

Date:- 11.11.24 Tender Heart High School

Class: X Chapter 8: Forward Bloc and The INA

Subject: History and Civics

Ms. Rameet

This lesson is for class X for the Subject of History and civics. Topic Forward Bloc and The INA which is given in chapter 8: Forward Bloc and The INA starting on Page number 91 of your textbook and is being submitted to you on 11.11.24

Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897 at Cuttak in Odisha. For his courage, sacrifice and boldness, he is known as Netaji. He and the Indian National Army [INA] organised by him played a very important role in the Freedom Struggle of India.

Bose entered active politics at the age of twenty-four and became a Swarajist, because he did not agree with Gandhian thoughts. Bose was a man of action. He believed in agitation and used revolutionary methods for freedom struggle.

Bose and The Congress

Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress for two consecutive terms but he resigned due to his differences with Gandhiji. Bose believed that Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent methods would never be able to get India's Independence and so he suggested aggressive methods. He believed in violence and force.

Rift [Differences] With Gandhiji

1. Subhas chandra Bose supported large - scale industries. Gandhiji supported small - scale industries

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2. Bose was against Gandhian policies and methods. He did not supported Constitutional means and peaceful methods for achieving freedom. He was a revolutionary and he favoured armed struggle to end British imperialism. He believed in using tact and diplomacy while dealing with his enemies.
3. Bose was in favour of Socialism and he established the 'Forward Bloc' to spread socialism in India after Independence. This was against the policy of Mahatma Gandhi.

According to Socialism means of production distribution and exchange should be owned or regulated by the Community as a whole. It means collective ownership of the means of production.

[students this is for your information only]

4. The Tripuri Session of the Congress in 1939 further increased the differences between Bose and Gandhiji. The left wing led by Bose wanted the Congress to help the Princely states in their struggle for freedom, whereas Gandhiji was against this.

Rift in the Congress:-

Subhas Chandra became the President of Congress in 1938 at the Haripura session. He was re-elected in 1939 at the Tripuri session where he defeated Gandhiji's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Gandhiji felt that the defeat of Sitaramayya was his

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own defeat. On the question of the formation of the Congress Working Committee again there was lot of differences between Bose and Gandhiji. The deadlock between the two could not be solved. Due to which Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the Congress Presidency on April 29, 1939 giving place to Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the next President.

Forward Bloc:-

The Forward Bloc was established on 3 May, 1939 by Subhas Chandra Bose after he resigned from the Presidency of the Indian National Congress. The formation of the Forward Bloc was announced in Calcutta.

He became the President of the Forward Bloc.

Bose even published a newspaper titled Forward Bloc. He travelled around the country to get the support of the people.

Objectives of the Forward Bloc:-

Its main objectives were.

1. To collect all the radical elements in the Congress under one leadership.
2. Its immediate objective was Freedom of India with the help of workers, peasants, youths and all radical organisations.
3. The Forward Bloc wanted militant action to be taken against the Britishers.
4. It wanted to organise agriculture and



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industries on Socialist principles.

5. It wanted to abolish the Zamindari System.
6. It wanted 'right to work' to be included in the Fundamental Rights.
7. To introduce a new monetary system and credit system.

Netaji's Arrest and Escape:-

In July 1940, Bose was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. He went on hunger strike on 29 November 1940. His health started deteriorating fast. As his health was declining rapidly, the Government released him. Thereafter he was kept under house arrest in Kolkata.

Bose had two pending court cases. He knew that the Britishers would not let him leave India till the end of the Second World War. And so in January 1941, Bose escaped from his home in disguise. He risked his life and reputation in doing so.

Subhas Chandra Bose disguised himself as a Pathan and ran to Peshawar. From there he reached Afghanistan. He used the identity and passport of Orlando, a clerk with the Italian Embassy in Kabul. Then he went to Moscow from where on March 28, 1941 he went to Berlin.

Indian National Army [INA]

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The Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj was an armed force established by Indian nationalists on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1942 in South East Asia during Second World War. It became the military army of Indian Independence League.

The aim of the Indian National Army was freedom of India with Japanese's help. The idea of the Indian National Army was made in Malaya by Mohan Singh an Indian officer in the British Indian Army. The INA consisted of Indians living in South East Asia and by the Indian soldiers and officers captured by the Japanese forces in Burma, Malaya and Singapore.

The Tokyo Conference:-

It was due to the efforts of Rashbehari Bose that a conference was held at Tokyo from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March 1942. It took the following decisions.

1. To expand, and make strong and powerful the Indian Independence League.
2. To form under the command of Indian Independence League the Indian National Army.
3. It was decided that next conference would be held at Bangkok in June 1942.

The Bangkok Conference:-

The Bangkok Conference was held from 15 June to 23 June 1942. More than 150 delegates from Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Thailand, Java and