



ROLE OF AZAD HIND FAUJ IN INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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ABSTRACT

The Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the Indian National Army (INA), played a significant and complex role in India's struggle for independence during the British colonial era. This abstract critically examines the origins, motivations, leadership, and impact of the Azad Hind Fauj on the Indian freedom movement. This paper begins by providing historical context and tracing the inception of the INA under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose. It explores Bose's ideologies, his differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, and his vision of armed resistance against the British rule. Through a meticulous analysis of INA's military campaigns and engagements, This paper evaluates the effectiveness and challenges faced by the Azad Hind Fauj. It also explores the diverse composition of the INA, including Indian prisoners of war and expatriates, and their contributions to the movement. This paper delves into the impact of INA's activities on India's struggle for independence. It examines how the news of the INA's formation and actions created waves of nationalist sentiment within India and abroad. This paper also investigates the British response and the political repercussions of the INA's influence on the broader freedom movement. This paper addresses the aftermath of the INA's disbandment and its impact on post-independence India. It examines how the legacy of the Azad Hind Fauj has been remembered and interpreted in the country's historical narrative and public memory. By presenting a comprehensive analysis of the Azad Hind Fauj's role in the Indian freedom struggle, this abstract contributes to a deeper understanding of this pivotal episode in India's fight for independence. It sheds light on the complexities of armed resistance, ideological divergences, and the quest for national identity during a crucial phase of Indian history.

Keywords: Azad Hind Fauj, Indian Freedom Struggle, Subhas Chandra Bose, Armed Resistance, Two-Nation Theory, Partition, National Integration.

INTRODUCTION

Azad Hind, which was an abbreviation for the Provisional Government of Free India, was a transitional government in India that was supported by the Japanese and operated from 1942 to 1945 In the portion of Singapore that was held by the Japanese during World War II, construction began on the building in October of 1943. Since its inception, the state has been seen as a puppet of the Japanese Empire by the international community. Outside of India, in



the 1940s, a political organisation emerged with the goal of allying with the Axis powers in order to free India from the control of the British. This movement's name was the Indian National Congress (INA). This rebellion was a part of the Indian Independence Movement, often known as the IIM. The organisation was founded in the latter days of World War II by Indian nationalists living in exile in Singapore. Imperial Japan provided financial, military, and political support for the movement. When it was originally constituted on October 21, 1943, the government received most of its direction from the views of Subhas Chandra Bose, who operated as both head of state and leader of the government. This was because Subhas Chandra Bose served in both roles simultaneously. During the Dk Hari, Dk HemaGiri. (2017).time when India was under British colonial control in Southeast Asia, both the civilian people and the Indian armed forces were reminded of who was in charge. In addition to this, it was expected that the Japanese moving into India would offer the Japanese soldiers and the Indian National Army authority over a greater portion of the Indian country. In the view of some Indians, the fight for independence from the British was given additional significance as a result of the establishment of an independent Azad Hind administration complete with its own currency, judiciary, and civil code. Additionally, Japan gave back nominal sovereignty of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which it had seized in 1943, despite the fact that the local administration was still reliant on Japanese backing. Free India issued a declaration of war against the Allied forces stationed on the Indo-Burma Front as soon as the provisional government assumed control of the situation. In the vicinity of Imphal and Kohima, the Indian National Army, also known as the Azad Hind Fauj, fought side by side with the Imperial Japanese Army against the British Indian Army and other allied troops. The Indian National Army participated in combat for the very first time for the first time at the Battle of Imphal, which was led by the Japanese Fifteenth Army. In that region, the INA was successful in capturing British strongholds in Kohima and advancing as far as the Moirang salient before being wiped out by the Allies.

The Allies were able to maintain their position, and as a result of their superior air power and the destruction of their supply lines, the Japanese and the INA were finally forced to retreat. In terms of the day-to-day operations of the military, Azad Hind was practically identical to the Indian National Army. Azad Hind's limited power was essentially dissolved as the final large group of INA forces surrendered in Rangoon. Despite this, the government continued to function until the civil administration of the Andaman Islands was returned to the jurisdiction of the British at the conclusion of the war.

The civilian administration of the Andaman Islands was returned to British authority, but the Andaman Islands Government itself would continue to operate up to the end of the war. There is a consensus among Dr .Shalanda Sengupta.(1998). most people that the Azad Hind Movement came to an end once Bose passed away. However, discussions and evaluations of the Azad Hind's long-term effects are still ongoing at this time. Concerning to the Raj was the



public's opinion of Azad Hind, which after the war shifted dramatically from one of traitors and collaborators to one of liberators in the public's mind. Despite the fact that the British Empire was never in any kind of immediate danger at the hands of the INA, it proceeded to try three hundred INA commanders for treason during the INA trials. However, as the Congress began fighting back, the British Empire eventually gave up and rejected the claims.

