



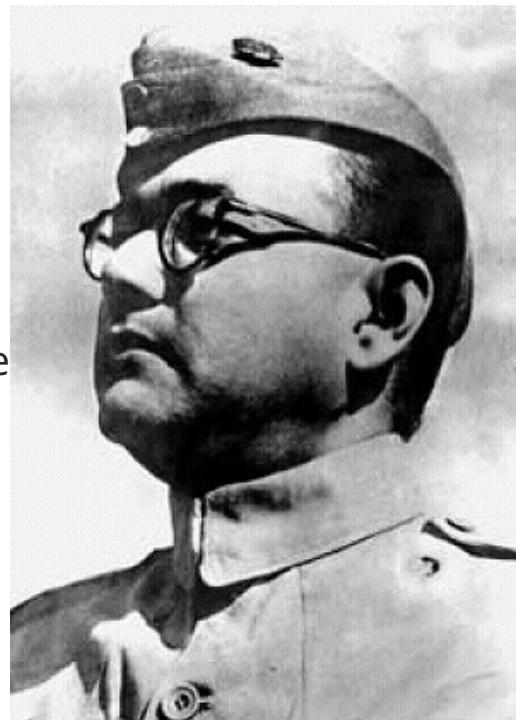
## Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti

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### Why in News

- The Prime Minister has paid tributes to **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose** on his **123<sup>rd</sup> birth anniversary**.
- Subhas Chandra Bose was born on **23<sup>rd</sup> January 1897**, in **Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province**, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose.

Subhash Chandra Bose



- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945) is one of the most celebrated freedom fighters of India.
- In **1942**, he earned the title '**Netaji**', in **Germany** by the Indian soldiers of the Azad Hind Fauj.
- 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.

## Timeline

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- In **1919**, Bose headed to **London to give the Indian Civil Services** (ICS) examination and he was selected. Bose, however, **resigned** from Civil Services as he believed he could not side with the British.
- In **1921**, Bose worked under **Chittaranjan Das**, a powerful politician in Bengal. He worked 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 travelled in Europe. He researched and wrote the first part of his book, **The Indian Struggle**, which covered the country's independence movement in the years 1920–1934.
- After his return, Bose took over as the **elected President of Indian National Congress in 1938 (Haripur)** and stood for unqualified **Swaraj** (self-governance) and the use of force against the British which then combated against Mahatma Gandhi and his views.
- Bose was **re-elected in 1939 (Tripuri)** but soon **resigned from the presidency** and formed the **All India Forward Bloc**, a faction within the Congress which aimed at consolidating the political left.
- 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**.

The INA was first formed under **Mohan Singh** and **Japanese Major Iwaichi Fujiwara** and comprised Indian prisoners of war of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan (present-day Malaysia) campaign and at Singapore.

- The troops of the INA were under the aegis of a provisional government, **the Azad Hind Government**, which came to produce its own currency, postage stamps, court and civil code, and was **recognised by nine Axis states**.
- In **1945**, the British Indian Army retaliated to the capture of Manipur, Kohima and Imphal by INA and killed almost half of the Japanese forces and the entire participating INA contingent.
- Bose **escaped to Manchuria** seeking a future in the Soviet Union.
- He is said to have **died in 1945** when his **plane crashed in Taiwan**. However, there are still many conspiracy theories regarding his death.