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THE LEGACY OF FREEDOM



 Ministry of Tourism
Government of India



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav




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THE LEGACY OF FREEDOM

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Ministry of Tourism Transport Bhawan
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A towering figure of India's freedom struggle, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's legacy continues to inspire all those who value freedom. From Gujarat to Nagaland and from Delhi to Andamans, his battle against the British took place all over India. The itineraries suggested here will take you to destinations that have a special connection with Netaji. Explore them and discover Netaji's extraordinary and exceptional journey to becoming one of India's most revered leaders.



DELHI - MEERUT - DALHOUSIE - DELHI - SURAT (4 DAYS)

DAY 1 - Delhi to Meerut (98 km)

**Town Hall and
Shaheed Smarak
(Govt Freedom Struggle
Museum) Netaji delivered one
of his inspirational speeches
at Meerut in 1940**

The Government Freedom Struggle Museum preserves the memories of the Revolt of 1857 and the dioramas of the events of the time. The Museum has three operational galleries. Gallery I depicts early incidents and events that led to the Revolt of 1857. Famous paintings include one of the elusive Fakir who initiated the seeds of war in Indian soldiers, a depiction of soldiers refusing to use greased cartridges and the court-martial of 85 soldiers for refusing to use them.

Gallery II displays paintings of other war events, places and towering personalities. This includes paintings of Baghpat Bridge, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Lucknow Bagh and Sati Choura Ghat. Collectables and items such as swords, guns and cartridges are on display at the museum. Gallery III consists of coins, inscriptions from excavated sites near

Meerut that record the ancient civilization that flourished there. A reference library containing books pertaining to the freedom struggle is also a part of this museum.

The Museum is open between 10 am to 5 pm every day and is closed on Monday and Government holidays.

Address: Government Freedom Struggle Museum, Shaheed Smarak, Delhi Road, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh Telephone: 0121-2404367

DAY 2

Meerut to Dalhousie (554 km)

**Kynance Building,
Dalhousie**

**Netaji lived in Dalhousie for
seven months.**

Kynance was the home of the Dharamvir family. The building was constructed in 1933 and is today a heritage structure. Netaji spent seven months here while recuperating from an illness. He spent time exploring Dalhousie after his recovery.



**Charring Cross,
Dalhousie**

**Netaji described Dalhousie as one of
the finest hill stations.**

Charring Cross, as it was known during the British era, is now renamed Subhash Chowk. Subhash Baoli is yet another landmark associated with Netaji. During his stay in Dalhousie in 1937, he wrote in The Tribune (July 22, 1937), "I hope that after independence, our resource-rich water bodies and health resorts would, in a systematic manner, be developed as health centres, so that we do not have to go abroad for such places in order to gain health." He came again in 1954 when the town was celebrating 100 years of its existence. He wrote, "One of the finest hill stations is Dalhousie from the point of beauty, climate and agreeable surroundings. It is not a flashy hill station like others and there are few amusements there...for my part, I would rather go to Dalhousie than almost any hill station in India, Kashmir apart."

Other suggested itinerary

- Day 1 Visit Haripura at Surat
- Day 2 Surat to Delhi (By air)
- Day 3 Delhi to Dalhousie (565 Kms)
- Day 4 Visit Kynance building, Dalhousie Visit charring cross at Subhash Chowk, Dalhousie
- Day 5 Dalhousie to Meerut (554 Kms)
- Day 6 Visit town hall and Shaheed Smarak (GOVT Freedom struggle museum) disperse from Meerut

DAY 3

**Back to Delhi from Dalhousie
(570 KMS)**

DAY 4

Delhi to Surat (By Air)

Haripura (Surat)

**Netaji was elected president
of the Indian National
Congress during the
Haripura Session in 1938.**

Haripura, a village located near Kadod town in Surat, was the venue of the annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1938. Netaji was elected President during the session. In 2009, a statue of Netaji was unveiled here to commemorate his birth anniversary.

Disperse from Surat

KOLKATA - RUZAZHO VILLAGE - MOIRANG (4 DAYS)

Day 1

Kolkata to Dimapur (By Air).
Dimapur to Ruzazho Village (By Road 150 kms via NH 29).

Day 2

Ruzazho Village, Phek District, Nagaland.

