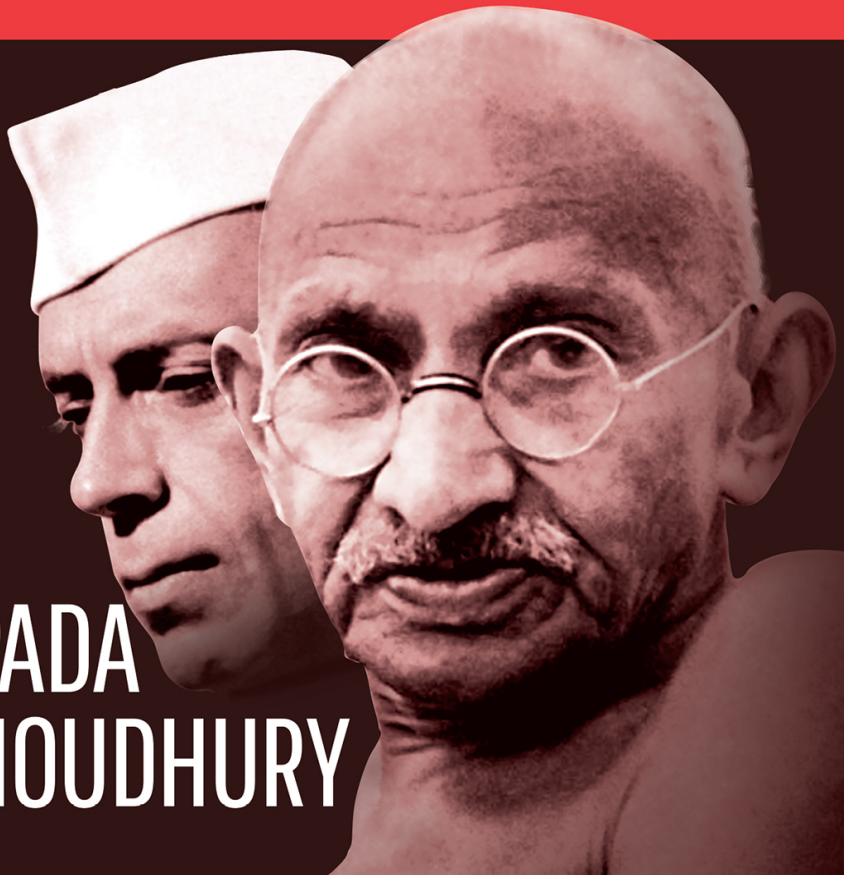


# SELFISH <sup>®</sup> LEADERS

*vs*

# BENGAL & BENGALIS



HARI PADA  
ROYCHOUHDURY



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# Contents

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<i>A Short Synopsis of the Book</i> . . . . .	7
1. The Creation of Man, Mankind and the Country . . . . .	11
2. The Creation of Islam and the Spread of Islam Religion in India . . . . .	51
3. The World Leaders with Human Nature and the Indian Leaders with Selfish Nature . . . . .	65
4. The British Administration in India . . . . .	117
5. Role of Indian Leaders and Bengali Hindu Youngster's to Fight Against the British . . . . .	133
6. The Role of Indian Leaders In the Effort to Destroy Bengal and Bengal Leaders . . . . .	167
7. The Destruction of Bengal and Bengalis Even After Partition . . . . .	181
8. What is the Solution for the Indians to Live as the Nation of Peace . . . . .	203
9. The India to Regain the Glory of the Greatest Democracy of The world Must Put Forward the Few Outlines That Would Lead the Country to the Service of Humanity . . . . .	225

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# The Creation of Man, Mankind and the Country

01

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If we believe in the permanence of God, then we have to accept that Human Beings are the invention of God and the different countries are the creation of human beings. Similar to human beings the cosmos, the Earth, the Sea or the Air and every material contents living or non-living of the universe is the creation of God. There are different landmasses in this geographically diverse Universe. There are people many of them have created few countries where people are living peacefully and with economic prosperity.