On November 16, 1943, a celebration attended by people from all around the country took place at the Free India Centre in Berlin to honour the creation of the Provisional National Indian administration. The keynote presentation was given by Wilhelm Keppler, who served as Secretary of State at the time. The first of two conferences of Indian expatriates from all around Southeast Asia that took place in March of 1942 in Tokyo is considered to be the basic basis of the Azad Hind movement. This meeting was the first of its kind to take place.[20] This meeting was the first step towards the establishment of an independent Indian state with political links to the Empire of Japan. It was organised by Rash Behari Bose, an Indian expatriate who was residing in Japan at the time. In addition, Rash started making preparations for what would later become Katana, N. (2013) the Indian National force. This force would be a type of independence army that would help drive the British out of India. At the second convention of the League, which took place later that year in Bangkok, Subhas Chandra Bose was approached with the proposition of assisting in the management of the organisation. Mr. Bose, who at the time was based in Germany, boarded a submarine and proceeded to Japan.

It was difficult for Rash Behari Bose to keep the League structured and he was unable to acquire enough money to establish the Indian National Army since he was already well into middle age when the League was founded. Subhas Chandra Bose AnujDhar.(2014). was the one who succeeded him as leader of the Indian Independence League when he passed away. It is unknown whether he resigned of his own volition or in response to pressure from the Japanese, who held the opinion that the Indian nationalists would be better served by a leader who was more active and devoted.

Bose landed in Tokyo on June 13, 1943, and soon announced his intentions to launch an onslaught against the eastern provinces of India. His goal was to oust the British from their rule of the Indian subcontinent, and he did so by announcing his preparations to wage an assault. Bose landed in Singapore on July 2, 1943, and he declared the foundation of the Provisional Government of Free India in the Cathay Cinema Hall in October of that same year. As soon as Bose arrived in Singapore, there was an event that took place. When Subhas was explaining what the new administration would be responsible for, he stated, "It will be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and conduct the struggle that will bring about the expulsion of the British and their allies from the soil of India." Subhas was providing an overview of the functions of the new government. After taking over from his



predecessor, Rash Bose, Bose, who had Sheela Jhunjhunwala. (2019).earlier assumed nominal leadership of the demoralised and inadequately staffed Indian National Army, collaborated with the Japanese in order to transform the organisation into a professional army. In order to staff the Indian National Army (INA), he recruited Indian people residing in Southeast Asian nations that were held by the Japanese and amalgamated significant numbers of Indian POWs from British soldiers in Singapore, Malaya, and Hong Kong. He also enrolled Indian residents living in Southeast Asian nations that were not controlled by the Japanese. You may learn everything there is to know about Netaj by reading Azad Hind Fauj: A Saga of Netaj.

I know I've said it before, but I'll say it again: the day that I'm living in right now is the finest day of my whole life. It is a beautiful honour and a source of great pride to be the first soldier in the army to free a people who have been oppressed for a long time. This is something that one can look back on with great satisfaction. This recognition, on the other hand, does not come free of obligation, and I am well conscious of the weight that this simple reality carries with it. I promise to stand by your side through the darkest hours of the night and the brightest hours of the day, through the tough times and the easy times, the ups and the downs. For the time being, all I can guarantee is starvation, thirst, anguish, suffering, and forced marches, and maybe even death. But if you stay by my side through thick and thin, as I am confident you will, I will guide you to victory and set you free. It makes no difference who of us will make it to see the independence of India. It is sufficient to have the knowledge that one day India will be free, and that we will do all in our power to make that day come sooner rather than later. The battle is about to start, and I hope to MANNA, RAKESH (2016)God that he would bless our armed forces and grant us the victory. On the first day of the new year, Inquilab receives my warmest wishes. The Indian flag has stood the test of time!1 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who had taken over as President of the Indian Independence League the day before from Rash Behari Bose, delivered his concluding remarks on July 5, 1943 in Singapore. Rash Behari Bose had passed away the day before. Rash Behari Bose, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's father, has handed over the presidency to his son, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The speech that he delivered that day, beneath the scorching tropical sun of Singapore, was in point of fact one of his greatest, and it completely obliterated the entirety of the contingents of the Indian National Army (INA). During the course of the rally, there was a total turnout of 13,000 males coming from all around South and East Asia. After thereafter, Netaji embarked on a journey throughout a lot of additional nations, including Thailand, Malaysia, Burma, Indo-China, and a few more. During this time period, he enlisted the support of the populace in order to increase the number Bipin Chandra, Mridula Mukherji .(2014)of soldiers, broaden the supply of materiel available to the army, and establish a greater number of INA outposts. He vowed to launch the second struggle for independence and establish a provisional government of Free India, which would be responsible for leading



