

39. AZAD HIND PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SETUP pdf

1: Provisional Government of India - Wikipedia

The Provisional Government of Free India, or, more simply, Free India (Azad Hind), was an Indian provisional government established in occupied Singapore in and supported by the Empire of Japan, Nazi Germany, Italian Social Republic, and their allies.

After their first defeat at the hands of the British in Bengal, the Indian people fought an uninterrupted series of hard and bitter battles over a stretch of one hundred years. The history of this period teems with examples of unparalleled heroism and self-sacrifice. Unfortunately for us, our forefathers did not at first realize that the British constituted a grave threat to the whole of India, and they did not therefore put up a united front against the enemy. Ultimately, when the Indian people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move and under the flag of Bahadur Shah in 1857, they fought their last war as free men. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages of this war, ill-luck and faulty leadership gradually brought about their final collapse and subjugation. Forcibly disarmed by the British after and subjected to terror and brutality, the Indian people lay prostrate for a while-but with the rebirth of the Indian National Congress in 1885, there came a new awakening. From 1885, until the end of the last World War, the Indian people in their endeavor to recover their lost liberty, tried all possible methods- namely agitation and propaganda, boycott of British goods, terrorism and sabotage and finally armed revolution. But all these efforts failed for a time. Ultimately in 1920, when the Indian people haunted by a sense of failure, were groping for a new method, Mahatma Gandhi came forward with the new weapon of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. For two decades thereafter, the Indian people went through a phase of intense patriotic activity. The message of freedom was carried to every Indian home. Through personal example, people were taught to suffer, to sacrifice and to die in the cause of freedom. From the centre of the remotest villages, the people were knit together into one political organization. Thus the Indian people not only recovered their political consciousness but became a political entity once again. They could now speak with one voice and strive with one will for one common goal. From 1937 to 1942, through the work of the Congress Ministers in eight provinces, they gave proof of the readiness and their capacity to administer their own affairs. During the course of this war, Germany with the help of her allies has dealt shattering blows to our enemy in Europe while Nippon, with the help of her allies, has inflicted a knockout blow to our enemy in East Asia. Favored by a most happy combination of circumstances, the Indian people today have a wonderful opportunity for achieving their national emancipation. For the first time in recent history, Indians abroad have also been politically roused and united in one organization. They are not only thinking and feeling in tune with their countrymen at home, but are also marching in step with them along the path to freedom. Having goaded Indians to desperation by its hypocrisy and having driven them to starvation and death by plunder and loot, British rule in India has forfeited the goodwill of the Indian people altogether and is now living a precarious existence. It needs but a flame to destroy the last vestige of that happy rule. Now that the dawn of freedom is at hand, it is the duty of the Indian people to set up a provisional Government of their own and launch the last struggle under the banner of the Government. But with all the Indian Leaders in prison and the people at home totally disarmed, it is not possible to set up a Provisional Government. It is therefore the duty of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, supported by all patriotic Indians at home and abroad, to undertake this task the task of setting up a Provisional Government of Azad Hind Free India and of conducting the last fight for freedom, with the help of the Army of Liberation, that is, the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army organized by the League. Having been constituted as the Provisional Government of Azad Hind by the Indian Independence League in East Asia, we enter upon our duties with full sense of responsibility that has devolved on us. We pray that the province may bless our work and struggle for the emancipation of our Motherland. And we hereby pledge our lives for our comrades in arms to the cause of her freedom, of her welfare and her exaltation among the nations of the world. It will be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and to conduct the struggle that will bring about the expulsion of the British and their allies from the soil of India. It will then be the task of the Provisional Government to bring about the establishment of a permanent National Government

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of Azad Hind constituted in accordance with the will of the Indian people and enjoying their confidence. After the British and their allies are overthrown and until a permanent National Government of Azad Hind is set up on Indian soil, the Provisional Government will administer the affairs of the country in trust for the Indian people. The provisional Government is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Indian. It guarantees religious liberty, as well as equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens. It declares its firm resolves to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and transcending all the differences cunningly fostered by an alien government in the past. We call upon them to launch the final struggle against the British and all their allies in India and prosecute that struggle with valour and perseverance in full faith in final victory " until the enemy is expelled from Indian soil and the Indian people are once again a free nation Signed on behalf on the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Subhas Chandra Bose Head of State, Prime Minister and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs Captain Dr Lakshmi.

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2: When Netaji set up Azad Hind provisional govt 74 years ago!

Historical The flag of 'Azad Hind', or the Provisional Government of Free India - a puppet set up by Japan in India with aims to overthrow British rule and occupy all of British India's territory. (www.enganchecubano.com).