If we name a few of them such as the United States of America what was created by President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's position on slavery was one of the most aspects of his life. He was in opposition to slavery in public and private life. Lincoln stood on behalf of the Republican Party's platform of 1860 and stated that slavery should not be allowed to increase and expand into any more U.S. boundaries.

In 1863, Lincoln ordered the freedom of all slaves in the areas "in rebellion" and freed millions of slaves under his custody. Abraham Lincoln himself had married a daughter of a slave-owning family from Kentucky. During the Civil War, Lincoln used the war powers against the system of slavery. He fought for the freedom of the slaves. He liberated the slave area with the help of the Union Army. The operation affected tens of thousands of slaves. But later on, he fought till abolishing and destroying slavery everywhere in the United States.

Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction on December 8, 1863. He offered amnesty to all participants in the rebellion. He appointed military governor in each occupied state and executed

future policy concerning slavery and emancipation and kept the integrity of the country as the United States of America (USA) although ultimately he had to sacrifice his life as he was assassinated in 1965.

Similarly, German was built up by Otto von Bismarck. He was a conservative Prussian statesman who dominated German involving Europe from 1860 until 1890 and was the first Chancellor of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890. He provoked three short, decisive wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. Following the victory against Austria, he expanded the territory in the North as well as in the South to establish the German Empire in 1871. He himself became the Chancellor of the unifying German.

**Bismarck** skillfully used the balance of power diplomacy to maintain Germany's position in the Europe, despite many disputes and war scares, he maintained peace. He remained an undisputed world champion at the game of multilateral diplomatic chess for almost twenty years till 1871, and devoted himself exclusively, and successfully, in maintaining peace between the European powers unlike Indian leaders like **Gandhi**, who destroyed the country by religious division for personal gain of name and fame. German unification and its rapid economic growth were the foundation of his foreign policy.

Let us see how democracy came into being in French and development occurred along with all Catholic and Protestants, unlike India where political leaders, Gandhi in particular brought democracy by the destruction of the unity of the country based on religions. After about 800 years of rule by a king, the French staged a revolution in 1789 and proclaimed the first republic in 1792. Attempt had been made to form a constitutional monarchy as was done in England, but ultimately idea of monarchy had been lost due to the Jacobins, who abolished the monarchy and established the First Republic. A dictatorial government was set up for Public Safety, even then a reign of terror existed whereby more than 2500 Parisians and more than 14,500 French were executed and ultimately, few of the members of the committee were also being executed.

In 1799 the popular general Napoleon after success in battle overthrew the government and declared himself as Emperor of French. For the

benefit of France, he ruled as an autocrat and ruled the country till his defeat at Waterloo in 1815. However, ultimately after almost 80 years of political turbulence, a stable democracy was established in France. But unlike Indian democracy, there was no disintegration of France either based on religion or based on the force of monarchy or by the force of revolution.

Gandhi having being born in a place of religiously prejudiced and orthodox region became a leader and tried to fool the Indian people on the basis of his supported religion for his name and fame, he designed the Hindu – Muslim rioting at Calcutta based on religion on the basis of “Non-Violence” movement to divide the country to get rid of Jinnah for his name and fame, Petal accepted the British proposal to become the PM of India and Nehru supported the division of India as well as the division of Bengal to reduce the power of more popular leader such as Netaji Subhash Bose in order to become the leader of the nation without thinking for the future of the country and the future of the people of the country. Gandhi, Petal, and Nehru all were big political leaders but all were narrow minded, short-sided and self-centered leaders having with worst kind of humanity otherwise they could not agree to the decision of the partition of the country and more so in the partition of a state like Bengal and Punjab on the basis of religion nowhere present in the world and set the state to unrest in inhuman killing and displacement of many in millions with the only goal of achieving power and fame. All became big leaders at the cost of the country, leading the country to the extreme destiny of destruction by division and leading the people to the verge of human slaughter under the religious cover of “Non-Violence”. Millions died in Bengal by famine but the mindset of these leaders did not affected to the slightest extent, 42 Quit India Movement was more important to them than those famine victim hungry Bengalis. The power of chair was more important to them than the famine of Bengal. The power of the Chair was urgently required for them for cherishing the pleasure of power and the name and fame.

