

## Subhash Chandra Bose

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### Essay No. 01

“Give me blood and I will give you freedom.” It was Subhash Chandra Bose who said these words. The slogan ‘Jai Hind’ which is on the lips of every Indian is also the contribution of our beloved leader. Subhash Chandra Bose. Such was his popularity amongst the common man that he was called ‘Netaji’.

He was born on January 23, 1897. His mother was a pious lady and wise mother who paid all heed to bringing up her child –Subhash. The name of Bose’s mother was Prabhawati. She was a very religious lady. His father Rai Bahadur. Janki Nath was the chairman of Cuttack. He was a man of national view. He gave up his title of Rai Bahadur in 1930 as an opposition to the English cruelty in Indian. He lied Swadesh. So, his on Subhash also had national views from childhood. His father was a famous lawyer so he had a comfortable childhood. His parents spared no efforts for his education.

At school he was most intelligent in his class. As a child he showed his future greatness when an English Professor made some rude remarks about Indians. Bose could not tolerate them. He beat the Professor when he was only a student of tenth class. For this he was expelled from the college. From his childhood he used to slip into neighbouring villages for a day or two. After had a thirst for spiritual knowledge. He joined the Scottish Church College to continue his study. From there he passed his B.A. in 1919. Then he went to England and passed the I.C.S. examination. At this time non – cooperation movement was going on in India. Bose decided to serve his country. So, he resigned from the I.C.S. post.

The simple living and high thinking of C.R. Das deeply affected Bose in 1921. During Non- cooperation Movement of Gandhiji, he became the Principal of the National College founded by C.R. Das for Indian students. he then boycotted the arrival of Prince of Wales in Bengal. He was arrested and was sent to jail. When congress contrasted elections in 1922, he edited the paper ‘Forward’ to help Congress, Khadi and Charkha. He worked as Executive Officer in Calcutta Corporation when C.R. Das was Mayor. Bose was again arrested and was sent to jail without trial. From all over the country there was a great cry against this act of government. He was released in 1927.

In 1928 he again boycotted Simon Commission and he was again sent to jail. When he fell ill, the public forced the government to leave him. He went to Switzerland for treatment. He met big leaders there. As he came in India, he was

sent to jail. In 1938 the country elected him President of Haripura Congress session due to his services and sacrifice for his country.

Owing to difference with congress in method of taking independence, he left the President ship. He then organized forward Bloc. In 1940 he was again sent to jail for opposing Holwell Memorial at Calcutta. Again, being sick, he was kept in a house under guard. He wanted freedom of India by his own military method, so he escaped in the disguise of an Afghan. Escaping at many places from British C.I.D, he reached Germany to seek help. Hitler received him warmly and promised all possible help. he gave Netaji military training for two years. Now he became a good General. while in Germany he raised the Indian National Army from the Indian war prisoners. He came to Japan to be nearer to India. Here he also raised the army. It was said the number of I.N.A. was five lacs in total. The moral and discipline of I.N.A. was very high. All were ready to do or die. With this army Netaji attacked India from the side of Assam. He won Singapore, Kohima and Imphal – the border of India. Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs – all were under his banner without any difference caste and creed. The goal of all was Delhi. The enemy of all was British. The slogan of all was Jai Hind.

He wanted to make India free with use of violence. He wanted to free India with his army I.N.A at that time Second world War was going on. But fortune did not favour Bose. Japan surrendered in 1945. Bose flew to Japan in an aeroplane. Unfortunately, it crashed and Bose died. But still today we do not believe in this crash. We are hoping for good news.

Bose was a born rebel and a born leader of men. He was a great organizer. No one loved India more than he. Gandhiji called him 'a patriot among patriots.' His death is a mystery. Even today Indians are waiting for good news regarding beloved leader – Netaji.

Essay No. 2

### **Subhash Chandra Bose**

Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the greatest freedom fighters of India. He was born on Jan. 23, 1897 at Cuttack in Orissa. His father, Janki Nath Bose was a renowned lawyer of the area. His mother, Prabhavati was a highly learned religiously minded lady.

Subhash Chandra imbibed many of his religious views from her. Some other persons who influenced him greatly were his teacher Beni Prasad Madho, C.R. Das and Swami Vivekananda.

He was a very intelligent, precocious, patriotic child with revolutionary ideas in his mind from the very beginning. He did his graduation from the Presidency college in 1919. Later, he appeared and passed the ICS examination only to please his father. But actually, his heart was framed for serving his motherland and getting it liberated from the foreign rule.

In Bengal, the National Movement was being spearheaded by, R. Das and Subhash Chandra was especially attracted towards him. The young Subhash arranged demonstration in Calcutta and was put behind the bars. Later he had to be released. He was appointed the chief Executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation.

