

Chapter 1 : Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: The Forgotten Hero () - IMDb

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23 January (at pm) in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose, an advocate belonging to a Kayastha family. He was the ninth in a family of 14 children.

Bose was from an affluent family, so he got a good education. In , he went to England to prepare for the Indian Administrative Service. He applied for the Indian Administrative Service in and secured the fourth position in this examination. But when this son of Bharat Mata saw the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, his mind became disturbed and he resigned from administrative service in . Thousands of people were ready to give the life for the Bose. So what really happened to Subhash Chandra Bose? He is a man who has the determined vision and his courage feared the British every time. He was a man who conquered the millions of Indian people hearts who has faced the British on the battle field. Let us see some background of Subhash Chandra Bose, he was belonging to a wealthy family where his father was a lawyer. He was sent to the British school as his father considered himself as a loyal supporter of British Raj. Subhash Chandra Bose At that time, the British were ruling more than a century treating Indian as slaves and making the Governance as they wish with new polices under the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth. At the age of 15 he ran away from home to seek spirituality to Northern India with his friend to search the truth. In he registered to the Cambridge University to prepare for Indian Civil Service ICS , after the 8 months of his studies he passed the exam with 4th ranking and it was not an easy job studying there because of racism. But he was in dilemma whether to work under British Raj and he rejected the job and came back to India. He began his career as a politician with the support of his family connections and the reputation he got by passing the examination. He saw the people of Bengal who were suffering from poverty because of the flood which has damaged their lives and he released flood relief funds for them. But he was not convinced with rule of British and soon organized many protests to Kick the British from our country. The rumors were spread that he has the connection with Bengal terrorists and got arrested. His health was good in the jail where he was released because of his health he left India for a long time and also he got a major surgery to recover in England. Later he felt in love with Emilie Schenkl and got married, she was a secretary who was impressed by his personality and the respect towards women and he was very encouraging attitude which she likes. As the days passed, most prominent leader Mahatma Gandhi brought Subhash Chandra Bose to the main stream of Indian National Movement, Gandhi know how the work can be done with choosing the right people. In a public meeting he encourage violence against British to get freedom, Gandhi was heard this and shocked and forced to resign from his designation. Then he set-up a new political party Forward Block. In London was spared with the bombs. The British arrested Bose and released to re arrest once his health gets better but he was cleverly escaped to the Afghanistan. The British was so feared they tried every action to stop him at the during the time of the war. There the British agents were in search for him to arrest somehow he managed and went from Kabul to Moscow. He tried to get the support from Stalin but he suspected Bose may be the agent of British, finally he again went to the Berlin of Germany, the political situations were totally changed from his last visit. He soon without wasting his time in Berlin, he ask the support from Germany and Italy in terms of money and military support to get freedom in India. The Berlin Government passed the message to the Hitler but he was busy in his actions and decisions in the war. He started an office in India containing more than 30 people, the first task was to broadcast anti-British speeches in Radio to convey the message to the millions of Indian people. Bose wanted the Indian Youth to support in Indian army to fight against British. Subhash Chandra Bose and his wife more focusing on Annaburg a city in German because after the war it was a place for arriving camp. In British India came to this place in a train, there also the people were separated Britishers and Indians. The soldiers were marching with the slogans interestingly those soldiers consist of all religion like Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc. Japan came from the German side and attacked the Britishers in Singapore, and the British lost the war. Among thousand allied prisoners thousands were Indians, In Berlin Bose planned to use same strategy even in south east Asia and visited Japan to gather Japanese aswell against British. Bose was disappointed to get the support from Hitler to get Indian Independence. He is the man having proper vision of India how to rule, if the India is free.