Let us go to the life history of each of them to know how they had led the nation to disaster. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi) was born on October 2, 1869, into a Hindu family in Porbandar,

Gujarat, of India. His father, named Karamchand Gandhi, was the Chief Minister (diwan) of the city of Porbandar and his mother, was named Putlibai. Gandhi married Kasturbai (Ba) Makhanji, at the age of thirteen. They had four sons. Gandhi studied law at the Inner Temple of London, from which he graduated in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of England. He returned to Bombay and started practicing law but without much success. He then went to South Africa to work for an Indian firm in Natal. There Gandhi faced torture and humiliation due to racism – he was thrown off a train from first class to third class. He was also humiliated in white restaurants and so on. But he noticed there were many people in South Africa, who were sympathetic to him for torture due to racism. In 1894, Gandhi founded the Natal Indian Congress to protest against the British discrimination in South Africa. Gandhi was the first non-white lawyer to be admitted to the bar in South Africa.

In 1906 Gandhi, in South Africa for the first time, organized a non-violent resistance against the British government's registration act. He called upon his fellow Indians to defy the new law in a non-violent manner along with thousands of his Indian supporters. Peaceful Indian protests caused a public outcry and forced the South African General J. C. Smuts to negotiate a compromise with Gandhi. The success encouraged Gandhi to return India and to become a political leader.

Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and thought how to start "Non-Violence" movement although "Non-Violence" movement was not encouraged by giant luminary like Motilal Nehru of UP or C R Das of Bengal. Gandhi became active in the struggle for Indian Independence. In 1918, Gandhi opposed the increasing tax levied by the British during the devastating famine; he organized civil resistance in Behar, for the cause of tens of thousands of landless farmers. Gandhi was addressed by the people as Mahatma (Great Soul) and Bapu (Father). His effort worked well. The tax collection was suspended and all prisoners were released. Gandhi's movement spread to Punjab where in the city of Amritsar 379 civilians were massacred by British troops, which traumatized the Indian nation. As the leader of the Indian National Congress party, Gandhi launched "Swaraj", a campaign for independence and non-cooperation with the

British authorities. He asked Indians to replace British goods with their fabrics and goods. He was imprisoned for his activity from 1922-1924. In this way, Gandhi's name was spread throughout the country.

The background history of India recounts on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1929, the Indian National Congress unfurled its flag of independence. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru issued the Declaration of Independence on January 26, 1930. Gandhi planned to achieve stability first through the secularization of India, as the only way of uniting Hindus and Muslims in one peaceful nation, but thinks differently later on how to increase his name and fame first by taking Nehru in front and discarding Bengal leaders, Netaji in particular and Jinnah the most rival hidden enemy as he was humiliated most of the time in the Round Table conference from legal point of argument due to Jinnah only. Although the religious divide was growing under the British colonial rule, which prospered from the monopoly on the salt trade, as the salt is an essential substance needed by everyone, Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin: "If my letter makes no appeal to your heart, on the eleventh day of March I shall proceed with co-workers of the Ashram as I can take, to disregard the provisions of the Salt Laws. I regard this tax to be the most iniquitous of all from the poor man's standpoint. As the Independence movement is essentially for the poorest in the land, the beginning will be made with this evil."

From March 12 to April 6, 1930, Gandhi made the famous Satyagraha "The Salt March to Dandi". He walked on foot to the ocean to exhibit his protest against the British salt monopoly and salt tax. He led thousands of Indians on marching a distance of 240 miles from Ashram Ahmadabad to the village of Dandy on the ocean to make their salt. It took 23 days to march the long-distance covering the two-mile-long procession that was watched by every resident along the journey. On April 6, Gandhi raised a grain of salt and declared, "With this, I am shaking the foundations of the British Empire." Gandhi's plan worked well as it hurts the sentiments of Indians because it appealed to people in every region, class, religion, and ethnicity and thereby it encourages his popularity among the ordinary masses to become a leader without any effective leadership capacity. The campaign led to the reaction of the British government in resulting imprisonment of over 60,000 people for making or selling salt without



