



Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

For Prelims: History of India and Indian National Movement, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

For Mains: Modern Indian History, The Freedom Struggle, INA & Subhash Chandra Bose, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his contribution to freedom struggle

Why in News

Recently, the government has decided to **install a grand statue of [Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose](#)** at India Gate to commemorate his **125th birth anniversary** and as part of the year long celebrations.

- The **Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskars**, for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 in the investiture ceremony will also be conferred.

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Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar

- The **annual Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar** has been instituted to **recognize and honour the invaluable contribution** and selfless service rendered by individuals and organisations in India in the field of **[disaster management](#)**.
- The award is announced every year on 23rd January.
- It carries a **cash prize of Rs. 51 lakh** and a certificate in case of an institution and Rs. 5 lakh and a certificate in case of an individual.

Key Points

- **Birth:**
 - Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose.
 - His Jayanti is celebrated as '[Parakram Diwas](#)' on 23rd January.
- **Education and Early Life:**
 - In 1919, he had cleared the **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.
 - He worked as the editor for Das's newspaper-Forward, and later started his own newspaper, Swaraj.
- **Association with Congress:**
 - He stood for **unqualified swaraj (independence)**, and opposed the 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 **Pattabhi Sitarammaya**. Due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
 - He founded 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 demonstrations all over the country.
- **Death:**
 - He is said to have died in 1945 when his plane crashed in Taiwan. However, there are still many conspiracy theories regarding his death.

[Source: PIB](#)

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