaji started the process of setting up a National Economic Development Planning Committee

Following the approval of the Haripur session in July 1938 and the subsequent Congress Working Committee, he began the process of setting up a National Planning Committee, using an official platform that was not confined to the larger organizational structure of the Indian National Congress. At that time the subcontinent was divided into British India and Indian dominions. About the concept of national planning



## Only one industrial plan was discussed at the Congress Working Committee in Wardha in 1937 before Netaji became the President

In which the idea of national planning Subhas Chandra emphasized the need for rapid industrialization as well as poverty and unemployment. Netaji believed that all Indian states, along with all the provinces of British India, should be included in the planning process. While he tried to take his vision to the governments of the Congress-ruled Seven Provinces, he also intended to bring non-Congress-ruled British Indian states and states ruled by Indian princes under the scheme, so that through the process they would become part of India. Be brought together to plan for the reconstruction.



**Bose as a Congress President**

### **Introduced Netaji's concept of national security and national economic reconstruction**

Bombay was chosen as the site of the first meeting of the National Planning Committee. As Bombay was expected to provide infrastructural support to the then government of the province. The first meeting of the National Planning Committee was inaugurated by Netaji and presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. At that time Netaji decided to make Nehru the chairman of the National Planning Committee. In a letter dated 19 October 1938, Netaji offered the chairmanship to Jawaharlal Nehru and wrote, 'I hope you will accept the chairmanship of the Planning Committee. You need to be there to make it a success.'



**Indian National Army**

### **Brainstorming for planning and industrialization in India by taking everyone along**

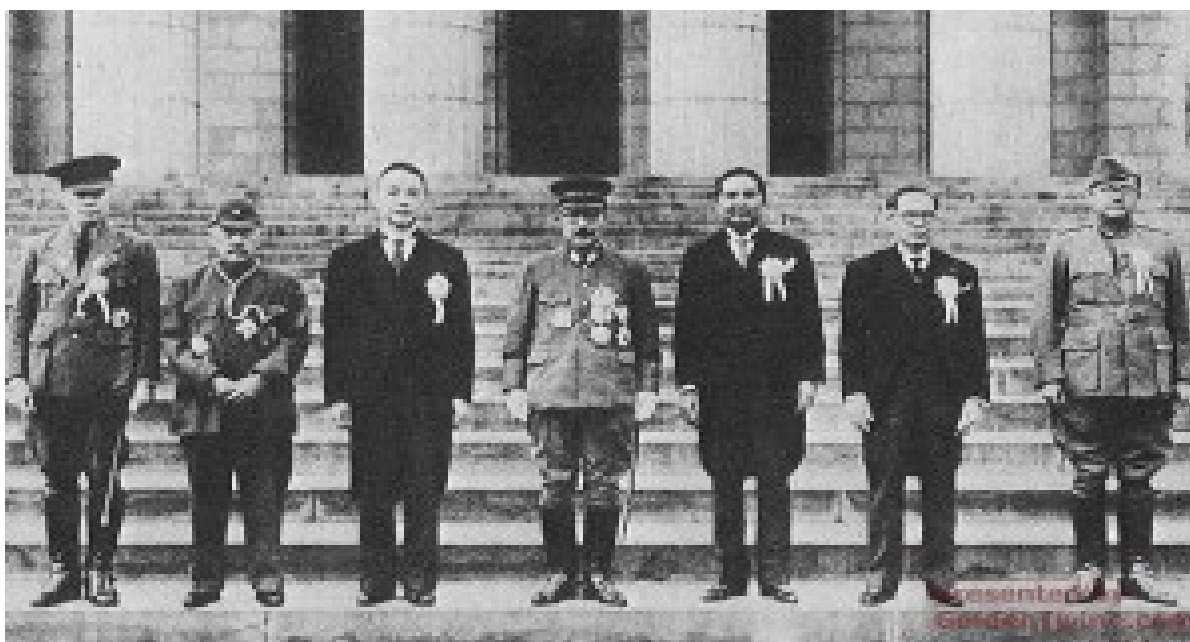
Netaji himself as Congress President could have been the first president and architect of the historic event of the national plan. But he understood that a consensus was necessary for the plan

to succeed. Incidentally, when Subhas Chandra was leading the Indian National Congress, there were ideological differences within the party regarding the national movement. In that situation, Subhas Chandra did not want to put himself at the helm of the first National Planning Committee, which all along sowed the seeds of planning and industrialization in India, even though it was primarily his initiative as Congress President that led to the committee. Made it.



## Conclusion

Subhas Chandra realized that independence was not far when he was the Congress President. Therefore, he gave top priority to planning while thinking about the government of independent India. As a first step towards achieving that goal, the National Planning Committee was formed. On the eve of independence, in October 1946, an Advisory Planning Board was constituted by the Interim Government at the national level, paving the way for the formation of a Planning Commission in independent India. However, later in 2014, the Modi government scrapped the 'Planning Commission'. And in its place 'Nitti Aayog' was formed.





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