Two Years National Government in Medinipur: A Historical Study

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Abstract:

In the history of the anti-British movement in India, Medinipur district in the south-western part of the Bengal province is a district that played an exceptional role in every stage of struggle. The anti-British struggle in the district was conducted through non-violent, violent, constructive and reformist methods. A notable event of the Quit India movement in 1942 the parallel national governments was established in some parts of the country. The main aim of this study is to analyze the emergence, functioning, and historical significance of the Tamralipta National Government (1942–1944) in Medinipur district during the Quit India Movement, and to assess its role as an alternative system of governance under colonial rule. Analyzing the primary and secondary data, it was found that among the national governments, the Santara of Maharashtra lasted the longest, but the Tamralipta National Government of Medinipur was the most organized and successful in fulfilling the aspirations of the people. By studying this article, the present and future generation will be able to better understand the history of the formation and functioning of the Tamralipta national government of Medinipur in subjugated India and compare it with the administrative functions and activities of independent India.

Key Words: National Government, Medinipur, Sarbadhinayk, Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar.

Introduction:

The Indian freedom movement was not a uniform or centrally directed struggle but a complex mass movement shaped by regional initiatives, local leadership, and popular participation. Among the many districts that played a decisive role in the anti-colonial struggle, Medinipur in the south-western part of Bengal occupies a unique and distinguished position. From the Anti-partition of Bengal Movement to the Quit India Movement, the district emerged as a stronghold of nationalist activism, combining non-violent protest, constructive work, and revolutionary resistance against British rule. The Quit India Movement of 1942 marked the final mass uprising against colonial domination. Following the arrest of all prominent Congress leaders, the movement assumed a spontaneous and leaderless character across the country. In Medinipur, however, local Congress leadership and revolutionary activists transformed this mass upsurge into an organized resistance. British counter-insurgency measures, including mass arrests, military deployment, and widespread repression, failed to subdue the popular movement. Instead, these measures intensified public hostility towards colonial rule and created conditions for the emergence of alternative political authority. The situation worsened dramatically after the devastating cyclone and floods of October 1942,

which brought unprecedented destruction to Medinipur district. The colonial administration's indifference towards relief and rehabilitation, coupled with continued police brutality, exposed the failure of British governance in safeguarding the lives and property of the people. In this context, the nationalist leadership of the Tamluk and Contai subdivisions assumed responsibility not only for political resistance but also for social welfare, public order, and relief operations. As a result, on 17th December 1942**,** the Tamralipta National Government (Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar) was established as a parallel authority to the British administration. This government aimed to protect the people from repression, restore law and order, provide justice and relief, and demonstrate the practical possibility of self-rule under colonial conditions. Organized on democratic principles, it developed departments for justice, finance, food and supplies, health, education, publicity, and defence, and functioned with the active support of the local population. The Tamralipta National Government continued its activities for nearly two years (1942-1944), successfully paralyzing British administration in large parts of Medinipur and winning widespread popular legitimacy. This study was not only deepens our understanding of regional dimensions of India's freedom struggle but also provides valuable insights into indigenous models of administration, popular participation, and welfare-oriented governance in subjugated India.

Background of Tamralipta National Government formation:

In the history of freedom movement of Medinipur, the establishment of parallel government of Contai and Tamluk subdivisions during the August movement is considered as a special glorious chapter. An in-depth analysis of the nature of the movement is required in order to investigate the background of the formation of the national government in Medinipur. Actually, the Quit India Movement was started in Medinipur as part of the Quit India movement. Although there was a network to run a parallel national administration in the district, the Tamluk Congress Committee did not use the Quit India movement as a tool to form parallel national government. The actions of the Tamluk subdivision Congress Committee to succeed the Quit India Movement program and the counter-insurgency policy of the British Government in its wake accelerated the nationalist leadership of the subdivision Congress towards the formation of a national government.

In the movement of 1942, the Tamluk Sub-Divisional Congress Committee made every effort to paralyze the British administration by creating an anti-British mass uprising. Relying on the strong organization, the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee formed well-planned War Councils in every Ps with Congress workers and volunteers and on 29 and 30 September 1942 conducted simultaneous raids on all the police stations and government institutions of the Sub-Division and in this raid many patriots were martyred. The Government adopted a policy of strict repression to re-establish British administration in the Tamluk Sub-division by suppressing the uprising. Concerned about the mass resistance movement of the subdivision, the British government deployed the army by setting up camps at various important places of the subdivision. The Air Force was conducting surveillance over the airspace. The British police and army committed indiscriminate arrest, looting and burning houses, assaulting, raping, implicating in false cases and collecting fines by force, etc. In short, the British

administration created a reign of terror in the entire subdivision by using the police and the army. Despite widespread torture and terror, the British were unable to suppress sub-division's mass resistance movement.[1] The mass resistance movement organized by the nationalist leaders of the Tamluk subdivision was interrupted by a terrible natural calamity on 16th October 1942, which reduced Medinipur district to near ruins.