three million Indians located across Southeast Asia in their fight against the adversary. In addition to this, he made a solemn promise to establish a provisional government for Free India. He shouted to all Indians in a cry to arms, "Karo sab nichhabar bano sab fakir," which translates to "sacrifice everything and become a penniless mendicant for the sake of the motherland." In other words, "sacrifice everything and become a penniless mendicant for the sake of the motherland." During his rousing speeches, which he would deliver whether it was pouring rain or the sun was shining, Netaji would exhort the public to join the Indian National Army, collect donations, and contribute whatever weapons they had to the cause. He would also ask them to donate any weapons they had to the cause. After he finished speaking, his garlands were put up for auction, and each one brought Saito and Hayashida in A Beacon Across Asia in an astounding number of money—as much as ten or twenty thousand dollars at the time—which was then put into a separate account to serve as the fund for the Provisional Government. In addition to this, there was a competition to see who could be the first to personally present Netaji with monetary contributions.

Netaji was able to persuade the governments of Germany and Japan to provide assistance to India during its struggle for independence from British rule. During World War II, the Indian National Army (INA) was successful in advancing all the way to Imphal, the capital city of Manipur, despite having to contend with difficult terrain, frequent rain, and other challenging conditions. The nationalistic hymn "Delhi Chalo" (which translates to "March to Delhi") was played everywhere across the vast territory that was formerly under British authority. As time went on during the Second World War, the odds began to change against Japan, and the Allies made an effort to recover Burma. Tokyo was of the opinion that it was of the utmost importance to assuage the anxieties of the Burmese people in order to gain their assistance in the fight against the Allied invasion. On August 1, 1943, control was given to the Burmese people, and independence was celebrated across the country despite widespread expectations that the government would not be able to maintain its hold on power. The guest of honour at the occasion, Netaji, praised Japan as well as the Pandit, HN.Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Burmese and Indian communities that were already established there at the time. The words he used were, "The Independence of Burma in the midst of this momentous crisis has a two-fold significance for us." He was speaking about the significance of the independence of Burma. In the first place, it demonstrates what can be accomplished by a nation when its leaders embrace a historic opportunity and run with it. In the 20th century, the Indian freedom Movement in East Asia utilised Burma's freedom as a stepping stone to begin an attack on the British Army of Occupation in India. They did this by using Burma's independence as a stepping stone. This was the case when, in the nineteenth century, the British exploited their triumph in India as a springboard to invade Burma. They did this by using India as a springboard to attack Burma.³



OBJECTIVES

1. To the study subash chandra bose.
2. To the study azad hind fauj.

The following is a list of some of the contributing elements that eventually led to the establishment of the Fauj:

During the course of World War II, the Azad Hind Fauj, sometimes commonly referred to as the Indian National Army (INA), was established and began its military endeavours. This was a significant win for India in its ongoing fight for independence. Behari Bose was an Indian revolutionary who had lived in secret in Japan for a good number of years before becoming the Rash Supreme Advisor of the Indian Independence League. Bose established the Indian Independence League (IIL) with the assistance of native-born Indians who were living in nations located in southeast Asia at the time.

After the Japanese defeated the British army and captured practically all of the countries in south-east Asia, the Indian National Army was formed by Maw Ba, Break Through in Burma the Indian Freedom League out of Indian prisoners of war with the intention of achieving the league's goal of freeing India from the control of the British. The desire to win independence for India from British rule was the impetus driving this move.

The Indian National Army (INA) was dissolved in December due to disagreements between the organization's leadership (Mohan Singh) and the Japanese military on the organization's involvement in Japan's war in Asia. After arriving in Southeast Asia in 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose took over as the movement's head and gave it a new lease on life.

It was clear to Subhas Chandra Bose, the leader of the Azad Hind Government and the head of state for the provisional Indian government, that military conflict was India's last remaining option for achieving its goal of independence. In the 1920s and 1930s, he served as the leader of the radical wing of the Pandit, HN. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (1988) Indian National Congress. He finally became the party's president for a period of two years, but he eventually fell out of favour with Mahatma Gandhi and the other members of the Congress. In 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose was successful in evading the authorities in India and making his way to Germany, where he finally made his home. There, he resumed his efforts to liberate India from British rule. In 1943, he embarked on a journey to Singapore with the intention of leading the Indian freedom League and reorganising it. This would enable the Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the Indian National Army, to be better equipped to fight for India's freedom.



