



drishti

Parakram Diwas: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti

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Why in News

The central government has decided to observe **Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanti** as '**Parakram Diwas**' to be celebrated on 23rd January.

- A high-level committee headed by the Prime Minister has also been formed to plan year-round programmes to mark the anniversary of Bose.
- Recently the Government of India has also instituted **Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar** to recognise the excellent work done by the individuals and institutions in the field of disaster management.

Key Points



A Day of Pride to Celebrate Netaji's Indomitable Spirit and Selfless Service to the Nation

23rd JANUARY

PARAKRAM DIWAS

Commencement of the
125th Birth Anniversary Year
Celebrations of
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

by

Narendra Modi

Prime Minister

on 23rd January 2021 | 4:00 PM onwards

Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata



Major highlights of the Parakram Diwas Celebrations

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will

- Inaugurate a Permanent Exhibition "Nirbheek Subhas"
- Inaugurate Projection Mapping Show on Netaji
- Unveil the book 'Letters of Netaji'
- Release Commemorative Coin and Memorial Postal Stamp
- Felicitate INA Veterans

Parakram Diwas Address by the Prime Minister

Resolute Initiatives towards Preserving the Precious Legacy of Netaji

2015, 2016

With a deep sense of heritage and commitment to the nation, Government of India declassified, digitized and released more than 100 files related to Netaji

2018

The Nation celebrated the 75th Anniversary of the first Tricolour hoisting by Netaji on Indian land at Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As part of commemorations, Ross Island was renamed as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Dweep, Neil Island as Shaheed Dweep and Havelock Island as Swaraj Dweep

2019

To commemorate 75 years of the establishment of the Azad Hind Government, the Subhas Chandra Bose museum was set up at Red Fort

“ India will always remain grateful to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for his bravery and indelible contribution to resisting colonialism. He stood up for the progress and well-being of his fellow Indians ”

- Narendra Modi

• Birth:

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on **23rd January 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province**, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose.

• About:

- In 1919, he had cleared Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. Bose, however, resigned later.
- He was highly **influenced by Vivekananda's teachings** and considered him as his spiritual Guru.
- His **political mentor** was **Chittaranjan Das**.

- **Association with Congress:**

- He stood for **unqualified swaraj (independence)**, and opposed Motilal Nehru Report which spoke for dominion status for India.
- He actively participated in the **Salt Satyagraha of 1930** and vehemently opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement and signing of the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931**.
- In the 1930s, he was closely associated with left politics in Congress along with **Jawaharlal Nehru and M.N. Roy**.
- Bose won the **congress presidential** elections at Haripura in **1938**.
- Again in **1939 at Tripuri**, he won the presidential elections against Gandhi's candidate Patabhi Sitarammayya. Due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
- He found a new party, '**the Forward Bloc**'. The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.

- **Indian National Army:**

- He reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, '**Delhi Chalo**', and announced the formation of the **Azad Hind Government** and the **Indian National Army** on 21st October 1943.
- 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 INA included both, the Indian prisoners of war from Singapore and Indian civilians in South-East Asia. It's strength grew to 50,000.
- The INA fought allied forces in 1944 inside the borders of India in Imphal and in Burma.
- In November 1945, a British move to put the INA men on trial immediately sparked massive demonstration all over the country.

Source: HT