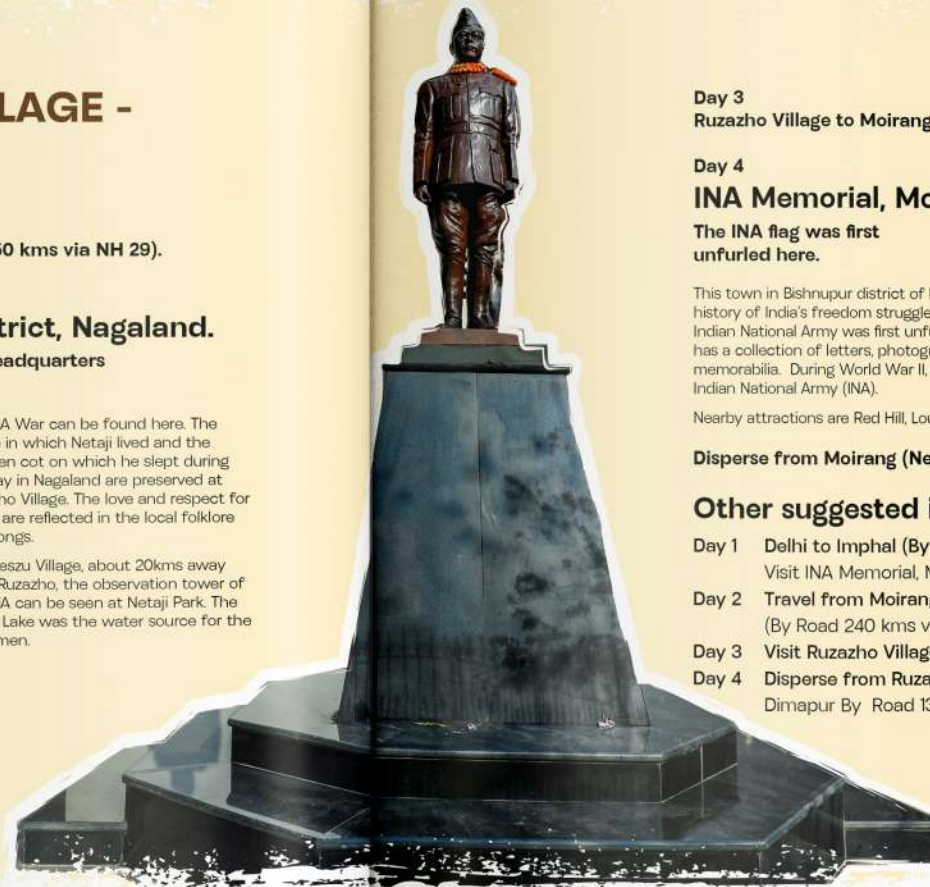
The village was the operational base headquarters for Netaji's INA.

Named after two big lakes, Ruzazho is one of the oldest - and at one time the richest - villages in the region. The picturesque village is surrounded by magnificent hills and has exquisite terrace fields, beautiful streams and rivulets. The famous Tusuru River is home to delicious fish, thanks to its mineral-rich water.

During his campaign against the British in 1944, Netaji liberated Ruzazho Village and made it the operational base headquarters of the Indian National Army (INA). He stayed in this village for 10 days. Over 1000 Naga youth joined Netaji in the military campaign against the British. Only a few of them are alive now, but their descendants are scattered in 26 villages across the Phek district. A large number of artefacts of

the INA War can be found here. The house in which Netaji lived and the wooden cot on which he slept during his stay in Nagaland are preserved at Ruzazho Village. The love and respect for Netaji are reflected in the local folklore and songs.

At Cheszu Village, about 20kms away from Ruzazho, the observation tower of the INA can be seen at Netaji Park. The Netaji Lake was the water source for the Armymen.



Day 3

Ruzazho Village to Moirang (By road 235 kms via NH2).

Day 4

INA Memorial, Moirang, Manipur

The INA flag was first unfurled here.

This town in Bishnupur district of Moirang has a special place in the history of India's freedom struggle. It was at Moirang that the flag of the Indian National Army was first unfurled on April 14, 1944. The INA Museum has a collection of letters, photographs, badges of ranks and other war memorabilia. During World War II, Moirang was the headquarters of the Indian National Army (INA).

Nearby attractions are Red Hill, Loukoipat and Moirang Sandra Resort.

Disperse from Moirang (Nearest Airport Imphal, 27kms).

Other suggested itinerary

Day 1 Delhi to Imphal (By Air)

Visit INA Memorial, Moirang, Manipur.