Oct 21, , On this day 74 years ago, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in . The revered freedom fighter had launched a struggle to free India from British rule under the banner of the provisional government-in exile during the latter part of the Second World War. Bose was convinced that armed struggle was the only way to achieve independence for India. He had been a leader of the radical wing of the Indian National Congress in the late s and s, rising to become Congress president in and but was ousted following differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leadership. Under his provisional government, the Indians living abroad had been united. The Indian National Army drew ex- prisoners and thousands of civilian volunteers from the Indian expatriate population in Malaya present-day Malaysia and Burma now Myanmar. He envisioned the Army of Liberation as the future national Army of Free India and exhorted people with the war cry, "Comrades! Let your battle-cry be--To Delhi To Delhi". But I do know this that we shall ultimately win and our task will not end until our surviving heroes hold the victory-parade on another graveyard of the British Empire - the Lal Kila or Red Fort of ancient Delhi," he said. Soldiers who always remain faithful to the nation who perform their duty under all circumstances and who are always prepared to sacrifice their lives, are invincible. In suffering and in victory. For the present, I can offer you nothing except hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and death. But if you follow me in life and in death--as I am confident you will--I shall lead you to victory and freedom," he said in his address. Under the provisional government, Bose was the head of the state, the prime minister and the minister for war and foreign affairs. Revolutionary leader Rash Behari Bose was designated as the supreme advisor. The provisional government was also formed in the Japanese-occupied Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The islands were reoccupied by the British in . The Second World War, also ended in with the defeat of the Axis powers. We salute all the participants.

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3: Indian National Army - Wikipedia

When Netaji set up Azad Hind provisional govt 74 years ago Known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, it was supported by the Axis powers of Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, the Italian Social Republic, and.

The history of this period teems with examples of unparalleled heroism and self sacrifice. Unfortunately for us, our forefathers did not at first realize that the British constituted a grave threat to the whole of India and they therefore did not put up a united front against the enemy. Ultimately, when the Indian people were roused to the reality of the situation, they made a concerted move—and under the flag of Bahadur Shah in , they fought their last war as free men. In spite of a series of brilliant victories in the early stages of this war, faulty leadership gradually brought about their final collapse and subjugation. Forcibly disarmed by the British after and subjected to terror and brutality, the Indian people lay prostrate for a while—but with the birth of the Indian National Congress in , there came a new awakening. From till the end of the last World War, the Indian people in their endeavour to recover their lost liberty, tried all possible methods—namely agitation and propaganda, Boycott of British goods, terrorism and sabotage—and finally, armed revolution. But all these efforts failed for a time. Ultimately, in , when the Indian people, haunted by a sense of failure, were groping for a new method, Mahatma Gandhi came forward with a new weapon of non-cooperation and civil disobedience. For two decades thereafter the Indian people went through a series of intense patriotic activity. The message of freedom was carried to every Indian home. Through personal example, people were taught to suffer, to sacrifice, and to die in the cause of freedom. From the centre to the remotest villages, the people were knit together onto one political organization. Thus, the Indian people not only recovered their political consciousness, but became a political entity once again. They could now speak with one voice and strive with one will for one common goal. From to , through the work of the Congress Ministries in eight provinces, they gave proof of their readiness and their capacity to administer their own affairs. During the course of this war, Germany, with the help of her allies, has dealt shattering blows to our enemy in Europe—while Nippon with the help of her allies has inflicted a knockout blow to our enemy in East Asia. Favoured by a most happy combination of circumstances, the Indian people have a wonderful opportunity of achieving their national emancipation. For the first time in recent history, Indians abroad also have been politically roused and united into one organization. They are not only thinking and feeling in tune with their countrymen at home, but are also marching in step with them, along the path to freedom. Having goaded Indians to desperation by its hypocrisy and having driven to starvation and death by plunder and loot, British rule had forfeited the goodwill of the Indian people altogether and is now living a precarious existence. It needs but a flame to destroy the last vestige of that unhappy rule. Now that the dawn of freedom is at hand, it is the duty of the Indian people to set up a Provisional Government of their own, and launch the last struggle under the banner of that government. But with all the Indian leaders in prison and the people at home totally disarmed, it is not possible to set up a Provisional Government within India or to launch an armed struggle under the aegis of that government. It is therefore the duty of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, supported by all patriotic Indians at home and abroad to undertake this task—the task of setting up a Provisional Government of Azad Hind Free India and conducting the last fight for freedom, with the help of the army of liberation that is, the Azad Hind Fauz or the Indian National Army organized by the League. Having been constituted as the Provisional Government of the Azad Hind by the Indian Independence League in East Asia, we enter upon our duties with the full sense of responsibility that has developed upon us. We pray that Providence may bless our work and our struggle for the emancipation of our motherland. And we hereby pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of her freedom, of her welfare, and her exaltation among the nations of the world. It will be the task of the Provisional Government to launch and to conduct the struggle that will bring about the expulsion of the British and of their allies from the soil of India. It will then be the task of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind constituted in accordance with the will of the Indian people and enjoying their confidence. After the British and their allies are overthrown and until a permanent National Government of Azad Hind is set up on Indian soil, the Provisional Government will administer the affairs of