In order to install the Indian flag on the Andaman Islands, Netaji travelled there after the islands were conquered by the Japanese. At the beginning of 1944, a group known as the Azad Hind Fauj (INA), which was committed to drive the British out of India, began an assault on the country's northeastern territories. The Azad Hind Fauj was a call to action for people of Indian descent living in different parts of the world. Their rallying cry was "Delhi Chalo," and the welcome they sent back and forth was "Jai Hind." In order to succeed in gaining independence for his nation, Netaji amassed the support of South Asian Indians hailing from a diverse collection of religious traditions and geographical areas. The Azad Hind Fauj came to the conclusion that it would be beneficial to establish a women's regiment, and Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan was given the responsibility of leading the group. At the time, the regiment was given the name Rani Jhansi in her Bayly, C. A. (2004) honour. The Azad Hind Fauj eventually came to be regarded by Indians as the exact embodiment of national solidarity and valour. After Bose passed away, many people believed that the Azad Hind movement had come to an end. In 1945, the end of hostilities was marked by the conclusion of World War II as well as the final triumph of the Axis powers. You should make "To Delhi!" your rallying cry and keep moving forward in the direction of Delhi. In his message to them, Bose stated, "I don't know how many of us will make it through this fight for freedom." "I have absolutely no idea." atop the other hand, the narrator is confident of one thing: "Our job won't be done until our remaining heroes hold the victory parade on another graveyard of the British Empire — the Lal Qila of ancient India." Near the hill of Lal Qila was the site of one of the important battles that India fought.

The last blow to the national pride of the United Kingdom

During the years 1945 and 1946, the Red Fort served as the location of a joint court-martial that heard the cases of hundreds of captured INA troops. The court-martial was presided over by Major General Shah Nawaz Khan, Colonels Prem Dasgupta. Red Sun over Black Water Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Colonel Shah Nawaz Khan. Despite the fact that they had opposing political viewpoints, prominent members of the independence movement like as Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailashnath Katju, Bhulabhai Desai, and Asaf Ali showed their support for Bose's comrades by lending their backing to them. In attendance as well was the Muslim World League. Despite this, there Rudolph, Lloyd I.; Hoeber Rudolph, Susanne (2008) has never been a single member of the Indian National Army (INA) who has been absorbed into the regular army. In February of 1946, ratings (sailors) and officers of the Royal Indian Navy and Air Force walked out of their jobs in protest over the notorious INA trial. This event took place in both services. This strike had an impact on the ports of Mumbai, Karachi, Madras, and Vishakhapatnam, as well as Ghose, Sankar (1975) Calcutta. It was a defining milestone in India's struggle for freedom from British rule. The airmen were forced to labour at a number of locations, among of which were



the city of Karachi and Kalaikunda, which are both located in what is now the state of West Bengal.

CONCLUSION

India-Japan One of the first forms of social organisation among humans was friendship. There have been times when the goal of bringing the two countries closer together has been achieved thanks to the combined efforts of a number of different factors. Subhash Chandra Bose was crucial in strengthening connections between Japan and India, and the commitment of both nations to assist Netaji at whatever cost contributed immensely to India's final victory over British rule. Subhash Chandra Bose was instrumental in strengthening ties between Japan and India. He intended to accomplish this goal by any and all means, which included providing assistance to his fascists, developing connections with prominent people like as Hitler and others, and forcing British people to leave India. The widespread acclaim that Subhash Chandra Bose received in Japan, Germany, and India is evidence that the initiatives that he took on behalf of India were fruitful. The British were overthrown as a direct consequence of the meeting that took place between Netaji and Mr. Teejo, who was serving as the Prime Minister of Japan at the time. This meeting led to Japan being given the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, which had been captured by India. Any remaining questions were put to rest after the meeting that took place between Netaji and Mr. Teejo, who served as Prime Minister of Japan at the time. This meeting ultimately resulted to the overthrow of the British. After meeting with the then-leader of Japan, Netaji was finally able to get all of his inquiries addressed. Here, everyone is in agreement that the pattern must have its roots in Bukhaubi or somewhere else. This is due to the fact that Japan played with the hero of the age right up until the very end. And after 1945, Japan claimed that it was responsible for his protection, so they secretly transferred him to Russia, where he remained until the day he passed away. The country of Japan used to have a unique place in Netaji's heart due to his unwavering integrity and the deep affection he felt for the Japanese people. Since Japan has always regarded Netaji as an essential component of its history and culture, the Japanese military commander was tasked with the responsibility of ensuring Netaji's safety right up until the very end of his life. The study paper authored by Subhas Chandra Bose made an effort to present proof of the enduring friendship that exists between India and Japan. It is commonly accepted knowledge that Netaji played a significant part, if not the most important role, in the fight for Indian independence. On the other hand, there are many who believe that India's independence would not have been attained if Netaji hadn't laboured so diligently for it. Even though Netaji was fighting outside of India, his loyalty to Gandhiji was an essential component of the nonviolent independence movement against Nehru. In addition to that, the study paper made an effort to shed light on the role that INA plays.

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