German police was the role model for Bose to get inspiration of ideas. The Himmler was knowing the great culture of India, he was living for years in India and after that an expedition sent to broadcast cinemas in Germany about the Indian tribes. He wanted to know more about the colonial rule in India politically and economically which has taken place, then he said he will support. Subhash Chandra Bose wife was pregnant at that time, and he returned to Berlin, wife was supportive and understood that the India is the first priority to be given not he personal things. She gave the birth to Anita Bose Pfaff, after 3 months he moved away to the Scotland through a ship, not to detect his presence by any news channels and to protect himself from the British. But because of the storms and cold climatic conditions he suffered a lot in the journey. In the mean time the storms were getting stronger the water was flooding on the ship anytime the ship may sink. Soon later, a Japanese submarine came to rescue and he was taken to Japan Tokyo. Last pic taken by British There were more than 50, India who were ready to sacrifice their life to free India from British and the people were very confident Bose will bring India freedom. And he understood this will indirectly affect in India. People of India were confident he will come and we fight for freedom but on 18th August , he was ready to start his political career after this was settled soon but the tragedy was here, the plane was overloaded and crashed to the ground according to the evidences. Anyhow, Even today the mystery remains the same nobody found the real truth till now and Indian still believe that the Plane crash was fake. When Simon came to a commission in , Congress opposed it. In , the annual session of the Congress was held in Kolkata under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru. In the end, it was decided that the British government should be given one year time to give Dominion Status. If the British government did not meet this demand in a year, Congress would demand full swaraj. But the British government did not fulfill this demand, so in when the annual session of Congress was held in Lahore under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru and it was decided that the day of 26 January will be celebrated as the Independence Day. When Subhash was in jail, Gandhi compromised with the British government and released all the prisoners. But the British government refused to release the revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh. Subhash wanted Gandhiji to break the agreement with the British government on this subject. But Gandhiji was not willing to break the promise given on his behalf. The British government was stuck in its place and Bhagat Singh and his comrades were hanged. He had to go to jail 11 times in his revolutionary life. During this period, he had to stay in prison for nearly a year and later he was released from prison due to illness. As a result of the elections, the Congress Party took power in 7 states and liberated Subhash. After this, 12 out of 14 members of the Congress Working Committee resigned. Jawaharlal Nehru remained neutral and remained with Gandhiji and Subhash was alone. Resigns as Congress president The annual Congress convention of was held in Tripuri. During this session, Subhashbabu had become so ill with a high fever that he had to be brought to the convention by stretching him on the stretcher. Gandhi himself did not even attend this session and his colleagues also did not give any support to Subhash. Subhash tried his best after the convention, but Gandhi and his colleagues did not accept one of them. The situation became such that Subhash could not do any work. A few days later, Subhash was expelled from the Congress. The Forward Bloc later became an independent party. All the main leaders of the Forward Bloc were imprisoned. Subhash did not want to stay in jail during World War II. In order to force the government to release them, Subhash started the fast unto death in jail. When the condition worsened, the government released him. But the British government did not even want that Subhash remain free during the war. In January he began broadcasting on Radio Berlin, which encouraged the Indians. In , he came to Germany from Singapore.

Chapter 2 : Subhash Chandra Bose - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Subhas Chandra Bose: Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian revolutionary prominent in the independence movement against British rule. Supported by Japan, he led an Indian national force of around 40,000 troops against the Western powers during World War II but was defeated and forced to retreat.

Das and an admirer of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. In he passed the civil service examination, but in April , after hearing of the nationalist turmoils in India, he resigned his candidacy and hurried back to India. Throughout his career, especially in its early stages, he was supported financially and emotionally by an elder brother, Sarat Chandra Bose , a wealthy Calcutta lawyer and Indian National Congress also known as the Congress Party politician. Bose joined the noncooperation movement started by Mohandas K. Gandhi , who had made the Indian National Congress a powerful nonviolent organization. There Bose became a youth educator, journalist, and commandant of the Bengal Congress volunteers. His activities led to his imprisonment in December In he was appointed chief executive officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation , with Das as mayor. Bose was soon after deported to Burma Myanmar because he was suspected of connections with secret revolutionary movements. Released in , he returned to find Bengal Congress affairs in disarray after the death of Das, and Bose was elected president of the Bengal Congress. Shortly thereafter he and Jawaharlal Nehru became the two general secretaries of the Indian National Congress. Together they represented the more militant, left-wing faction of the party against the more compromising, right-wing Gandhian faction. A falling-out with Gandhi Vocal support for Gandhi increased within the Indian National Congress, meanwhile, and, in light of this, Gandhi resumed a more commanding role in the party. When the civil disobedience movement was started in , Bose was already in detention for his associations with an underground revolutionary group, the Bengal Volunteers. Nevertheless, he was elected mayor of Calcutta while in prison. Released and then rearrested several times for his suspected role in violent acts, Bose was finally allowed to proceed to Europe after he contracted tuberculosis and was released for ill health. He returned from Europe in , was again taken into custody, and was released after a year. In he was elected president of the Indian National Congress and formed a national planning committee, which formulated a policy of broad industrialization. He founded the Forward Bloc , hoping to rally radical elements, but was again incarcerated in July On January 26, , though closely watched, he escaped from his Calcutta residence in disguise and, traveling via Kabul and Moscow , eventually reached Germany in April. A little more than a year after the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia , Bose left Germany, traveling by German and Japanese submarines and by plane , and arrived in May in Tokyo. On July 4 he assumed leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia and proceeded, with Japanese aid and influence, to form a trained army of about 40,000 troops in Japanese-occupied Southeast Asia. On October 21, , Bose proclaimed the establishment of a provisional independent Indian government, and his so-called Indian National Army Azad Hind Fauj , alongside Japanese troops, advanced to Rangoon Yangon and thence overland into India , reaching Indian soil on March 18, , and moving into Kohima and the plains of Imphal. In a stubborn battle, the mixed Indian and Japanese forces, lacking Japanese air support, were defeated and forced to retreat; the Indian National Army nevertheless for some time succeeded in maintaining its identity as a liberation army, based in Burma and then Indochina.

Chapter 3 : Subhas Chandra Bose - Wikiquote

During the last week of April , Subhas Chandra Bose along with his senior Indian National Army (INA) officers, several hundred enlisted INA men, and nearly hundred women from the INA's Rani of Jhansi Regiment left Rangoon by road for Moulmein in Burma.