The terrible natural calamity on 16th October, 1942 the heartless government took pleasure in the extreme suffering of the people of the district and used the natural calamity as a tool to take revenge. From the statement of Pramatnath Bandyopadhay, the revenue minister of the then Bengal Legislative Council, in response to the question of Shibnath Bandyopadhay, a member of the Bengali Legislative Council, it is known that 14443 people died in Medinipur district in the natural calamity of 16th October and later 1640 people died due to lack of food and various diseases. 188000 cattle died, 1600 villages in 900 square miles area were destroyed, agricultural crop loss was Rs.11 crores and settlements were almost destroyed, all local and district board roads were obliterated. However, these official statistics was not based on accurate data. Needless to say, the actual death toll and the extent of damage were many times higher than the official figures. Despite this much damage, the British administration kept the news of the natural calamity of the district a secret from the whole country for about 15 days and the administration was completely apathetic in the matter of relief work. In this context Satish Chandra Samanta wrote- "Not only was no relieve given for a week, but no non-official relief organization was allowed to come and operate here for a month, during which period villagers died by hundreds for want of effective relief. A worker of the Marwari Relief Society came to ascertain the need of the relief, but he was arrested and his stock of rice and other things brought for the purpose of the relief were taken away by officials".[2] Retaliatory British administration doubled the police brutality on the affected people after the natural calamity without providing adequate relief to the half dead survivors. In a word, the way the police carried out massive looting, degrading and brutal torture of women, burning houses, etc., was unimaginable. More than a month after natural calamity, the little help that the administration gave to the distressed people during the day in the name of relief, the police and the army looted the government aid and family's belongings at night in the name of raiding the houses. The Congress leadership was appalled at the government's hypocrisy regarding relief and the tyrannical approach it took to stifle the movement and the Tamluk subdivision Congress leadership was active in devising a remedy. In this context, Hritesh Ranjan Sanyal wrote- 'The Congress leadership took the decision to set up a parallel government in view of the inhuman tyranny of the government, the insecurity of people's lives, property, storms, floods and famines'.[3]

It is true that the Tamralipta National Government was established to resist British oppression and to provide various services to the people of the distressed districts, but the decision to establish a national government did not happen overnight. Several influences and motivations worked behind this decision. The policy promoted by the All-India National Congress Committee centered on the 42's Movement included the formation of a national government as a parallel government to the British government in various parts of India under British rule. According to that order, the patriotic revolutionaries formed a parallel national

government in Ballia and Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh, Satara in Maharashtra, Talcher in Odisha, Naogaon in Assam etc. The main objective was to build an independent India out of small national governments established in different regions. The Tamluk sub-division's revolutionaries also formed the Tamralipta National Government with the same objective. Moreover, during the World War II, Japan's success in Southeast Asia and with the Japan's support, 'Azad Hind Fauz' led by Subhash Chandra Bose, started India's liberation struggle from Japan. In this context if 'Azad Hind Fauz' wanted to reach India by sea, Tamluk and Contai sea coasts would be suitable places for them, realizing that the Tamluk revolutionaries wanted to make the sea coast a free zone for them by forming a national government.[4]

Formation of Tamralipta National Government:

When the British government acted vindictively and increased the level of torture and oppression without giving relief to the half-dead people who were distressed by the terrible natural calamities, the district Congress workers temporarily suspended their revolutionary activities and dedicate themselves for relief work without waiting for the government. The Congress workers starting treatment of the injured, cleaning of roads and ponds, distribution of food and medicine to the affected people, disposal of dead cattle in rivers or burial in the ground to prevent environmental pollution, dissemination of advice on boiling water for drinking water, distribution of surplus paddy and rice of rich farmers to the poor, bringing paddy and rice from outside for distributing loans or free of cost to the distressed people etc activities. Tamluk sub-division's revolutionaries decided to form a parallel government to the British rule to prevent the British army's relentless brutality in suppressing the Quit India movement and vindictive behavior and further repression in the aftermath of natural calamities and according to this decision on 17th December 1942, Tamralipta National Government was formed. It was intended to incorporated into the body of the Great Indian Federation when the latter would be formed.[5]