a tax. The British opened fire on the unarmed crowd and shot hundreds of demonstrators increasing the popularity of Gandhi. The popularity of spineless leader Gandhi, a leader of unknown ethics of “Non-Violence” was further increased due to his arrest on the night of May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1930. Eventually, the British government, represented by Lord Irwin, signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931, to subside unrest due to “Non-Violence” agitation agreeing to free all political prisoners. Gandhi was invited to London as the leader of the Indian National Congress, due to his popularity among the people but he was disappointed as the British also gave equal importance to other leaders, such as Jinnah for Muslims and AmhemedKar for Dalits due to their logical arguments.

Failing to integrate all in 1936, he resigned from the party president. But after Nehru was being elected as the President he returned as the head of the party. At the beginning of the Second World War Gandhi indirectly took the leadership bypassing the young Nehru as his most obedient person declaring that India could not be a party to this war unless it has independence. His “Quit India” campaign led to mass arrests and an unprecedented scale of struggle in the country. Jinnah on the other hand in a clever way supported the war and became a very favorite and reliable person of British.

India won independence in 1947, followed by the British proposal of the Attlee government to hand over the administration to Indians into two divisions one part for Muslims and the other part to India along with more than 500 princely states to remain independent or to join either India or Pakistan at their discretion. Following that 16 August, 1946 Calcutta witnessed “Calcutta Killing day” leading to the death of more than 5000 Hindus by the 2% militant Muslim League volunteers compelling spineless coward, principle less, short-sighted self-centered leader like Gandhi to agree to the division of the country bringing disaster to the nation. Even then without hearing the advice of Rajaji of South-India, neglecting the C R Formula, without consulting the veteran Samantha Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan, Gandhi and Jinnah hurriedly formulated India-Pakistan in disguise and implemented through the beloved Congress worker like Sadder Petal and Nehru keeping himself away from the partition of the country.

Gandhi said, “Before partitioning India, my body will have to be cut into two pieces.” About one million people died in the bloody riots until partition that were designed by Gandhi under his secret plan of kicking out Jinnah and throwing Nehru in the thrown of PM of India when he would be a man of peace and FATHER of the nation. He urged the Congress Party through Petal to accept partition, and launched his last “fast-into-death” campaign in Delhi, calling for a stop to all violence. He tried to prevent instability and anger against India so that militant Muslim League volunteers did not assassinate Nehru and other Hindu leaders. To continuing Nehru government he continued the policy of appeasement to the Muslim Leaders so that Nehru could continue with the new administration. Gandhi also called to give Pakistan the 550,000,000 rupees in honour of the partition agreement.

Finally, Gandhi was shot three times in the chest and died on his way to a prayer meeting, on January 30, 1948. Nehru, immediately unilaterally declared him as ‘the father of the Nation’ of India as per pre-plan arrangement. The ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were split into portions and sent to all states of India to be scattered in rivers, a part of ashes rest in Raj Ghats, near Delhi, India, and also a part of Gandhi’s ashes are sent at the Lake Shrine in Los Angeles so that Gandhi’s name remain alive in the USA as well as in all other countries of the World besides India. To satisfy the Indian people, accordingly, the Government of South Africa had named the railway station at Pietermaritzburg, of South Africa as Mahatma Gandhi Station in his honour as because it was here that in 1891 he was unceremoniously thrown out of a first-class train compartment just for being a colored person. This was his first experience of racism in South Africa.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, a law graduate of the Inner Temple London, could not practice law in London along with the seniors for the fear of taking alcohol when seated together, and also could not practice law in Bombay in India as he could not learn properly the art of doing argument, thus he turned to practice religion in politics in the form of ‘Non-Violence’ and became a leader of Hindu mass with a Hindu Dress of Fakir as good as a Saint but disliked by the Muslim people and most of the Muslim leaders. He had spoken in public a united India but agreed in

secret a divided India, as he failed to convince the most powerful Muslim leader Jinnah to save the country from division and to make the Muslims an enemy to Hindus for all the time. His ethics of humanity remained limited to Hindus of Uttar Bharat only. He was instrumental in keeping the idea of India, a religious country although India was said to be a secular democratic country, a country had faced with Hindu-Muslim rioting even after 70 years of independence due to the bitterness among the Hindus and the Muslims created by the movement of “Non-Violence” only with the Hindus.