Select Page Subhas Chandra Bose Essay Students are generally assigned to write some paragraphs or full essay on Subhas Chandra Bose during any competition in the school or outside the school. You can select anyone of these: He was just 48 years old when he died. He was the leader of radical, younger and wing of Indian National Congress during s and s. He became Congress President in however got expelled in He was a revolutionary freedom fighter of India who struggled a lot and motivated mass people to involve in freedom struggle. He was born in the Cuttack in on 23rd of January in the rich Hindu Kayastha family. He was son Janakinath Bose father and Prabhavati Devi mother. He was 9th sibling among fourteen children of his parents. He completed his initial schooling from Cuttack however matriculation degree from Calcutta and B. He went to England in in order to pursue higher studies. He was highly influenced by the Chittaranjan Das a Bengali political leader and soon joined freedom struggle of India. He started expressing his views in front of the people through a newspaper called Swaraj. He opposed the British rule and got interested in the Indian politics. He faced lots of hardness in his life however never became hopeless. Subhas Chandra Bose Essay 3 words Subhas Chandra Bose was a great and very brave leader of the country who became famous as a Netaji because of his hard works. He was born on 23rd of January in in a Hindu family in the Cuttack. He was very brave and brilliant from his childhood and physically strong too. He always believed in the violence and even, once he had beaten his European school professor. Later he was expelled from school as a punishment. He passed his B. Later he went to England for Tripose degree at Cambridge University. He always wanted to serve his country as a high official. In order to serve his country for freedom from British rule, he joined Congress movement. Later he was selected as President of Congress in and then expelled because of his differences with Congress policy. He escaped from India during Second World War and asked Germany for help where he was given military training for two years by the Hitler. Subhas Chandra Bose Essay 4 words Subhas Chandra Bose was a most famous legendary figure and brave freedom fighter in the Indian history. His great contributions of freedom struggle are unforgettable in the history of India. He was a real brave hero of the India who had left his home and comfort forever for his motherland. He always believed in violence and chose way of an armed rebellion to get independence from British rule. He was born in Cuttack, Orissa on 23rd of January in in the rich Hindu family. One he was expelled from the Presidency College Calcutta because of being involved on the attack of British Principal. He brilliantly qualified I. S Examination but gave up and joined Non-Co-operation Movement in to fight for freedom of India. He worked with the Chittaranjan Das, a political leader of Bengal and an educator and journalist in the Bengal weekly called Banglar Katha. He went to jail several times for his nationalistic activities however he never gets tired and hopeless. He was elected as President of Congress but once he was opposed by Gandhiji because of some political differences with Gandhiji. He was a famous revolutionary figure of the India who had contributed a lot in the freedom of India. He took birth in a rich Hindu family of Cuttack in Orissa on 23rd of January in He was a very brave and ambitious Indian young man who successfully passed I. He continuously fought following violence movement against the British rule for independence of us. He left Congress even after being a president of Congress in because of some political differences with the Mahatma Gandhi. One day he made his own Indian National powerful party called Azad Hind Fauj as he believed that non-violence policy of Gandhiji was not capable enough to make India an independent country. He finally prepared a big and powerful Azad Hind Fauj to fight with the British rule. Unfortunately, they forced to be surrendered including Netaji. Soon, Netaji left for Tokyo in the plane however plane got crash at Inland of Formosa. It was reported that Netaji killed in that plane accident. The adventurous works of Netaji is still inspires millions of Indian youths to do something for country. He was a symbol to the nationalism and vibrant patriotism. Every children of India knows about him and his inspiring works for the freedom of India. His early schooling was completed to his hometown however

he did his matriculation from Presidency College, Kolkata and graduation in Philosophy from Scottish Church College, University of Calcutta. He was very disappointed with the miserable conditions of the other countrymen because of the bad and cruel behaviour by the Britishers. He decided to join the nationalist movement instead civil service to help people of India through freedom of India. Later he left the party because of the opinion difference with Mahatma Gandhi in After leaving the congress party, he found his own Forward Bloc party. He believed that non-violence movement is not enough to get freedom from the British rule so he chose violence movement to bring freedom in the country. He had included Indian prisoners of war and Indian residents of those countries in his Azad hind Fauj to fight bravely from the British rule. He gave slogan to his army named Delhi Chalo and Jai Hind. It is considered that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was died in a plane crash in The bad news of his death had ended all the hopes of his Indian National Army to fight from British rule. Even after his death, he is still alive with his vibrant nationalism in the heart of Indian people as an everlasting inspiration. According to the scholarly opinion, he died because of the third-degree burn due to the overloaded Japanese plane crash. The great works and contributions of the Netaji have been marked in the Indian history as an unforgettable event.

Chapter 4 : Books by Subhas Chandra Bose (Author of The Indian Struggle, (Netaji)

Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January, in Cuttack (Orissa) to Janakinath Bose and Prabhavati Devi. Janakinath Bose was one of the successful lawyer in Cuttack and received the title of "Rai Bahadur".