The Tamluk subdivision Congress Committee formed the Tamluk National Government on 17th December 1942 with the determination of full democratic rule in future. In exceptional circumstances, even though there were no elections at that time, the subdivision Congress Committee unanimously elected a Sarbadhinayk (Director) and entrusted him with all the responsibilities and powers of the national government. Satish Chandra Samanta, who was unanimously elected, was the first Sarbadhinayk of the Tamralipta National Government. The Sarbadhinayk was given full powers to act freely within the prescribed limits by the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee. The Sarbadhinayk used to conduct the work according to the direction of the activities decided by the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee. As per Sub-Divisional Congress Committee’s approval, the Sarbadhinayk was empowered to appoint Ministers to various important posts and he managed the administration on the advice of the Ministerial Council. The administration of the government was conducted smoothly by distributing various important matters among different departments. He himself was the Minister of War. There were also important departments of education, law and order, finance, health, justice, agriculture, publicity etc. and the responsibility of each department was on a minister.[6]

The parallel national government formed to counter the misrule of the powerful British administration was designed to provide proper administration and provide services to all the people of the Subdivision. On 26th January 1943, 'Thana Jyoti Sarkar' was established in each Thana of Tamluk Subdivision under the supervision and control of Tamralipta National Government. 'Thana Jyoti Sarkar' was headed by a captain who managed the day-to-day administration with the help of a few secretaries. According to the 'Biplabi', the national government spokesperson newspaper on 26th January 1943, Neelmani Hazra, Gundhar Bhowmik, Janardan Hazra, Kunjbehari Bhakta Das were declared as Sarbadhinayk of Mahishadal, Tamluk, Sutahata and Nandigram Thana respectively.[7] The leaders of the national government, who believed in democratic system, decided to form 'Swaraj Panchayats' at the union level under 'Thana Jatiya Sarkar' for the purpose of decentralization of administrative power and accordingly 'Swaraj Panchayats' were formed in some Unions.[8]

Functions of various departments of National Government: After the establishment of the national government, the first Sarbadhinayk, Satish Chandra Samanta, who was unanimously elected to run the administration, formed the cabinet and focused on maintaining peace and order and relief work for sufferer. In the cabinet of the national government, the Sarbadhinayk holds the Foreign and War Departments. Ajay Kumar Mukhopadhyay, Sushil Kumar Dhara, Dr. Prafulla Kumar Bose, Satish Chandra Shahu and Prahallad Kumar Pramanik were appointed as ministers of Finance, Home, Justice, Food and Supplies and Information and Publicity respectively. Also a 'Advisory Committee' consisting of senior and prudent staff of the Sub-Divisions was formed to advise and guide the National Government.[9] For almost two years, from 17th December 1942 to 1st September 1944, the National Government administered the work of governance with great efficiency and by suppressing the evil, the National Government was able to gain the strong support and cooperation of the people. It is very important to discuss some special departments of the government in the context of expectations and support for the national government in the minds of the people.

Department of Justice: judiciary was the most popular department of the national government. Each 'Thana Jatiya Sarkar' had a judicial department under a minister and was administered by his judicial secretary. Dr. Prafulla Kumar Ghosh was the judicial minister of the Tamralipta National Government. The Case filing fee was Rs 1, later increased to Rs 2. Rs 2 were levied from 1st January 1944 for urgent cases. The judiciary of the national government adjudicated both civil and criminal cases. Anyone dissatisfied with the judgment of the police station wise National Court could appeal to the Secretary of Justice of the National Court and his judgment could be appealed to a special tribunal consisting of three judges. For the convenience of the people, the courts used to move and sit in different places and the general public was allowed to present at the public hearings. Advocates and Mukteers of city used to come to this court to plead for the plaintiff and defendant and expressed satisfaction that they would do the work of this court. So many long pending cases of sub-divisional Courts, District Court and High Court were successfully solved in National Government Courts.[10] The convicts convicted in criminal cases were given various punishments according to the nature of the crime. Warning, fine, detention till the rising of the court, whipping, etc. had been restored to, in order to meet the ends of justice and the

execution of this decree rested with the National Army (Vidyut-Bahini). Property of fugitives was attached and, in some cases, the attached property was sold at public auction although this was allowed in a few rare cases. Such was the public confidence and loyalty to the judgments of the courts of the national government that in just two years a total of 2997 cases were filed in various courts and out of these 1681 cases were adjudicated. Out of 2997 cases, 836, 222, 1055 and 794 cases were filed in Sutahata, Nandigram, Mahishadal and Tamluk police stations respectively. Before the dissolution of the National Government all fees for pending cases were returned to the litigant. It is noted that the public had such confidence in the National Court that many litigants were reluctant to refund their fees and felt that the cases should be revived.[11]