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the country in trust for the Indian people. The Provisional Government is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Indian. It guarantees religious liberty as well as equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens. It declares its firm resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and transcending all the differences cunningly fostered by an alien government in the past. In the name of God, in the name of bygone generations who have welded the Indian people into one nation and in the name of the dead heroes who have bequeathed to us a tradition of heroism and self sacrifice we call upon the Indian people to rally round our banner and strike for Indian freedom. We call upon them to launch the final struggle against the British and their allies in India and to prosecute that struggle with valour and perseverance and with full faith in final victory until the enemy is expelled from Indian soil and the Indian people are once again a free nation. Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Ayer Publicity and Propaganda Department Lt. Sahay, Secretary with Ministerial Rank. Aziz Ahmed, Lt Col. Kiani, Lt Col A. Col Ehsan Qadir, Lt. Debnath Das, Karim Gani, M. Khan, A Yellappa, A.

4: Indian National Army - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

On this day 74 years ago, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in

It was the scene of the INA trials which took place between and At the conclusion of the war, the government of British India brought some of the captured INA soldiers to trial on treason charges. The prisoners would face the death penalty, life imprisonment or a fine as punishment if found guilty. Between November and May , approximately ten courts-martial were held. Nearly all the defendants in the first trial were charged with Waging war against the King-Emperor the charge of treason did not exist in the Indian Army Act, as well as torture, murder and abettment to murder. The trials covered arguments based on military law , constitutional law , international law, and politics and much of the initial defence was based on the argument that they should be treated as prisoners of war as they were not paid mercenaries but bona fide soldiers of a legal government, the Provisional Government of Free India, or the Arzi Hukumate Azad Hind , "however misinformed or otherwise they had been in their notion of patriotic duty towards their country" and as such they recognized the free Indian state as their sovereign and not the British sovereign. These trials attracted much publicity, and public sympathy for the defendants who were perceived as patriots in India. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League both made the release of the three defendants an important political issue during the agitation for independence of 1946. Beyond the concurrent campaigns of non-cooperation and non-violent protest, this spread to include mutinies and wavering support within the British Indian Army. This movement marked the last major campaign in which the forces of the Congress and the Muslim League aligned together; the Congress tricolour and the green flag of the League were flown together at protests. In spite of this aggressive and widespread opposition, the court martial was carried out, and all three defendants were sentenced to deportation for life. This sentence, however, was never carried out, as the immense public pressure of the demonstrations and riots forced Claude Auchinleck , Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army , to release all three defendants. Within three months, 11, soldiers of the INA were released after cashiering and forfeiture of pay and allowance. They fought alongside Japanese troops, for complete independence of India against British colonial troops. Shah Nawaz states in his personal memoirs that the INA was a very potent and motivated force. He claims the INA represented a potent force in the fight for independence aims of millions of Indians. The propaganda threat of the INA, coupled with the lack of concrete intelligence on the unit early after the fall of Singapore made it a potent threat to Allied war plans in South East Asia. These measures included imposing a complete news ban on Bose and the INA, that was not lifted till four days after the fall of Rangoon two years later. Later, during the Burma Campaign, it did play a notable role in the Battles of Irrawaddy and Meiktila especially in the latter, supporting the Japanese offensive and tying down British troops. Fay notes the significant ones amongst these were not during the offensives into Manipur and the subsequent retreat through Burma, when incidences of desertion did occur but at a far smaller numbers than the fourteenth army told its troops. During the fall of Rangoon, INA troops manned the city to maintain order before allied troops entered the city. Nevertheless, Fay argues, the INA was not significant enough to militarily beat the British Indian Army, and was moreover aware of this and formulated its own strategy of avoiding set-piece battles, garnering local and popular support within India and instigating revolt within the British Indian army to overthrow the Raj. Opposition to the trial of the officers for treason became a major public and political campaign, and the very opening of the first trial saw violence and series of riots in a scale later described as sensational. Increasingly violent confrontations broke out between the police and the mass rallies being held all over India, culminating in public riotings in support of the INA men. Amongst the rallying cries of the ratings the central one was the INA trials and slogans invoking Subhas Bose. Significantly, the mutiny received massive militant public support. Another Army mutiny took place at Jabalpur during the last week of February , soon after the Navy mutiny at Bombay. British troops suppressed this by force, using bayonets. It lasted about two weeks. After the mutiny, about 45 persons were tried by court martial. In addition, a large number were discharged on administrative grounds. Particularly disturbing