The group traveled in a Japanese military convoy until they reached the river Sittang. After crossing the river, they walked the remaining 80 miles. At Moulmein, Bose, his party, and another INA group of , boarded Japanese trains on the Death Railway which had been constructed earlier by British, Australian, and Dutch prisoners of war to arrive in Bangkok in the first week of May. However, very few vehicles were able to cross the river because of American strafing runs. Others were captured by the British, turned themselves in, or simply disappeared. His chief of staff J. Bhonsle suggested that he prepare to leave Singapore. At the same time he heard about the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Paths of completed flights are shown in blue. Had the crash not occurred the plane would have dropped off Bose at Dairen and proceeded to Tokyo along a flight path shown in red. In one version, Bose flew out from Singapore to Saigon, stopping briefly in Bangkok, on the 16th. Terauchi added in talking with Bose that it would be unreasonable for him to take a step which was opposed by the Japanese. If all else failed he wanted to become a prisoner of the Soviets: Around noon on 17 August, the strands again reunite. At Saigon airport, a Mitsubishi Ki heavy bomber, of the type code named Sally by the Allies , was waiting for Bose and his party. Ayer , a member of his cabinet; Major Abid Hasan , his old associate who had made the hazardous submarine journey from Germany to Sumatra in ; and three others. There was further delay at Saigon airport. According to historian Joyce Chapman Lebra, "a gift of treasure contributed by local Indians was presented to Bose as he was about to board the plane. Bose was sitting a little to the rear of the portside wing; [18] the bomber, under normal circumstances, carried a crew of five. Although Japan had unconditionally surrendered, when Emperor Hirohito had made his announcement over the radio, he had used formal Japanese, not entirely intelligible to ordinary people and, instead of using the word "surrender" in Japanese , had mentioned only "abiding by the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Bose had been talking for over a year about the importance of making contact with the communists, both Russian and Chinese. In , he had asked a minister in his cabinet, Anand Mohan Sahay to travel to Tokyo for the purposes of making contact with the Soviet ambassador, Jacob Malik. By the time it was near the northern coast of French Indo-China, darkness had begun to close in, and the pilot decided to make an unscheduled stop in Tourane now Da Nang, Vietnam. Just as the bomber was leaving the standard path taken by aircraft during take-off, the passengers inside heard a loud sound, similar to an engine backfiring. Taneyoshi Yoshimi, the surgeon-in-charge at the hospital at around 3 PM. Yoshimi immediately saw evidence of third-degree burns on many parts of the body, especially on his chest, doubting very much that he would live. Yoshimi promptly began to treat Bose and was assisted by Dr. Gordon , who interviewed all the hospital personnel later,: Yoshimi gave Bose four injections of Vita Camphor and two of Digitamine for his weakened heart. These were given about every 30 minutes. Since his body had lost fluids quickly upon being burnt, he was given Ringer solution intravenously. A third doctor, Dr. Ishii gave him a blood transfusion. An orderly, Kazuo Mitsui, an army private, was in the room and several nurses were assisting. Bose still had a clear head which Dr. Yoshimi found remarkable for someone with such severe injuries. Most affected were the young Tamil Indians from Malaya and Singapore, men and women, who comprised the bulk of the civilians who had enlisted in the INA. He was undoubtedly a patriot, though misguided. Some saw the INA as traitors and wanted them punished; others felt more sympathetic. Gordon, The war was ending; all was chaotic in East Asia, and there were no official reports released by the Governments of India or Britain. These governments did nothing to prevent the confusion. Bose had disappeared several times earlier in his life; so rumours began again in and a powerful myth grew. When a Japanese delegation, which included General Isoda, visited Bhonsle on 19 August to break the news and offer condolences, he responded by telling Isoda that Bose had not died, rather his disappearance has been covered up. The best-known and most intricate of the renunciant tales of Subhas Bose, and one which, according to historian Leonard A. Gordon, may "properly be called a myth," was told in the early s. The Soviet leadership was said to be blackmailing Nehru, and later,