National Militia: To make the August Movement a success and to direct the patriotic volunteers in a smooth manner, Vidyut Bahini was formed under the capable leadership of Sushil Kumar Dhara, first in Mahishadal Thana and later in Nandigram, Sutahata and Tamluk Thana in imitation of the German 'Jhatika Bahini'. Selected volunteers were recruited into this force by signing a specific pledge and trained in military manners. This force was successful in creating a non-violent resistance in the face of heavy firing by the British police and military by managing thousands of people in an orderly manner. The 'Vidyut Bahini' of each police station was under a G.O.C and Commandant. The three divisions of the force were the War Dept., the Intelligence Dept. and the Nursing Department. Under the force were well trained doctors, compounders, nurses, stretcher bearers. On 26th January, 1943, the Tamralipta National Government declared 'Vidyut Bahini' as the National Army.[12] After attaining the status of National Force, several additional divisions were opened in the force that was Guerrilla Dept., Sisters' Army (Bhagini Sena), Law and Order. The law and order department of this force apprehended and prosecuted notorious thieves and dacoits supported by the British administration and punished them according to the laws of the National Government, and played a prominent part in restoring peace to the Sub-division. The Ambulance Department played a significant role in sub-division medical services and to protecting village women from the brutal police and sepoys of the British Government the 'Sister Army' was formed by only women. The govt. publication, "Some Facts About The Disturbances in India- '1942'-'44'' pays a tribute to the organization thus: - "In Medinipur in Bengal the operations of the rebels indicated considerable care and planning; effective warning system had been devised, elementary tactical principles were observed, for instance, encirclement and flanking movements clearly on pre-arranged signals. The forces of disorder were accompanied by doctors and nursing orderlies to attend the casualties and the intelligence system was efficient".[13]

Department of Law and Order: The Home Department of National Government played an important role in maintaining internal peace, order and security. The Home Office, with the help of the 'Vidyut Bahini' and its subordinate Intelligence Department, took strict action against notorious thieves, dacoits, traitors, British spies and anti-social elements freed by the British administration. With the help of a strong intelligence department, all anti-social offenders were arrested and punished as per the laws of the national government, the theft and robbery in the rural areas was significantly reduced and an atmosphere of peace was

created. According to official reports, Sk Azim Uddin of Sutahata police station, as a British spy, was killed in broad daylight on 2nd February 1943 as a result of assisting the police in arresting some Nationalist Congress volunteers. Although the home department took various strict and strict measures based on the need, the British police could not trace any of them.[14]

Relief and Public Health: Government apathy after the terrible natural disaster of 16 October 1942 has already been mentioned. The Defense Department resisted with the help of the public against the brutal torture of the British administration on the people devastated by the disaster and achieved notable success in relief work. As the government relief of Medinipur, which was devastated by the disaster, was insufficient, to protect the people, the national government distributed relief with the help of private assistance. On behalf of the national government, the defense department distributed about 79 thousand rupees worth of clothing, medicine, and food items to the affected people.[15] On October 16, to eliminate the epidemic after the natural disaster, the Ministry of Defense used to collect bleaching powder, medicines from various welfare organizations and distribute them to different areas as needed. The volunteers of the Public Health Department took the people along with them to rebuild the broken river embankments, repair ponds for drinking water, treat the people, and remove the carcasses of cattle etc. with sincerity and dedication.[16]

Food and Supplies Department: The Food and Supplies Department of the National Government was facing many difficulties in the supply of foodstuffs. During the Quit India movement, there was food grain shortage in Medinipur district especially in Tamluk sub-division. Despite the lack of grain production in Medinipur district, in the context of World War II, the government declared the district as a surplus crop producing district and by applying the denial policy, food grains such as paddy, rice etc. were removed in advance and what was left was destroyed by natural disasters. Such a situation the Food and Supplies Department forced to distribute the remaining food grains of the rich peasant owners among the poor and needy people of the village. Paddy, rice money and clothes were collected from different places and distributed among the needy. A notice was issued by the National Government to the rich hoarders and profiteers to stop their exploitation and forced to pay a fair amount of money and paddy. The few large Zamindars who tried to disobey the orders of the National Government in reliance on the British police force were severely punished by the National Government and the money collected as fines was spent on relief work.[17]

