

# ROLE OF AZAD HIND FAUJ (INA) IN INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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Accepted: 03.01.2022

Published: 05.02.2022

**Keywords:** Indian Freedom Struggle, INA, Nationalists, Popularity, Youth, INC.

## Abstract

*Subhas Chandra Bose is a notable political dissident and historical figure of Indian freedom movement. It is additionally to be noticed that Bose put forth a fruitful attempt to acquire notoriety among Indian people and motivated a large number of the more youthful age to follow his way. Yet, he was thought of as infamous by the British Government as he turned into a genuine danger for the decision of Britishers, which was not the situation with numerous other Indian pioneers. Therefore, most of the patriot antiquarians have kept up with that there existed a solid enemy of colonialist development as exemplified by the Indian National Congress (INC) while others go against that case. The greater part of the famous researchers and antiquarians who have expounded on him have examined with regards to the secret of his passing and political account rather than his belief system and technique in the opportunity battle of India. Be that as it may, regardless of this, Bose is the legend of the youth in India particularly in Indian freedom movement. The present research paper makes a historical analysis of the ideology of Subhas Chandra Bose and INA or Azad Hind Fauj.*

## Paper Identification



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## INTRODUCTION:

All the intellectuals and freedom fighters who took an interest in the freedom struggle, are unique figures of Indian freedom movement during the British rule. Therefore we need to think and contribute by acknowledging reality of freedom struggle in British India before 1947. Moreover, the most disputable figure among the heads of the Indian freedom battle, Netaji actually lives. Assuming one goes through Calcutta, there will be scores of mottos conveying such that Subhash Chandra Bose is as yet alive. Normally INA lives or can't be stayed away from in the event that one needs to make an extensive appraisal of Netaji and his legislative issues. In this perspective, INA was a necessary piece of Bose's legislative issues, to the degree that he had something else entirely reasoning than his different counterparts like Gandhi and other

Congress pioneers. The left at times sees him in their philosophical view however once in a while he is left out in light of his relations with Nazi Germany. So divert or begin from anything that side one runs into some kind of disarray in regards to Bose and his legislative issues. Not how they needed to accomplish it but instead what precisely they needed to accomplish? Did they by any chance have some substantial examination of the circumstance or was it simply some obscure autonomy trademarks. Therefore, in the changing political scenario in India during the British rule at the time of Subhas Chandra Bose and INA, it becomes inevitable to make a historical analysis of the role of INA.

#### **A Brief History of INA:**

Most of the scholars and historians agree with the fact that the Provisional Government of Free India (Ārzi Hukūmat-e-Āzād Hind) or, all the more basically, Azad Hind was an Indian Provisional government set up in Japanese involved Singapore during World War II. It was made in October 1943 and upheld by – just as to a great extent subject to the Empire of Japan. It was a piece of the political development beginning during the 1940s outside India fully intent on aligning with the Axis powers to free India from British rule. It was set up by Indian patriots someplace far off, banished for good during the last option part of the Second World War in Singapore with money related, military and political help from Imperial Japan. Founded on 1 September 1942, the public authority was enlivened by the ideas of Subhash Chandra Bose who was additionally the head of the public authority and Head of State. The public authority broadcasted authority over Indian regular citizen and military faculty in Southeast Asian British pilgrim domain and planned authority over Indian region to tumble to the Japanese powers and the INA played a crucial role to push Indian freedom struggle.

Furthermore, it is to say that the public authority of Azad Hind Fauj or INA had its own money, court and

common code, and according to certain Indians, its reality gave a more noteworthy significance to the freedom battle against the British. Japan additionally gave over ostensible power of the Japanese involved Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1943, however the public authority kept on being reliant upon Japanese help. Following the arrangement of the temporary government, Free India announced conflict against the Allied powers on the Indo-Burma Front. Its military, the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj), went right into it against the British Indian Army and the partnered powers as a component of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Imphal-Kohima area. The INA had its first significant commitment at the Battle of Imphal where, under the order of the Japanese Fifteenth Army, it penetrated the British guards in Kohima, arriving at the striking of Moirang prior to experiencing a disastrous loss as the Allied powers held, and Allied air strength and compromised supply lines constrained both the Japanese and the INA to retreat.

The presence of Azad Hind was basically coterminous with the presence of the Indian National Army. While the public authority itself proceeded until the common organization of the Andaman Islands was gotten back to the purview of the British towards the finish of the conflict, the restricted force of Azad Hind was adequately finished with the acquiescence of the last significant unforeseen of INA troops in Rangoon. The demise of Bose is viewed as the finish of the whole Azad Hind Movement. The tradition of Azad Hind is, be that as it may, open to judgment. After the conflict, the Raj saw with caution the change of the view of Azad Hind from tricksters and teammates to "the best among the patriots". Given the tide of aggressor patriotism that moved throughout India and the disdain and revolts it propelled, it is doubtful that its general point, to encourage public hatred and rebellions inside the Indian powers of the British Indian Army to oust the Raj, was at last successful.