In the 1937 elections, the Muslim League comparatively acquired more seats all over India except the two provinces of the NWFP and the Punjab province where Congress formed a coalition ministry along with Sikhs and Unionists. Punjab was the key province for the formation of Pakistan but Jinnah failed at the beginning to convince the Punjabi Muslims in favour of the creation of Pakistan. Jinnah utilized the Bengal Chief Minister Suhrawardy to complete the task. Jinnah proclaimed 16 August 1946 is the Direct Action Day, to highlight the demand for a Muslim homeland in British India.

However, on the morning of the 16<sup>th</sup>, August 1946 armed Muslim gangs gathered at the Ochterlony Monument in Calcutta to hear Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, the League’s Prime Minister of Bengal, who incited the crowd for violence in order to demand Pakistan, a separate state for Muslim and gave the crowd the impression that they could act with violence, when neither the police nor the military would be called out and that the ministry would turn a blind eye to any action they unleashed in the city. Hindu and Muslims were living in India for centuries, why did such have arisen? Gandhi was doing political activity like “Non-Violence” only with the Hindus, then why did such an act of enmity of killing had arisen? How Gandhi did called a man of peace? In the evening, in the streets of Calcutta, Hindus were attacked by returning Muslim celebrants. The act of violence was related to the demand for Pakistan. This had acted as a catalyst in Punjab to change the atmosphere where Hindu and Muslim Punjabis were in peace and ruling the state under a united party called UNIST Party. This was the power politics of Jinnah as well as Gandhi where Gandhi was acting like a foolish SAINT cum politician in public

front while Jinnah was acting like a Valliant along with his ML (Muslim League) militant volunteers. Gandhi was also acting like a faithless person as good as a traitor in front of Khan Gaffer Khan, leader of the NFWP because at the time of forming Pakistan Gandhi agreed with the proposal of Pakistan secretly without asking the Party leader of NFWP, Khan Gaffer Khan. What a shame for Gandhi but Nehru made him an icon. What was the nexus in between Gandhi and Nehru nobody knows?

The communal violence spread to Bihar (where Muslims were attacked by Hindus), violence spread to Noakhali in Bengal (where Hindus were attacked by Muslims), to Garhmukteshwar in the United Provinces (where Muslims were attacked by Hindus), and also to Rawalpindi in March 1947 where Hindus were attacked or driven out by Muslims. But the surprising fact was seen in the activity of Gandhi, where the leader Gandhi was the silent spectator and only praying to God in the Temple and not doing any preventive activity as a leader of the nation to bring peace, but acted only through non-violence to increase his image at the cost of the blood of Indians especially of the blood of Hindu Indians. The Hindus were acting as non-violence under his direction while most of the Muslims were acting with violence under the secret direction of Jinnah. Was it the religious belief of Gandhi, the popular leader of Hindu people or the stupid policy of Gandhi in bringing Hindu-Muslim rioting just to partition the country to kick out Jinnah?

Gandhi became an undisputed leader because of the religious belief of false Hinduism where Hinduism never said "Don't fight for your right" otherwise Krishna would not said to Arjun "Take arms and fight for your right". Gandhi had chosen the weapon of fight "The Non-Violence" interpreting religion wrongly. Again Gandhi could not learn the logic of law by the practice of law because he did not practice in the Inner Temple less he goes away from the promise made to his mother by taking alcoholic bear along with others. He had originated "Non-Violence" from the offshoot of Hinduism of 'Tolerance' and 'sacrifice'. But he failed to apply the same art of sacrifice to his personal life. If he could sacrifice the post of PM to Jinnah, the Hindu-Muslim conflict, the two-nation theory and partition of India would not have arisen. But Gandhi did not; PM post was fixing for Nehru, the son of Giant Motilal Nehru and not for Patel or