Indira Gandhi , with the threat of releasing Bose. This turned out to have been doctored, comprising one-half Bose and one-half his elder brother Sarat Chandra Bose. The evidence naturally did not support this bizarre theory. Pictures have been produced to prove that Netaji is still alive. To date, however, Bose has not reappeared to contradict the evidence that he died in the crash on Taiwan. But the myth lives on. It sustained the morale of many across India and Southeast Asia who deplored the return of British power or felt alienated from the political settlement finally achieved by Gandhi and Nehru. Hot-headed young Bengali radicals broke into the convention hall where Fujiwara , the founder of the INA, was to address the assemblage and shouted abuse at him. Gordon and confirmed writing the report. A photocopy of the Figess report was soon anonymously donated for public viewing to the British Library in the European manuscripts collection, as Eur. Bose died in a Taihoku Military Hospital Nammon Ward sometime between hours and hours local time on the August 18, The cause of death was heart failure resulting from multiple burns and shock. All the persons named below were interrogated at different times but the several accounts of the event agree both in substance and detail at all points where the knowledge of the subjects could have been deemed to be based on common experience. The possibility of a pre-arranged fabrication must be excluded since most of the individuals concerned had no opportunity of contact with one another prior to interrogation. Nonogaki and Sakai, with Dr. Yoshimi, who treated Bose in the hospital and with others involved in post-death arrangements. Nonogaki and Sakai, and, in addition, plane-crash survivor Major Kono; Dr. Yoshimi, the surgeon at the Taihoku Military Hospital who treated Bose in his last hours. Roy , had pressured him bluntly to sign the conclusions of their final report. Using this principle, Bose is able to There also appears to be one other half-stated assumption: Subhas Bose could not die before India achieved her freedom. Therefore he did not die in the plane crash said to have taken place on August 18, Khosla, a retired chief justice of the Punjab High Court. Some, he says, have clearly been driven by political goals or simply wanted to call attention to themselves. His patience in listening to some tales is surely remarkable. What could he, or anyone, have thought as he listened to the testimony of P. The report was tabled in the Indian Parliament on May 17, The Indian Government rejected the findings of the commission [47] Japanese government report , declassified September [edit] An investigative report by Japanese government titled "Investigation on the cause of death and other matters of the late Subhas Chandra Bose" was declassified on 1 September It concluded that Bose died in a plane crash in Taiwan on 18 August The report was completed in January and was handed over to the Indian embassy in Tokyo , but was not made public for more than 60 years as it was classified. According to the report, just after takeoff a propellor blade on the airplane in which Bose was traveling broke off and the engine fell off the plane, which then crashed and burst into flames. When Bose exited it his clothes caught fire and he was severely burned. He was admitted to hospital, and although he was conscious and able to carry on a conversation for some time he died several hours later.

Chapter 5 : Death of Subhas Chandra Bose - Wikipedia

Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the most prominent freedom fighters in India. He was an influential young man and earned the title 'Netaji' by establishing and leading the Indian National Army (INA) throughout India's struggle for independence.

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on Jan. He attended a private school for European and Anglo-Indian boys run by the Baptist Mission and later a preparatory school. He was religious and spent much time in meditation. At college in Calcutta, Bose became politically and socially aware. British insults to Indians in public places were offensive to him. He was personally implicated in an incident involving an English professor who had manhandled some students, and as a result Bose left the college. Bose matriculated at Cambridge, and his high score on civil service exams meant an almost automatic appointment. He then took his first conscious step as a revolutionary and resigned the appointment on the premise that the "best way to end a government is to withdraw from it. His mentor was C. Das, spokesman for the aggressive nationalism of Bengal. Bose worked for Das when the latter was elected mayor of Calcutta in . In a roundup of terrorists in , Bose was arrested and sent to prison in Mandalay, where he contracted tuberculosis. Bose in National Politics Released from prison 2 years later, Bose became general secretary of the Congress party and worked with Jawaharlal Nehru for independence. Again Bose was arrested and jailed for civil disobedience ; this time he emerged mayor of Calcutta. During the mids Bose traveled in Europe for his health, visiting Indian students and European politicians, including Hitler in . He observed party organization and saw communism and fascism in action. By Bose had become a leader of national stature and agreed to accept nomination as Congress president. He stood for unqualified swaraj independence , including the use of force against the British. Bose attempted to maintain unity, but Gandhi advised Bose to form his own cabinet. The rift also divided Bose and Nehru. Bose appeared at the Congress meeting on a stretcher. Bose then organized the Forward Bloc with the aim of consolidating the political left, but its main strength was in his home state, Bengal. He envisioned a strong state, a synthesis of fascism and communism. When war erupted in Europe, Bose was again imprisoned for civil disobedience and put under house arrest to await trial. He escaped and made his way to Berlin by way of Peshawar and Afghanistan. He made propaganda broadcasts to England and India. He got Nazi permission to organize the Indian Legion of prisoners of war from Africa, but the legion remained basically German in training and command. Bose felt the need for stronger steps, and he turned to the Japanese embassy in Berlin, which finally made arrangements for Bose to go to Asia. Its strength grew to 50, For Bose any means and any ally were acceptable in the struggle to liberate India. Three officers of the INA were tried after the war in Delhi; the trial attracted so much popular sympathy including statements by Nehru and Gandhi that the men were great patriots that the British decision to withdraw from India followed. Bose indirectly and posthumously achieved his goal of Indian independence. A Study of a Revolutionary , is one of the best. Additional Sources Patil, V. Columbia University Press,

Chapter 6 : Subhash Chandra Bose Facts for Kids

Watch this critically acclaimed Indian biographical war film, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose: The Forgotten Hero () starring Sachin Khedekar, Kulbhushan Khar.