By calculating the amount of food grains available in the sub-division, the national government knew in advance that famine was imminent. To meet the shortage of food grains, the national government launched a drive to stop the export of food grains outside the sub-division and the Food Department focused on finding alternative food. National government volunteers encouraged farmers to grow various vegetables on vacant land as alternative crops and the food grain problem was reduced to some extent by growing alternative crops.[18] Before the famine coming, food grains were allotted per capita to each volunteer camp under the direction of the Food Secretary of the National Government. During the famine, the army camp members of the National Government used to subsist on one meal of boiled chickpea and one meal of rice, and then for 9 consecutive months, they lived on 3 chataks (180 gram) of rice and other meals of boiled or fried chickpeas.[19]

Department of Revenue: The Finance Department kept the revenue and expenditure of the national government, collected money and allocated necessary funds for implementation of various developmental projects in the subdivisions. Finance Ministry volunteers collected money from wealthy supporters of the national government that was not enough to cover expenses. As a novel approach to solving the problem, the finance department targeting and extorted money by force from them who defied the national government, cooperated with the British police, embezzled government relief and money, deprived sharecroppers of their dues, rich peasants, hoarders and Zamindars. Also, Finance Department staff used to kidnap children of various criminals, rich peasants, businessmen and Zamindars and release them in exchange of certain amount of money. In this context, Amlesh Tripathi wrote "He (Sushil Kumar Dhara) made up for much of the lack of money by imprisoning the present writer (Amlesh Tripathi) for three weeks and collecting almost all of his father's money as a fine".[20] It should be noted that the volunteers of the finance department honestly kept proper accounts of income and expenditure.

Department of Education: Many of the founders and volunteers of the national government were associated with the education, so the government was cautious about improving education. The national government improved the quality of education by renovating educational institutions that were almost destroyed by the natural calamity, monthly aid to institutions in the affected areas and regular inspections.

Department of Publicity: It was the responsibility and duty of the Publicity Department to inform the leadership of the outside world about the thinking, philanthropic activities of the national government, by spreading public awareness, shaping public opinion and movements among the people. In order to strengthen the propaganda department, the National Government on 26th January 1943 declared 'Biplobi' as the mouthpiece of the National Government. Through this newspaper, the national government used to promote its various multifaceted functions among the people.

Postal Department: In the context of World War II, the Indian government introduced censorship on the postal system under the 'Defense of India Act'. Moreover, the government postal system was not secure in the exchange of information of the national government for the sake of conducting the movement. So, the national government formed their own postal system and through dedicated volunteers' various instructions, advices, pamphlets, letters etc. were exchanged between Central office, Union office and Thana station office.

Analysis: After the establishment of the National Government, under the capable leadership of the first 'Sarbadhinayk' Satish Chandra Samanta and his Cabinet played an important role in helping the distressed people live peacefully after the natural calamities. Although the national government had no permanent office anywhere for security reasons, public services remained intact. Believing in Gandhiji's ideals of non-violence, the national government was determined to provide various services under the efficient leadership as well as protect the people from the brutal repression of the British government and adopted a policy of violence as a strict measure to carry out the government's program while maintaining internal peace, order and security. Apart from corporal and financial and social punishments to any offender,

notorious thieves, dacoits, traitors, British spies were sentenced to death by the judiciary department of the national government and 'Garam Dal' consisting of volunteers selected from the 'Vidyut-Bahini' were to carry out severe punishments.