for the British, was the overt and public support for the INA by the soldiers of the Indian army. Bose wished to establish his political independence from the regime that sponsored him he had, in fact, led protests against the Japanese expansion into Manchuria, and supported Chiang Kai-shek during the s , but his complete dependence on them for arms and resources made this difficult. On the Japanese side, members of the high command had been personally impressed by Bose, and were thus willing to grant him some latitude; more importantly, the Japanese were interested in maintaining the support of a man who had been able to mobilise large numbers of Indian expatriatesâ€™including, most importantly, 40, of the 45, Indians captured by the Japanese at Singapore. Destruction of INA Memorial The first of these was December â€™ March , during the First Arakan offensive at a time that the morale of the Sepoy was low and the knowledge about the INA was minimal. The threat of the INA at this time was significant and successful enough for the British intelligence to begin the Jiffs campaign as well as engage in a campaign to improve morale and preserve the loyalty of the Sepoy. A general news ban on reporting the INA allowed the British Indian Army to consolidate and prepare for defence of Manipur, which it successfully did. By the end of March , the Sepoy of the British Indian Army was reinvigorated and perceived the men of the INA little more than savage turncoats and cowards. Bayly and Harper mentions that a number of times, the Sepoys in the field units shot captured or wounded INA men, relieving their British officers of the complex task of formulating a formal plan for captured men. Controversies surrounding the Indian National Army A number of different views and controversies surround the history and records of the Indian National Army, borne especially by its integral associations with Imperial Japan , and the course and history of Japanese occupation of South-East Asia during the War. These include views especially among British troops [54] that the recruits were traitors, that they were Axis Collaborators , as well as allegations that INA troops engaged in or were complicit in widespread torture of Allied and Indian prisoners of war. Fay concludes in his history of the army that the allegations were largely products of the British propaganda campaign and points out that the allegations were not borne out by the charges against the defendants in the Red Fort trials.

5: Azad Hind - Wikipedia

New Delhi: On this day 74 years ago, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in Known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, it was supported by the Axis powers of Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, the Italian Social Republic, and their allies.

Sardar Ishar Singh Narula A. Recognition Azad Hind was recognised as a legitimate state by only a small number of countries limited solely to Axis powers and their allies. Azad Hind had diplomatic relations with nine countries: Vichy France , however, although being an Axis collaborator, never gave formal political recognition to Azad Hind. Greater East Asia Conference in November , participants left to right: The government consisted of a Cabinet ministry acting as an advisory board to Subhas Bose, who was given the title "Netaji" translating roughly to "leader" and was no doubt the dominant figure in the Provisional Government. He exercised virtual authoritarian control over the government and the army. Bose had shown impatience and displeasure – there was never any question then or later of his absolute authority: By the end of the conference, Azad Hind had been given a limited form of governmental jurisdiction over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands , which had been captured by the Imperial Japanese Navy early on in the war. Unreleased postage stamps of the Azad Hind Government. The islands themselves were renamed "Shaheed" and "Swaraj", meaning "martyr" and "self-rule" respectively. Bose placed the islands under the governorship of Lt Col A. D Loganathan ,[19] and had limited involvement with the official governorship of the territory, instead involving himself in plans to expand the Indian National Army , ensure adequate men and materiel, and formulate its course of actions and the administrations and relations of the Indian population in south east Asia and determining Japanese designs in India and his provisional government. In theory the government itself had the power to levy taxes on the local populace, and to make and enforce laws: Indians were willing to pay these taxes at first, but became less inclined to do so towards the end of the war when the Provisional Government enacted legislation for higher war-time taxes to fund the INA. He was powerless to prevent the Homfreyganj massacre of 30 January , where forty-four Indian civilians were shot by the Japanese on suspicion of spying. Diwan Singh, had already been tortured to death in the Cellular Jail after doing his best to protect the islanders from Japanese atrocities during the first two years of the occupation. Plans to march towards Delhi , gaining support and fresh recruits along the way, stalled both with the onset of monsoon season and the failure to capture Imphal. British bombing seriously reduced morale, and the Japanese along with the INA forces began their withdrawal from India. In addition to these setbacks, the INA was faced with a formidable challenge when the troops were left to defend Rangoon without the assistance of the Japanese in the winter of – Loganathan was relocated from the Andaman Islands to act as field commander. With the INA garrison about 6, strong, he manned the Burmese capital in the absence of any other police force or troops during the period between the departure of the Japanese and the arrival of the British. He was successful in maintaining law and order to the extent that there was not a single reported case of dacoity or of looting during the period from 24 April to 4 May Indian areas under the administration of the Provisional Government Almost all of the territory of the Provisional Government lay in the Andaman Islands, although the Provisional Government was allowed some authority over Indian enclaves in Japanese-occupied territories. Provisional Government civil authority was never enacted in areas occupied by the INA; instead, Japanese military authority prevailed and responsibility for administration of occupied areas of India was shared between the Japanese and the Indian forces. Bose was suggested to leave Burma to continue his struggle for Indian independence and returned to Singapore before the fall of Rangoon; the government Azad Hind had established on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands collapsed when the island garrisons of Japanese and Indian troops were defeated by British troops and the islands themselves retaken. Allegedly Bose himself was killed in a plane crash departing from Taiwan attempting to escape to Russia. The troops who manned the brigades of the Indian National Army were taken as prisoners of war by the British. A number of these prisoners were brought to India and tried by British courts for treason, including a number of high-ranking officers such as Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. The defence of these individuals from prosecution by the British became a central point of