Jump to navigation Jump to search Men , money and materials cannot by themselves bring victory or freedom. We must have the motive-power that will inspire us to brave deeds and heroic exploits. Quotes[edit] One individual may die for an idea , but that idea will, after his death , incarnate itself in a thousand lives. Reality is, after all, too big for our frail understanding to fully comprehend. Nevertheless, we have to build our life on the theory which contains the maximum truth. We cannot sit still because we cannot, or do not , know the Absolute Truth. As quoted in An Indian pilgrim: There is much to be said favour of such a service. It solves once for all what is paramount problem for each of usâ€”the problem of bread and butter. One has not to go face life with risk or uncertainty as to success or failure. But for a man of my temperament who has been feeding on ideas which might be called eccentricâ€”the line of least resistance is not the best to follow. Life loses half its interest if there is no struggleâ€”if there are no risks to be taken. The uncertainties of life are not appalling to one who has not, at heart, worldly ambitions. In short , national and spiritual aspirations are not compatible with obedience to Civil Service Examinations. In a letter to his elder brother Sarat Chandra Bose on 22 September , as quoted in Life and times of Subhas Chandra Bose, as told in his own words by himself, p. I had asked you for men, money and materials. I have got them in generous measure. Now I demand more of you. Men, money and materials cannot by themselves bring victory or freedom. Give me blood and I will give you freedom! Blood is calling to blood. Get up, we have no time to lose. Take up your arms! And in our last sleep we shall kiss the road that will bring our Army to Delhi. The road to Delhi is the road to Freedom. Chalo Delhi March to Delhi. The Very first thing that our future national government will have to do is to set up a commission for drawing up a comprehensive plan for reconstruction.

Subhas Chandra Bose was a most famous legendary figure and brave freedom fighter in the Indian history. His great contributions of freedom struggle are unforgettable in the history of India. He was a real brave hero of the India who had left his home and comfort forever for his motherland.

January 23, Died: August 18, Achievements: Subhas Chandra Bose, affectionately called as Netaji, was one of the most prominent leaders of Indian freedom struggle. Though Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru have garnered much of the credit for successful culmination of Indian freedom struggle, the contribution of Subash Chandra Bose is no less. He has been denied his rightful place in the annals of Indian history. His father Janaki Nath Bose was a famous lawyer and his mother Prabhavati Devi was a pious and religious lady. Subhas Chandra Bose was the ninth child among fourteen siblings. Subhas Chandra Bose was a brilliant student right from the childhood. He topped the matriculation examination of Calcutta province and graduated with a First class in Philosophy from the Scottish Churches College in Calcutta. To fulfill his parents wishes he went to England in to compete for Indian Civil Services. In England he appeared for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in , and came out fourth in order of merit. In the Motilal Nehru Committee appointed by the Congress declared in favour of Domination Status, but Subhas Chandra Bose along with Jawaharlal Nehru opposed it, and both asserted that they would be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence for India. Subhas also announced the formation of the Independence League. Subhas Chandra Bose was jailed during Civil Disobedience movement in He was released in after Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed. He protested against the Gandhi-Irwin pact and opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience movement specially when Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged. Subash Chandra Bose was soon arrested again under the infamous Bengal Regulation. After a year he was released on medical grounds and was banished from India to Europe. He took steps to establish centres in different European capitals with a view to promoting politico-cultural contacts between India and Europe. Defying the ban on his entry to India, Subash Chandra Bose returned to India and was again arrested and jailed for a year. Shortly afterwards he was elected President of the Haripura Congress Session in During his term as Congress President, he talked of planning in concrete terms, and set up a National planning Committee in October that year. At the end of his first term, the presidential election to the Tripuri Congress session took place early Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected, defeating Dr. Clouds of World War II were on the horizon and he brought a resolution to give the British six months to hand India over to the Indians, failing which there would be a revolt. There was much opposition to his rigid stand, and he resigned from the post of president and formed a progressive group known as the Forward Block. Subhas Chandra Bose now started a mass movement against utilizing Indian resources and men for the great war. There was a tremendous response to his call and he was put under house arrest in Calcutta. In January , he began his regular broadcasts from Radio Berlin, which aroused tremendous enthusiasm in India. In July , he arrived in Singapore from Germany. Azad Hind Fauj proceeded towards India to liberate it from British rule. Enroute it liberated Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Head quarters was shifted to Rangoon in January Though it is widely believed that he was still alive after the air crash not much information could be found about him.

Chapter 8 : Subhash Chandra Bose () - IMDb

Subhas Chandra Bose now started a mass movement against utilizing Indian resources and men for the great war. There was a tremendous response to his call and he was put under house arrest in Calcutta.