Through various ups and downs, the first Sarbadhinayk, Satish Chandra Samanta and his able colleagues, almost paralyzed the British administration of the Tamluk Sub-division and increased the ruling power and popularity of the national government. In April 1943, he went to Calcutta for an urgent discussion about the next stapes of the movement and spent a month in Calcutta trying to gather public support and help from the outside larger public for the national government and activated the external communication system with the national government. Unfortunately, he was arrested in Calcutta on 26th May 1943 by the British Intelligence Police and sentenced to three years in prison on trial. After Satish Chandra Samanta's arrest, Ajay Kumar Mukherjee was elected as the seconds Sarbadhinayk and ran the national government until his arrest on 19th September 1943. Various departments of the national government gained more popularity under his able leadership. Against all odds, his able leadership and management succeeded in maintaining public support for the government by maintaining public services within limited capacity during the peak of the epidemic. After his arrest in 1943, Satish Chandra Sahu was elected as the third Sarbadhinayk. After the harvest of 1943-44 seasons, when the distress of the people was expected to ease, the British Government started exporting crops from the district. Fearing famine again, the national government started satyagraha in villages, towns and markets to stop the export of crops. In 12th March in 1944, Satish Chandra Sahu was arrested with a group of volunteers while inaugurating the Satyagraha campaign in Panchkhali Bazar of Nandigram Thana and the veteran nationalist Barda Kant Kuiti was elected as the fourth Sarbadhinayk. He spread the satyagraha movement throughout the sub-divisions as well as the day-to-day functions of the national government.[21] On August 8, 1944, after being released from prison, Gandhiji ordered the shutdown of all national governments across the country and surrender to British government. Following Gandhiji's order, Sushil Kumar Dhara, the officiating secretary of the Tamluk Sub-Divisional Congress, issued a statement that, "The Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar (National Govt. of Tamluk) will not remain effective on and from the 1st September, 1944 next, and all its activities will be close from that day. Therefore, no one will have any power to function in any capacity or in any department of the Jatiya sarkar from that day onward". It was also stated that the National Militia, Vidyut Bahini and Bhagini Sena "will relinquish all its effective power and functions and its personnel will work as congress volunteers". The periodical bulletin 'Biplabi', the official organ of the Jatiya Sarkar, also suspended its publication from that day.[22] As per Gandhiji's order, Baroda Kant Kuiti, the fourth Sarbadhinayk of the Tamralipta National Government, ordered the suspension of the normal functioning of the Government, and the next day he took satyagraha and was arrested in the town of Tamluk and the volunteers who had warrants of arrest also surrendered. The Quit India Movement which began with a mass uprising on 29th September 1942 ended exactly 2 years later in 29th September 1944 when Sushil Kumar Dhara committed satyagraha with the last volunteer group of Tamluk Mahakumar and was arrested by the police. In this way the glorious chapter of Medinipur was ended in the history of the national struggle.

Conclusion:

The important role and contribution of Tamluk subdivision and Medinipur district in Quit India movement of 1942 was undeniable. During this period, the founders of Tamralipta National Government demonstrated his competence and foresight by establishing a national government and operating it for almost two hundred years in an unequal competition with the British government. By handling sub-divisional governance with great efficiency and eliminating regional chaos, the national government became a reliable refuge for the oppressed and famine-stricken masses under British misrule. The then Chief minister of Bengal, Fazlul Haque, tacitly admitted that the National Government was succeeded in completely destroying the British administration. On 15th February, 1943, In his reply to the adjournment motion regarding Medinipur in the Bengali Legislative Assembly, he had said "For the past five months Medinipur has not merely loomed large before the public eye but practically the political history of Bengal during this period has been the history of Medinipur. …In the district of Medinipur, there was a direct challenge to Government authority which was conducted on an organized basis unknown, at any rate, in this province. …there is no denying the fact that object was to paralyze civil administration and they succeeded in at least some areas".[23] The political acumen, administrative skill and ability and, above all, the selfless loyalty shown by the people of Tamluk during the nearly two years of activity of the Tamralipta National Government was, in a word, unsurpassed. The tyrannical British government could not bring down the Tamralipta government despite its hundred attempts, but the end of that government came when the nationalist and Gandhian leadership willingly obeyed Gandhiji's orders. On the whole, the Tamluk Tamralipta National Government has a remarkable achievement. The self-reliance of the people under the leadership of this government was rightly heroic and glorious. In fact, the revolutionary activity of the freedom-loving patriotic people of Medinipur district has written a unique and brilliant chapter in India's freedom struggle. It is very sad that the current politics of the country is inferior to the politics of the subjugated India when the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mohatsav' is going on across the country on the occasion of 75 years of independence. Through the formation of national government in subjugated India, the patriotic politicians could implement huge successful program to meet the expectations of the people, but the government of independent India failed to fulfill it. The main reason for this is that present politics is more self-cantered than public welfare. The present politicians do politics on the history of freedom struggle but do not follow the principles of governance of freedom fighters. After studying this article present and future generations will be able to understand the nature of welfare government in subjugated India and in the future, the government will be more interested in politics to solve the problems of the people instead of politicizing about the people problems.

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