anybody else because his goal was international name and fame under the shadow of Nehru. He was successful to achieve his goal but at the cost of the irreparable loss to the country, country people and above all to the ethics of humanity.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee had been deeply interested in Indian independence since the 1920s, and after becoming the British Prime Minister Attlee appointed Lord Louis Mountbatten as India's last viceroy, who was given the task to oversee British India's independence by June 1948. He had been given the authority to Lord Louis Mountbatten to ensure British withdrawal with minimal setbacks. On seeing the communal situation caused due to the greed of power for Jinnah on the one hand and Gandhi – Nehru on the other he thought to conclude his obligation of the transfer of power by partition as quickly as possible to get free from the duty of maintaining law and order in India. Jinnah had carried out his violence of massacre with his 2% ML trained volunteers and Gandhi hopelessly began to negotiate secretly taking the advice of Patel to complete the finality of partition. The final bell rang for partition on 15 August 1947, before the time fixed by Attlee and saved the British administration from the obligation of the human massacre in the Indian independence history.>

Gandhi became an undisputed leader because of the religious belief of false Hinduism. Gandhi had chosen the weapon of fight “The Non-Violence” on his interpreting religion wrongly. Again Gandhi could not learn the logic of law by practice because he did not practice in the Inner Temple less he goes away from the promise made to his mother by taking alcoholic bear along with others. He was in no way ready to offer the post of PM to anybody else other than Nehru, the son of Giant Motilal Nehru and not to Patel or anybody else because his goal was international name and fame under the shadow of Nehru.

J.L Nehru, son of a Giant Luminary of Law Motilal Nehru, educated in the British Kingdom, thought to be the Prime Minister of India as his birthright. However, that was practically happened under the willful thought of Gandhi behind his clever policy of befooling the Indians by the falsehood of religion, by the virtue of tolerance and “Non-Violence”. Again it was also enhanced by the support of Nehru, who was timely and

tactfully advice by Lady Mountbatten. Nehru made his first visit to the largest democracy of the United States to declare that he was the Prime Minister of a newly formed country India, the biggest democracy of the world where people of all religion, caste, and community could leave in peace and tranquility although during his visiting time lots of Hindu refugees had arrived in India in millions leaving their ancestral home and losing few millions in the bloody rioting being taken place in Pakistan.

Let us see how the political activity of Nehru was started. On his return to India, Nehru at first had tried to settle down as a lawyer. Unlike his father, however, he had only a half-hearted, interest in his profession and did not relish the practice of law. Nehru met Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress (Congress Party) in Lucknow. Since that time Gandhi use to come to Nehru's house and thereby family closeness increased. Motilal Nehru's term as Congress President came to an end in 1920, when Gandhi became the President in 1921. Nehru's role in Indian politics was secondary but his half-hearted, interest in law tempted him to come to the association of Gandhi, but during the period of 1919, a wave of nationalist activity and governmental repression was going on in the country which culminated in the Massacre of Amritsar in April 1919, whereby as per an official report, 379 persons were killed (though other estimates were considerably higher), and at least 1,200 were wounded when the local British military commander ordered his troops to fire on a crowd of unarmed Indians assembled in an almost completely enclosed space in the city.

All these activities remain attached with Gandhi. There was poverty and economic problem in the country but Nehru prefers to go outside of India in the search of economic betterment. With an economic plea, he made a tour program to Europe and the Soviet Union from 1926-27. Again Gandhi had chosen Nehru, the son of a great person of Motilal Nehru to make him the Congress President when he would be indirectly benefited to acquire power in Congress. As such Gandhi had shrewdly elevated him to the presidency of the Congress Party over the heads of some of his seniors, hoping that Nehru would draw India's youth into the mainstream of the Congress movement. Nehru came into limelight only when he was elected president of the Congress Party in 1929, and presided over the

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