The targets placed over their hearts can be seen. This was along the concept of "and with support of" what was then known as the Indian Independence League, headed by expatriate nationalist leader Rash Behari Bose. Mohan Singh was taken into custody and the troops returned to the prisoner-of-war camp. According to author Richard Aldrich: Despite the systematic attempts of the Japanese, Germans and others to destroy archives, these field security teams had some notable successes in apprehending suspects and in securing material evidence, especially in Singapore see plate Lakshmi Swaminathan, which is seen as a first of its kind in Asia. 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—Germany, Japan, Italy, the Independent State of Croatia, Wang Jingwei regime in Nanjing, China, a provisional government of Burma, Manchukuo and Japanese-controlled Philippines. Of those countries, five were authorities established under Axis occupation. This government participated in the so-called Greater East Asia Conference as an observer in November Loganathan appointed its Governor General. The islands were renamed Shaheed Martyr and Swaraj Independence. Diwan Singh, who later died of his injuries, in the Cellular Jail. The islanders made several attempts to alert Bose to their plight, but apparently without success. Enraged with the lack of administrative control, Lt. However, Commonwealth forces held both positions and then counter-attacked, in the process inflicting serious losses on the besieging forces, which were then forced to retreat back into Burma. When Japanese funding for the army diminished, Bose was forced to raise taxes on the Indian populations of Malaysia and Singapore. The remaining troops retreated with Bose towards Malaya or made for Thailand. On 6 July, in a speech broadcast by the Azad Hind Radio from Singapore, Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the "Father of the Nation" and asked for his blessings and good wishes for the war he was fighting. This was the first time that Gandhi was referred to by this appellation. Another famous quote was Dilli Chalo "On to Delhi! Jai Hind, or, "Glory to India! Finally at the historic Lahore Congress convention, the Congress adopted Purna Swaraj complete independence as its motto. Gandhi was given rousing receptions wherever he went after Gandhi-Irwin pact. Subhas Chandra Bose, travelling with Gandhi in these travels, later wrote that the great enthusiasm he saw among the people enthused him tremendously and that he doubted if any other leader anywhere in the world received such a reception as Gandhi did during these travels across the country. He was imprisoned and expelled from India. Defying the ban, he came back to India and was imprisoned again. Bose was elected president of the Indian National Congress for two consecutive terms, but had to resign from the post following ideological conflicts with Mohandas K. He established a separate political party, the All India Forward Bloc and continued to call for the full and immediate independence of India from British rule. He was imprisoned by the British authorities eleven times. His famous motto was: His stance did not change with the outbreak of the Second World War, which he saw as an opportunity to take advantage of British weakness. At the outset of the war, he left India, travelling to the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan, seeking an alliance with each of them to attack the British government in India. With Japanese monetary, political, diplomatic and military assistance, he formed the Azad Hind Government in exile, and regrouped and led the Indian National Army in failed military campaigns against the allies at Imphal and in Burma. His political views and the alliances he made with Nazi and other militarist regimes at war with Britain have been the cause of arguments among historians and politicians, with some accusing him of fascist sympathies, while others in India have been more sympathetic towards the realpolitik that guided his social and political choices. Political philosophy Edit Subhas Chandra Bose believed that the Bhagavad Gita was a great source of inspiration for the struggle against the British. This set him apart from the slowly growing number of atheistic socialists and communists who dotted the Indian landscape.

Chapter 9 : TOP 21 QUOTES BY SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE | A-Z Quotes

The film, which is about the last five years of the Indian leader Subhas Chandra's life, also includes his life's story in flashback sequences. However, it does not cover the controversy surrounding Bose's death.

Subhas Bose, standing, extreme right, with his family of 14 siblings in Cuttack , c. Subhas Bose standing, right with friends in England, Bose as a student in England preparing for his Indian Civil Service entrance examination, c. Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23 January at His family was well to do. He continued his studies at this school which was run by the Baptist Mission up to and then shifted to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. Here, he was ridiculed by his fellow students because he knew very little Bengali. The day Subhas was admitted to this school, Beni Madhab Das , the headmaster, understood how brilliant and scintillating his genius was. After securing the second position in the matriculation examination in , he got admitted to the Presidency College where he studied briefly. He felt that his religion was more important than his studies. This behavior of the British as well as the outbreak of World War I began to influence his thinking. He was expelled although he appealed that he only witnessed the assault and did not actually participate in it. He went to study in Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge and matriculated on 19 November He came fourth in the ICS examination and was selected, but he did not want to work under an alien government which would mean serving the British. As he stood on the verge of taking the plunge by resigning from the Indian Civil Service in , he wrote to his elder brother Sarat Chandra Bose: Bose at his residence in Calcutta in the late s. Annual meeting, Indian National Congress, December 29, He was also the editor of the newspaper "Forward", founded by Chittaranjan Das. Bose organized a volunteer corps in uniform, its officers were even provided with steel-cut epaulettes A telegram addressed to him as GOC was delivered to the British General in Fort William and was the subject of a good deal of malicious gossip in the British Indian press. Mahatma Gandhi is a sincere pacifist vowed to non-violence, did not like the strutting, clicking of boots, and saluting, and he afterward described the Calcutta session of the Congress as a Bertram Mills circus, which caused a great deal of indignation among the Bengalis. Illness, Austria, Emilie Schenkl This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. April Bose convalescing in Bad Gastein , Austria, after surgery in early Bose in Himalayan resort Dalhousie June , convalescing, and receiving Mirabehn , center, emissary of Gandhi; others are Dr. During the mids Bose travelled in Europe, visiting Indian students and European politicians, including Benito Mussolini. He observed party organisation and saw communism and fascism in action. Although it was published in London in , the British government banned the book in the colony out of fears that it would encourage unrest. Bose arriving at the annual session of the Congress, where he was re-elected, but later had to resign after disagreements with Gandhi and the Congress High Command. By Bose had become a leader of national stature and agreed to accept nomination as Congress President. He stood for unqualified Swaraj self-governance , including the use of force against the British. Bose attempted to maintain unity, but Gandhi advised Bose to form his own cabinet. The rift also divided Bose and Nehru. Bose appeared at the Congress meeting on a stretcher. Muthuramalingam Thevar strongly supported Bose in the intra-Congress dispute. Thevar mobilised all south India votes for Bose. U Muthuramalingam Thevar, who was a staunch supporter of Bose from the beginning, joined the Forward Bloc. When Bose visited Madurai on 6 September, Thevar organised a massive rally as his reception. His correspondence reveals that despite his clear dislike for British subjugation, he was deeply impressed by their methodical and systematic approach and their steadfastly disciplinarian outlook towards life. Haldane , Ivor Jennings , G. During his sojourn in England Bose tried to schedule appointments with several politicians, but only the Labour Party and Liberal politicians agreed to meet with him. Conservative Party officials refused to meet him or show him courtesy because he was a politician coming from a colony. In the s leading figures in the Conservative Party had opposed even Dominion status for India. It was during the Labour Party government of "â€”, with Attlee as the Prime Minister, that India gained independence. Bose and Himmler and other Nazi officials in discussion over refreshments. An official celebration in Berlin in November on the occasion of the founding of the provisional Indian National Government by Bose in Asia. A few days before his escape, he sought solitude and, on this

