

2020



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CURRENT AFFAIRS

**INDIAN CULTURE AND
HISTORICAL EVENTS**

20th January - 25th January



BusinessLine



1. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Why in news

The nation celebrated the 123rd birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on 23rd January.

- Subhas Chandra Bose was born in 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province.
- Bose is credited with the very famous slogan, **Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom** as well as **Jai Hind**.
- He is also credited to be the **first man to call Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation**, in his address from Singapore.

History

- In 1919, Bose cleared the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. However, he later resigned from Civil Services.
- In 1921, Bose worked under Chittaranjan Das as the editor for Das's newspaper, **Forward**, and later started his own newspaper, **Swaraj**.
- In 1923, Bose was elected the President of the All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of Bengal State Congress.
- During the mid-1930s Bose wrote the first part of his book, *The Indian Struggle*, which covered the country's independence movement in the years 1920–1934.
- Bose was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress in:
 - 1938 - Haripura
 - 1939 - Tripuri
- In 1939, Bose resigned from the Congress Presidentship and organised the All India Forward Bloc, a faction within the Congress in Bengal. The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in Bengal.
- In 1943, he travelled to Japan and took leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia. With Japanese aid and influence, he took the leadership of a trained army of about 40,000 troops in Japanese-occupied Southeast Asia known as the Indian National Army.
- In 1942, he earned the title 'Netaji', in Germany by the Indian soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj.
 - Also known as Azad Hind Fauj, was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II.
 - The army was first formed in 1942 under Mohan Singh, by Indian PoWs (Prisoners of War) of the British-Indian Army.
 - Later it was revived under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose after his arrival in Southeast Asia in 1943.
- On October 21, 1943, Bose proclaimed the establishment of a Provisional Independent Indian government (Azad Hind Government).

- The troops of the INA were under the aegis of the Azad Hind Government, which came to produce its own currency, postage stamps, court and civil code.
- The government was recognised by nine Axis states.
- He is believed to have died in a plane crash in 1945.

2.



Manipuri Dance

- It is one of the eight classical dances of India.
- The dance is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, there are legendary references to the dances of Shiva and Parvati and other gods and goddesses.
- The dance form traces its origin to the festival of **Lai Haraoba** where many dances were performed.
- The dance gained prominence with the rise of Vaishnavism in the 15th century.
 - Krishna became the central theme of this dance form.
- It is performed **generally by females**.
- Manipuri dance is unique in its emphasis on devotion.
- The faces of dancers are covered with a thin veil and facial expressions are of lesser importance.
- Instead, hand gestures and gentle movement of feet are more important.
- The females wear unique long skirts.
- The focus is mainly on slow and gracious movements of hand and knee positions.
- **Ras Leela** is a recurring theme of the Manipuri dance recital.
- The Manipuri classical style of singing is called **Nat** is used for the performances.
- The main musical instrument is the **Pung** or the Manipuri classical drum.