Earlier in 1924, he had been arrested under the special ordinance and sent to Mandalay.

He was elected President of the congress at the 1938 Haripur Session. Thereafter he formed the forward Bloc. Actually, he was in favor of fixing a deadline for freedom and giving an ultimatum to the British govt. to leave India. He led the Indian National Army on July. 2, 1943 he gave the famous slogan “Delhi Chalo” His words, “Give me your blood and I will give you freedom” can never be forgotten by his countrymen.

He went in disguise as a path a first to Germany and then managed to reach Japan. The radio Tokyo declared that Netaji died in an air crash in 1945. His death is still a matter of controversy for some people.

Essay No. 3

### **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is known as a great Indian leader, and patriot. He sacrificed his life for the freedom of the country. He was a man with steel temper Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose loved his country and countrymen more than his life.

Netaji was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1897 in Cuttack. Sri Janki Nath Bose, his father was an advocate and a well to do person. He was seventh son of his father. Netaji got his early education up to matriculation in Cuttack, after it he joined Calcutta Presidency College. He got 1<sup>st</sup> division in graduation from there.

Netaji carried out his further education in Cambridge University at England. He got trips from that University, he passed I.C.S. examination meritoriously by topping the list.

He joined the British Government service in Calcutta which he disliked and resigned. Netaji joined Indian National Congress in 1923, he was elected in 1939 the President of the same in the face of still opposition of Gandhiji and Nehruji. Subhash Chandra Bose had more aggressive and revolutionary feelings and hence different from Mahatma Gandhi. Subhash Chandra Bose established a 'Forward Block Party' very soon.

He believed in the political moral 'our enemies', enemy is a friend of us'. Hence India should establish friendship with Germany and its directorial ruler – Hitler. So he reached Germany and impressed the bulfying giant personality. Hitler promised to give him help in his struggle for freedom from British Yoke. He formed Indian National Army of high Principles and morals. In this Azad Hind Fauj Indian prisoners of war, courageous and brave youths joined in great numbers. He made a whirlwind tour of Malaya and Singapore people donated freely and happily, gold and money. Azad Hindi Fauj currency was sold to make it a legal tender in free India. He said to the people, "if you give me blood, I shall give freedom to you". He inspired the Indian National Army 'Delhi is not far, march on to Delhi". Men and women in great numbers joined Indian National Army.

Under the supreme command of Netaji, the I.N.A forces attacked on British forces in Assam and conquered some parts of India territory under British rule.

Nataji escaped but his other generals and army men were taken to prison. The plane in which Netaji was escaping crashed but his death remained a mystery.

In his demise a brave fighter to the highest order and close friend of masses was lost by the nation. But he did not believe in the non- violence creed of Gandhiji. Netaji was a great patriot and powerful person of strong character.

Essay No. 04

## **Subhash Chandra Bose**

### **India: Freedom Fighter**

**Birth: 1897      Death: 1945**

Subhash Chandra Bose was a great patriot and a determined fighter of national freedom. Unlike other prominent leaders of the freedom struggle, Gandhi and Nehrti, Subhash strongly believed that an armed rebellion was necessary to wrest independence from the British. These leaders wanted the struggle for independence to be peaceful. Subhash was imbued with patriotic fervour even as a child and selfless service became a strong trait of his character. Subhash was

very brilliant in his studies. After doing B.A. (Hons.) in first class, he competed for and qualified the I.C.S. examination. But by being in I.C.S., he did not want to serve the imperial government and so resigned from this service. He now jumped into the vortex of freedom struggle and became an active Congress worker. However, on account of his differences with Gandhiji, he left Congress. During the freedom struggle, Subhash was arrested for his revolutionary activities. He escaped from jail and went to Japan where with Japanese help he formed the 'Indian National Army' (1943), and also the 'Provisional Government of India'.

Subhash Chandra Bose, popularly known as 'Netaji' was born at Cuttack (Orissa) in a reputed family. When he was just five, he started learning English. As a Youngman, Subhash was drawn into national service and was imprisoned several times for his patriotic activities. In 1943, he organized the Indian National Army (I.N.A.). In 1945, I.N.A. invaded India from the North East to force the British to leave the country. This effort did not succeed, yet, it compelled the British rulers to concede an early independence to India. It is generally believed that Subhash died in an air accident in 1945, but it is still a controversy.

He gave to the nation the salutation and slogan of 'Jai Hind'. The famous words of Subhash are "Give me blood, I will give you freedom".