pretext, avoided meeting British guards and grew a beard. Late night 16 January , the night of his escape, he dressed as a Pathan brown long coat, a black fez-type coat and broad pyjamas to avoid being identified. Bose escaped from under British surveillance from his Elgin Road house in Calcutta about The car Registration No. The car is now on display at his Elgin Road home in Calcutta, India. Shah had been out of India en route to the Soviet Union, and suggested a novel disguise for Bose to assume. Since Bose could not speak one word of Pashto , it would make him an easy target of Pashto speakers working for the British. For this reason, Shah suggested that Bose act deaf and dumb, and let his beard grow to mimic those of the tribesmen. After assuming the guise of a Pashtun insurance agent "Ziauddin" to reach Afghanistan, Bose changed his guise and travelled to Moscow on the Italian passport of an Italian nobleman "Count Orlando Mazzotta". From Moscow, he reached Rome , and from there he travelled to Germany. He had Bose flown on to Berlin in a special courier aircraft at the beginning of April where he was to receive a more favourable hearing from Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Foreign Ministry officials at the Wilhelmstrasse. Its members swore the following allegiance to Hitler and Bose: He was also, however, prepared to envisage an invasion of India via the USSR by Nazi troops, spearheaded by the Azad Hind Legion ; many have questioned his judgment here, as it seems unlikely that the Germans could have been easily persuaded to leave after such an invasion, which might also have resulted in an Axis victory in the War. But instead of being delighted, Bose was worried. Matters were worsened by the fact that the now-retreating German army would be in no position to offer him help in driving the British from India. When he met Hitler in May , his suspicions were confirmed, and he came to believe that the Nazi leader was more interested in using his men to win propaganda victories than military ones. So, in February , Bose turned his back on his legionnaires and slipped secretly away aboard a submarine bound for Japan. This left the men he had recruited leaderless and demoralised in Germany. During his earlier visit to Germany in , he had met Emilie Schenkl , the daughter of an Austrian veterinarian whom he married in Their daughter is Anita Bose Pfaff. Japanese high-watermark of expansion into North-East India The crew of Japanese submarine I after the rendezvous with German submarine U sm southeast of Madagascar ; Bose is sitting in the front row 28 April He travelled with the German submarine U around the Cape of Good Hope to the southeast of Madagascar, where he was transferred to the I for the rest of the journey to Imperial Japan. This was the only civilian transfer between two submarines of two different navies in World War II. Mohan Singh was taken into custody and the troops returned to the prisoner-of-war camp. However, the idea of an independence army was revived with the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in the Far East in Lakshmi Swaminathan , which is seen as a first of its kind in Asia. 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 " Germany, Japan, Italian Social Republic , the Independent State of Croatia , Wang Jingwei regime in Nanjing , China, a provisional government of Burma, Manchukuo and Japanese-controlled Philippines. This government participated in the so-called Greater East Asia Conference as an observer in November Loganathan appointed its Governor General. The islands were renamed Shaheed Martyr and Swaraj Independence. Diwan Singh , who later died of his injuries in the Cellular Jail. During this time Lt. During this operation, On 6 July , in a speech broadcast by the Azad Hind Radio from Singapore, Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the "Father of the Nation" and asked for his blessings and good wishes for the war he was fighting. This was the first time that Gandhi was referred to by this appellation. Through several months of Japanese onslaught on these two towns, Commonwealth forces remained entrenched in the towns. Commonwealth forces then counter-attacked, inflicting serious losses on the Axis led forces, who were then forced into a retreat back into Burmese territory. The remaining troops retreated with Bose towards Malaya or made for Thailand. The INA prisoners were then repatriated to India and some tried for treason. Clipping from Japanese newspaper, published on 23 August Taneyoshi Yoshimi, the surgeon-in-charge at the hospital at around 3 PM.