### **Role and Ideology of INA:**

We cannot deny the fact that at the point when Subhas Chandra enlisted in the Indian public movement in 1921 and Mahatma Gandhi was at the steering of undertakings. In any case, Subhas Chandra was so unamused by his first meeting with Gandhi that he acknowledged C.R. Das as his political master, rather than Gandhi. Subhas Chandra was unequivocally against detached opposition, and he upheld dynamic opposition.

Most of the scholars also assume today that if all the truth be told, he called attention to, that it had effectively been demonstrated. The tranquil gatherings, parades, and exhibits that had been held over the most recent couple of years, disregarding the official boycott, showed a feeling of rebellion no question, and furthermore made some disturbance the Government. Disregarding the entirety of our showings and despite 70,000 people having gone to prison.... The Government can in any case guarantee as stated further:

- That their military is very steadfast;
- That their police powers are very steadfast;
- That the common organization (assortment of income and charges, organization of law Courts and detainment facilities and so on) is as yet healthy.
- That the life and property of Government authorities and their allies are still very safe; and the Government can in any case flaunt that they couldn't care less if the general populace in India are inactively threatening today.

It is out of this confidence in dynamic obstruction that Subhas Chandra joined the Swarajya Party established by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 after Gandhi suspended his Non-participation development in 1922 as a dissent against crowd viciousness at Chauri Chaura. The embodiment of the Swarajist Policy was

the new arrangement of non-co-activity – protected check from inside the assemblies.

Now, it is the need of hour to say that Subhas Chandra had his political commencement under Deshbandhu, and his work from 1921 to 1925 might be viewed as a time of political apprenticeship under his master. Later the last's demise in 1925, Subhas Chandra arose as a free, experienced and vocal revolutionary legislator. He now transparently and vociferously requested total autonomy. He hailed the Madras Congress goal for complete autonomy (1927) and criticized the Calcutta Congress compromise goal of 1928 for Dominion Status. "Regardless of whether Dominion Status is yielded today" he proclaimed "We can't acknowledge it as a satisfaction of our public interest".

He also stated that we represent freedom as our nearby objective.... We are not ready to bring down the banner of freedom in any event, for one single day. Just as he unequivocally went against the Dominion Status equation of the Congress, likewise in a similarly unequivocal way he went against the Congress strategy of give and take, which as per him. was the best hindrance in India's battle for opportunity. He said that hypothetically a trade off between the Congress and the English Government was conceivable yet it would mean addition for the British and misfortune for India since any such trade off elaborate co-activity with Britain. From the pragmatic point of view a trade off was remarkably difficult, in light of the fact that Britain would not deliberately hand over capacity to the Indian public. Furthermore, he said that a patriot development can prevail with regards to incapacitating an unfamiliar government just when either or each of the accompanying advances are taken:

- Prevention of expense and income assortment.
- Adoption of measures by which help from different quarters - regardless of whether monetary or military - may not arrive at the Government in the midst of misery.

- Winning over the compassion and backing of the current allies of the British Government in India - that is of the Army, the Police and the Civil Servants - so that orders given by the Government for pounding the development won't be completed.
- Actual endeavour to hold onto power forcibly of arms. The last advance is to be precluded since the Congress is sworn to peacefulness. Yet, it is by the by conceivable to deaden the current organization and urge it to submit to our requests on the off chance that we can take on the accompanying measures as follows:

- (a) Forestall assortment of expense and income.
- (b) Through work and worker organisations keep a wide range of help from coming to the Legislatures when they are in trouble.
- (c) Win the compassion and backing of the Government's own allies through our predominant promulgation.

That is why; assuming these three measures are taken on, the legislative apparatus can be tossed out of stuff. In any case, they will have no cash to meet the expense of organization. In the second submit, the orders they might issue won't be done by their own officials. What's more in conclusion, help shipped off the public authority from different quarters won't contact them. There is no illustrious street to achievement in winning political opportunity. The over three measures must be taken on to a limited extent or in entire assuming that triumph is to be accomplished. The Congress has bombed just since it has not prevailed with regards to giving impact sufficiently to any of the over three measures.

Subhas Chandra's progressive radicalism states that in certain subtleties the new aggressor policy for which Subhas Bose and V.J. Patel pursued in their new pronouncement from Vienna. There was the need, he felt, for a countrywide purposeful publicity, also the

making of writing for clarifying and engendering this new religion and program. What's more he encouraged upon the Congress to continue the battle based on such an extremist and assailant line of activity to incapacitate the British organization, cut off the British association and consequently power the British to acquiesce to their public interest of Swaraj.