Essay No. 05

### **Subhash Chandra Bose**

Netaji Subhash Chandra was born on January 23rd 1897 in Orissa as the ninth child among fourteen, of Janaki Nath Bose and Prabhavati Devi. His father was a famous Lawyer.

He was strongly influenced by Swami Vivekananda's teachings and was known for his patriotic zeal as a student. He believed in violence. After passing B.A., he went to England.

In England he appeared for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in 1920, and came out fourth in order of merit.

However, Subhas Chandra Bose was deeply disturbed by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and left his Civil Services apprenticeship midway to return to India in 1921. Subhash joined the Congress movement. He was elected President of the Congress in 1939.

At the time of World War II, the British were in a tight spot due to the pressure from Hitler. Netaji was under detention in Calcutta at that time, and decided to take advantage of the situation.

Subhash went to Germany. Here he approached Hitler with his cause. Hitler was impressed and promised to help him. Netaji then organized all the Indian Prisoners of War to form the Liberation Army and the Indian National Army.

1945 witnessed the I.N.A. waging a war from the North – rest of our country. He inspired his army with the battle cry ‘Delhi Chalo’.

Even though he did not succeed in this battle, he had driven home his message. The Britishers realized that the Indians were serious about gaining independence, and would assume any means towards that end.

On August 17, 1945, Bose died in a plane crash while flying from Bangkok to Tokyo. He did not live to see the Indian Independence, but his spirit still lives through his words – JAI HIND.

Essay No. 06

### **Subhash Chandra Bose**

Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttack, Orissa. His father Janaki Nath Bose was a famous lawyer and his mother Prabhavati Devi was a religious lady. Subhas Chandra Bose was the ninth child among fourteen siblings. Subhash Chandra Bose was a brilliant student right from the childhood.

Subhash 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 has been no less. He has been denied his rightful place in the annals of Indian history. He founded the Indian National Army to overthrow the British Empire from India and came to acquire legendary status among Indian masses.

He passed the Indian Civil Service exam and was elected as Congress President in 1938 and 1939. He formed a new party All India Forward Block, organized Azad Hind Fauj to overthrow the British Empire from India, and was said to have been killed in an air crash over Taiwan on August 18, 1945. But the findings of the Justice Mukherjee Commission disprove it, and indicate that he lived in India as a sadhu till 1985.

### **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

India has produced great patriots like Sardar Bhagat Singh, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Shri Chandra Shekhar Azad, who died while fighting for the freedom of the country. But they still live in the hearts of the people. Such patriots never die. They become immortal forever.

Subhash Chandra Bose was born on the January 23, 1897 at Cudolia village in West Bengal. His father Shri Janaki Nath Bose was a renowned lawyer of his age and was working at Cuttack in Orissa. His mother's name was Shrimati Prabhavati.

Subhash Chandra Bose was educated at Cuttack from where he passed his High School Examination. He studied in the Presidency College, Calcutta and passed his Intermediate in the first division. He graduated in 1919 and stood first in Philosophy in the University. He passed his I.C.S. examination from England and obtained the fourth position amongst those who qualified that examination. He joined the national movement in 1921 and was thrown behind the bars many times. He was again jailed in 1927. The craze for freedom entered his mind and he never showed his back during his life time. He became the president of the Indian National Congress in 1938. He defeated Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and was again elected president of the Indian National Congress. But he resigned from the Congress on account of some differences with the higher leadership and founded the Forward Bloc in 1940. He left India in 1941 and flew to Kabul to Berlin, the Capital of Germany. He founded the Indian National Army in 1943 and started propaganda from many foreign countries for the freedom of the country.

Shri Subhash Chandra Bose went to Japan and strengthened the Indian National Army. This army consisted of those people who had left the Indian army while fighting against the Japanese on the Burma front.

In 1945 he is reported to have met with an accident while travelling in an aeroplane. The enquiries were made but nothing concrete had hitherto been found. The leaders of the Forward Bloc say that he is still alive, but the Government of India does not support this view.

Subhash Chandra Bose read out many works and writings of Swami Vivekananda and he desired that the Indian civilization be spread in the foreign countries. He also understood that only a free India could do so. He was a great writer and he wrote the book entitled "The Indian Struggle".

It was through his efforts that the freedom struggle of the Indian patriots spread beyond country's frontiers and broadened its base. He is the most respected Indian leader who wanted the youth of the country to set an example in freeing their motherland from the yoke of the Britishers.

He lived a simple life. However, he did not fully agree with the principles of Gandhism. His ideology was that we can use any weapon to snatch freedom from the Britishers.

He was a great nationalist. His keen desire was to see this country free as early as possible. In 1992, Government of India honoured him with the country's highest award, 'Bharat Ratna', posthumously.