



The famous freedom fighter *Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* was born on January 23, 1897 at Oriya bazaar of Cuttack district Orissa. His father Janaki Nath Bose was a famous lawyer and his mother Prabhavati Devi was a devout and religious lady. Unlike other prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle, Subhas strongly believed that an armed rebellion was necessary to wrest independence from the British. Subhas Chandra Bose is popularly known as '*Netaji*'. In the year of 1902, when he was only 5 year old, he got admission in Cuttack Protestant School and then he started his educational career. In the year of 1909 he got admission in Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack. In 1913, he started his higher secondary educational academic career in Presidency College, Calcutta. On 21st October 1943, Netaji formed the Indian National Army (I.N.A). *Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* is remembered for his Salutation and slogan of 'Jai Hind'. The famous words of Subash Chandra Bose "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" encouraged the freedom fighters. The famous book "The Indian Struggle" was written by him.



Indian National Army and Netaji

Netaji Arrived Tokyo in May 1943, Bose attracted the attention of the Japanese high command, including Hideki Tojo, Japan's premier. The Japanese agreed to cooperate in



founding an Indian National Army (INA) in Southeast Asia. Bose was flown to Singapore and became commander of the INA and head of the Free India provisional government. The INA included both Indian prisoners of war from Singapore and Indian civilians in Southeast Asia. The strength of INA grew to 50, 000 and fought Allied forces in 1944 inside the borders of India at Imphal and in Burma. For Bose any means and any ally were acceptable in the struggle to liberate India. By the end of World War II none of Bose's Axis allies had helped, and Bose then turned to the Soviet Union. On Aug. 18, 1945, it is believed that Bose was en route to the Soviet Union in a Japanese plane when it crashed in Taiwan, burning him fatally. However, his death it is very controversial and disputed subject in India. Due to the lack of evidence and records of his final days in his life. Bose indirectly and posthumously achieved his goal of Indian independence.

Political View Of Subhas

Bose's earlier correspondence (prior to 1939) also reflects his deep disapproval of the racist practices and annulment of democratic institutions in Nazi Germany. He also, however, expressed admiration for the authoritarian methods (though not the racial ideologies) which he saw in Italy and Germany during the 1930s, and thought they could be used in building an independent



India. Bose had clearly expressed his belief that democracy was the best option for India. The pro-Bose thinkers believe that his authoritarian control of the Azad Hind was based on political pragmatism and a post-colonial recovery doctrine rather than any anti-democratic belief.¹ However, during the war (and possibly as early as the 1930s) Bose

seems to have decided that no democratic system could be adequate to overcome India's poverty and social inequalities, and he wrote that an authoritarian state, similar to that of Soviet Russia (which he had also seen and admired) would be needed for the process of nation's re-building. Accordingly some suggest that Bose's alliance with the Axis power during the world war was based on more than just pragmatism, and that Bose was a militant nationalist, though not a Nazi, nor a Fascist. Netaji supported empowerment of women, secularism and other democratic ideas.