

# Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the most esteemed leaders to have come from Eastern India. His dynamic charisma and leadership remains untouched to date. Some important pointers from his role as a freedom fighter have been given below;

- For his nationalist activities, Bose was imprisoned in Mandalay in 1925. After being freed in 1927, he was appointed general secretary of the INC.
- He collaborated with Jawaharlal Nehru (born November 14, 1889), and the two rose to prominence as the Congress Party's young leaders.
- He supported the application of force to achieve total Swaraj and encouraged it.
- He differed from Gandhi in that he wasn't a fan of using nonviolence as a means of achieving independence.
- In 1939, Bose ran for office and was elected party president; however, he was compelled to retire because of conflicts with Gandhi's loyalists.
- Bose inspired the soldiers with his ferocious speeches. "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom," is his most well-known quotation.
- The INA seized power of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands while aiding the Japanese army in their conquest of North-East India. However, after the 1944 Battles of Kohima and Imphal, the British forces compelled them to retire.

## Contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose in Freedom Struggle

Subhash Chandra Bose's Contribution to Freedom Struggle has been irreplaceable. This has been briefly traced in the pointers below;

- The philosophy of Bose was authoritarian on the left and leaned toward socialism. He established the All India Forward Bloc as a division of Congress in 1939.
- Bose denounced the government's lack of consultation with Indians before enlisting them in World War II. When he organised demonstrations in Calcutta to call for the demolition of the monument honouring the Black Hole of Calcutta, he was detained.
- Following a few days, he was freed but continued to be monitored. Then, in 1941, he left the nation and fled to Germany through Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He had earlier visited Europe where he had meetings with European political figures and Indian students.
- He met with Nazi commanders there with the hopes of organising a military uprising against the British to achieve independence. Since the Allied forces were opposed to his "rival," the British, he intended to make friends with them.
- About 4500 Indian men who were serving in the British army and who had been captured by the Germans in Northern Africa formed the foundation of the Indian Division.
- He left Germany for Japan in 1943 after becoming frustrated with the Germans' lackadaisical backing for Azad Hind.
- The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj), which had been established previously with Japanese assistance, was resurrected upon Bose's introduction in Japan.
- Bose became the leader of the exiled government known as Azad Hind, also known as the Provisional Government of Free India. Its main office was located in Singapore. Its militia was the INA.

## Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose: History

The pointers below briefly trace the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's history;

- One of India's most celebrated independence rebels was Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Born into a wealthy family in Cuttack, Bengal province, Bose received his education in Calcutta, where he earned a philosophy degree. Despite being chosen for the Indian Civil Services (ICS), Subhas Chandra Bose declined to begin his employment because he did not wish to work for the British government.
- In 1921, Bose enlisted in the Indian National Congress, which was founded on December 28th, 1885. He also founded the "Swaraj" newspaper.
- He served as both the Secretary of the Bengal State Congress and the President of the All India Youth Congress. He was appointed the Calcutta Municipal Corporation's CEO in 1924. He was elected Mayor of Calcutta in 1930.

## Subhash Chandra Bose Important Points

Bose remains to be one of the most popular freedom fighters. Here are some important facts about him;

- Netaji coined phrases like "Jai Hind," "Dilli chalo," and "Give me blood and I shall give you freedom." Many individuals in the Indian independence struggle were inspired by his charisma and strength of character, and this inspiration still exists today. He was fondly and popularly called as Netaji.
- Bose was a true patriotic in heart. Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekananda had a profound impact on Netaji's mentality. When he first stumbled upon Swami Vivekananda's writings at the age of 15, his innate propensity for spirituality became apparent, and a profound revolution began to take place well within him. He thought the two spiritual teachers represented different facets of the same invisible personality.
- Netaji accomplished well academically. Despite passing the Indian civil services test, he quit his government job to fight for India's independence.
- Between 1921 and 1941, he was incarcerated 11 times. While he was incarcerated in 1930, he was elected mayor of Calcutta.
- Netaji founded the Azad Hind Radio station in Germany.
- He was the editor of the publication "Forward." He also founded another newspaper called "Swaraj."
- Bose's book The Indian Struggle describes the movement for Indian independence from 1920 to 1942. The British government introduced a book ban on it.

## Subhash Chandra Bose Freedom Fighter - Azad Hind Fauj

During World War II, an Indian temporary administration known as the Provisional Government of Free India, or Azad Hind, was created in Japanese-occupied Singapore. It was established in October 1943 with help from the Empire of Japan, which it also heavily relied upon.

- It was an aspect of the political campaign that began outside of India in the 1940s with the aim of uniting with the Allied forces to free India from British control. In the latter stages of World War II, Indian nationalists in exile founded it in Singapore with financial, tactical, and political support from the Imperial Power of Japan.
- The government, which was established on September 1, 1942, was motivated by the ideas of Subhas Chandra Bose, who served as both the head of government and the state.

- Some Indians believed that because Azad Hind possessed its own government with a legal system, civil code, and currency, the fight for independence from the British was more important because of its presence.
- Azad Hind's existence practically coincided with that of the Indian National Army. The Azad Hind Movement is thought to have come to an end with Bose's passing.

Azad Hind's legacy is, nevertheless, subject to interpretation. After the war, the Raj watched with anxiety as the reputation of Azad Hind changed from that of conspirators and traitors to one of the liberators. It is debatable if its main objective, to incite popular dissatisfaction and rebellions inside the Indian forces of the British Indian Army to topple the Raj, was eventually successful given the wave of militant and radical nationalism that surged through India and the animosity and uprisings it inspired.

## Death of Subha Chandra Bose

The death of Subhas Chandra Bose remains to be one of the biggest controversies in the history of Modern India.

- Bose passed away on August 18, 1945, from 3rd-degree burns that he sustained in a plane crash in Taiwan.
- Many Indians, meanwhile, hesitated to accept that he had actually passed away.
- It was the responsibility of numerous inquiry panels to determine what took place that day.
- Both the Shah Nawaz Committee (1956) and the Figgess Report (1946) came to the conclusion that Bose passed away in a plane crash in Taiwan.
- The earlier reports were also supported by the Khosla Commission (1970).
- However, according to the Mukherjee Commission (2005), Bose's passing couldn't be documented. The government disapproved of this report.

## Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti

A national holiday called Parakram Diwas, which means "Day of Valor," is observed in India on the day of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birth anniversary. This holiday is also known as Netaji Jayanti or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti.

- It is observed every year on January 23. He was crucial to the cause of the Indian freedom struggle. He served as the Indian National Army's commander (Azad Hind Fauj) as well as the founder of the Azad Hind Government.
- Netaji Jayanti was observed in Rangoon around five months after Netaji vanished. It is customarily celebrated throughout India. In West Bengal, Tripura, Jharkhand, and Assam, it is a recognised holiday.
- The Government of India pays its respects to Netaji Bose on January 23rd. Netaji Jayanti has been observed since 2021 as the Parakram Divas, marking his 124th birth anniversary.