Subhas Chandra Bose noticed and pointed out: "We are obviously of assessment that as a political pioneer Mahatma Gandhi has fizzled. The opportunity had in this manner arrived for an extreme rearrangement of the Congress on a new guideline and with another technique. For achieving this redesign, a difference in authority is fundamental. Assuming the Congress all in all can go through this change it would be the best course. Bombing that, another party should be shaped inside the Congress made out of revolutionary components. Non-collaboration can't be surrendered; however the structure of non-collaboration should be changed into a more aggressor one to battle for opportunity pursued on all fronts."

That very night that Bose proclaimed the presence of INA, the public authority made a move to pronounce battle against the United States and Britain. The public authority comprised of a Cabinet service going about as a warning board to Subhas Bose, who was given the title 'Netaji' and was no question the predominant player in the Provisional Government. He practiced virtual dictator command over the government and the army with respect to the public authority's first issuances of war statements proclaimed: "The Bureau had not been consistent with regards to the consideration of the U.S.A. Bose had shown eagerness and dismay – there was never any inquiry then, at that point, or later of his outright power: the Cabinet had no liability and could delicate advice..."

Now, at the end of October 1943, Bose travelled to Tokyo to partake in the Greater East Asia Conference as an onlooker to Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; it couldn't work as a representative

since India had in fact fallen external the ward of Japan's meaning of 'More noteworthy East Asia', however Bose gave discourses contrary to Western expansionism and dominion at the meeting. Before the finish of the meeting, Azad Hind had been given a restricted type of administrative locale over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which had been caught by the Imperial Japanese Navy from the beginning in the conflict.

Here it is also remarkable to say that once under the purview of INA, the islands shaped the public authority's first cases to an area. The actual islands were renamed "Shaheed" and "Swaraj", signifying "saint" and "self-rule" individually. Bose put the islands under the governorship of Lt. Col. A. D. Loganathan, and had restricted inclusion with the authority governorship of the region, rather including himself in plans to grow the Indian National Army, guarantee sufficient men and materiel, and form its course of activities and the organizations and relations of the Indian populace in southeast Asia and deciding Japanese plans in India and his temporary government. In principle, the public authority itself had the ability to demand charges on the nearby people, and to make and uphold laws: practically speaking, they were upheld by the police power under Japanese control. Indians were ready to pay these expenses from the beginning however turned out to be less disposed to do as such towards the finish of the conflict when the Provisional Government authorized regulation for higher conflict time assessments to subsidize the INA. During his cross examination after the conflict, Loganathan conceded that he had just had full command over the islands' minimal instruction division, as the Japanese had held full command over the police power, and in fight, he had wouldn't acknowledge liability regarding some other spaces of Government. He was frail to forestall the Homfreyganj slaughter of 30 January 1944, where 44 Indian regular people were shot by the Japanese on doubt of spying. Large numbers of them

were individuals from the Indian Independence League, whose innovator in Port Blair, Dr. Diwan Singh, had as of now been tormented to death in the Cellular Jail subsequent to putting forth a valiant effort to shield the islanders from Japanese barbarities during the initial two years of the occupation.

Now, to conclude the above disucssion, it can be said that Azad Hind's tactical powers as the INA saw a few triumphs against the British and moved with the Japanese armed force to lay attack to the town of Imphal in eastern India. Plans to walk towards Delhi, acquiring support and new selects en route, slowed down both with the beginning of storm season and the inability to catch Imphal. English bombarding truly decreased spirit and the Japanese alongside the INA powers started their withdrawal from India. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, the INA was confronted with an impressive test when the soldiers were left to safeguard Rangoon without the help of the Japanese in the colder time of year of 1944–1945. Loganathan was migrated from the Andaman Islands to go about as field leader. With the INA post around 6,000 in number, he monitored the Burmese capital without even a trace of other police power or troops during the period between the takeoff of the Japanese and the appearance of the British. He was effective in keeping law and control to the degree that there was not a solitary detailed instance of dacoity or of plundering during the period from 24 April to 4 May 1945.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Thus, we can point out that INA played a vital role in Indian freedom movement under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose and all the achievements of the INA were less than anticipated, but the impact it had on the independence of India was massive. Therefore, nobody can deny the fact that Subhash Chandra Bose was a well-known freedom fighter and considered as one of the most influential personality with extraordinary leadership skills and was a charismatic

orator. He was also called Netaji by his followers. The first INA trial became a rallying point for the Indian independence movement in 1945. English antiquarian Christopher Bayly later expressed that the INA had turned into a substantially more impressive foe to the British after its fall in 1945. Additionally, the political impacts of the preliminaries were enormous and were felt as late as 1948. As of late, NDA government has chosen to research the occasion of Subash Chandra Bose's death. However, in any case, it is truly challenging and urgently needed for the sake of Bose's followers and all patriots in the perspective of the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose's ideology and role of INA in historical perspective.

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