Day 2 Travel from Moirang to Ruzazho Village

(By Road 240 kms via NH2).

Day 3 Visit Ruzazho Village, Phek District, Nagaland.

Day 4 Disperse from Ruzazho Village (Nearest Airport-

Dimapur By Road 135kms via NH29).



CUTTACK - KOLKATA - ANDAMANS (3 DAYS)

**Day 1
CUTTACK**

Janakinath Bhawan

Netaji's childhood home.

Janakinath Bhawan in Oriya Bazar, Cuttack, is the ancestral home of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He was born here on January 23, 1897, and spent his early childhood at Cuttack. He lived in this house with a large family of eight brothers and six sisters. His father Janakinath Bose was a lawyer by profession and a man of repute during his time.

Interesting collections in the Museum include 22 original letters written by Netaji from Geneva, Milan in Italy, Mandalay Jail, Rangoon Jail in Myanmar, Presidency Jail, Alipore New Central Jail in Calcutta and Berlin to his parents and family members.

Janakinath Bhawan is just 32 KM away from Bhubaneswar airport, (Biju

Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar) and just 4 KM away from Cuttack Junction

(CTC).

Stewart School, Cuttack

Netaji did his initial schooling here.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose studied in the school till class seven from the year 1902 to 1909. The school was founded in 1882. It was earlier known as the Protestant European School. In 1910, the school was recognized as a Higher Elementary School by the Inspector of European Schools, Bihar and Orissa.

The school is approximately a kilometre away from Janakinath Bhawan.

Ravenshaw Collegiate School

Netaji joined the high school in 1909.

Netaji and five of his brothers attended high school at Ravenshaw Collegiate School. The school was established in 1851. The school taught Bengali and Sanskrit as well as ideas from the Hindu scriptures. Although his western education continued apace, Netaji began to wear Indian clothes and engage in religious aspects. In 1912, he secured the second position in the matriculation examination conducted under the auspices of the University of Calcutta.

Ravenshaw Collegiate School is just 3 KM away from Janakinath Bhawan



Bhubaneswar to Kolkata (by Air)

DAY 2

Presidency College

Netaji studied Philosophy at Presidency College

Netaji Subhas Bose joined Presidency College in 1913. It was the traditional college for Bengal's upper-caste Hindu men. He chose to study philosophy, his readings including Kant, Hegel, Bergson and other Western philosophers. In February 1916 Bose was alleged to have participated in an incident involving a professor at the college. He was expelled from the college and rusticated from the University of Calcutta. The incident shocked Calcutta and caused anguish to his family.

Presidency College is just 15 KM away from Kolkata airport and just 4 KM away from Howrah railway station.

Netaji Bhawan

Netaji's home was converted to a Museum in 1961

The house located on the Elgin Road of Kolkata was built in the year 1909 by Janakinath Bose, Netaji's father. Bose escaped from house arrest at Netaji Bhawan in 1941 and fled to Berlin. After that, he travelled to Japan-occupied Southeast Asia by submarine, organized Indian National Army, and fought against British Raj with the Imperial Japanese Army.

In the year 1961, the building was converted into a museum dedicated to the life and work of Netaji and it was done under the administration of the Netaji Research Bureau. The museum serves as the centre for the bureau now and is being maintained by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation.

Distance from Presidency College to Netaji Bhawan is just 6 KM. The building is on Lala Lajpat Rai Sarani in Kolkata.

DAY 3

PORT BLAIR

Kolkata to Port Blair (by Air)

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island

Ross Island renamed in honour of Netaji.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island in the Andaman Islands was earlier known as Ross Island. The Japanese had captured the islands during the Second World War. Netaji visited Port Blair in 1943 when the Japanese handed over the islands to his Azad Hind government. Netaji unfurled the tricolour here on December 30, 1943.

The Cellular Jail in Andamans is a prison complex constructed by the British in 1906. The British jailed freedom fighters here. The conditions were so terrible that several prisoners lost their lives or the will to live.

Today, the prison complex is a remembrance memorial for the valiant people who fought for India's Independence.

Veer Savarkar International airport is just 6 km away from Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island.

Other suggested itinerary

Day 1 Kolkata (Presidency College and Netaji Bhawan)

Day 2 Port Blair (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Island)

Day 3 Cuttack (Janakinath Bhawan, Stewart School and Ravenshaw Collegiate School)

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