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contention between the British Raj and the Indian Independence Movement in the post-war years. Relations with Japan and view of Azad Hind as Axis collaborator Bose with Gandhi in Since Subhas Chandra Bose pragmatically aligned with Japan to liberate India, British propaganda tried to portray him as a controversial figure for his official stance against imperialism which would run in opposition against what British propaganda portrayed as Japanese imperialism in Asia during World War II. Bose himself opposed all manner of colonial practices, but saw Britain as hypocritical in "fighting a war for democracy" but refusing to extend the same respect for democracy and equal rights to their colonial subjects in India. Bose opposed British racial policy and declared working for the abolition of racial discrimination with Burmese , Japanese and other Asians. British propaganda accused him of fascism, citing his control over the Provisional Government as strict as evidence of this; and further tried to portray him wanting to establish a totalitarian state in India with the blessings of the Axis powers. It is inaccurate to term Bose solely as a fascist. But he believed that parliamentary democracy was unsuitable for India immediately after independence, and that a centrally organised, self-sufficient, semi-socialist India under the firm control of a single party was the best course for Indian government. The fact that Azad Hind was aligned politically with Japan may have little to do with explicit agreement and support for Japanese policy in Asia, and more with what Bose saw as a pragmatic approach to Indian independence. Throughout the existence of Azad Hind, Bose sought to distance himself from Japanese collaboration and become more self-sufficient, but found this difficult since the existence of Azad Hind as a governmental entity had only come about with the support of the Japanese, on whom the government and army of Azad Hind were entirely dependent. Bose, however, remains a hero in present-day India and is remembered as a man who fought fiercely for Indian independence. On 18 April the suicide squads led by Col. Shaukat Malik broke through the British defence and captured Moirang in Manipur. The Azad Hind administration took control of this independent Indian territory. The Azad Brigade advanced, by outflanking the Anglo-American positions. With the siege of Imphal failing, the Japanese began to shift priority for resource allocation from South Asia to the Pacific, where they were fighting United States troops advancing from island to island against Japanese holdings there. Attlee cites several reasons, the most important of which were the INA activities of Subhas Chandra Bose, which weakened the very foundation of the British Empire in India, and the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny which made the British realise that the support of the Indian armed forces could no longer be relied upon.

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6: When Netaji set up Azad Hind provisional government 74 years ago! | india news | Hindustan Times

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He went to study in Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge and matriculated on 19 November. He came fourth in the ICS examination and was selected, but he did not want to work under an alien government which would mean serving the British. As he stood on the verge of taking the plunge by resigning from the Indian Civil Service in 1942, he wrote to his elder brother Sarat Chandra Bose: Bose at his residence in Calcutta in the late 1940s. A telegram addressed to him as GOC was delivered to the British General in Fort William and was the subject of a good deal of malicious gossip in the British Indian press. Mahatma Gandhi being a sincere pacifist vowed to non-violence, did not like the strutting, clicking of boots, and saluting, and he afterwards described the Calcutta session of the Congress as a Bertram Mills circus, which caused a great deal of indignation among the Bengalis. He observed party organisation and saw communism and fascism in action. Although it was published in London in 1943, the British government banned the book in the colony out of fears that it would encourage unrest. *Illness, Austria, Emilie Schenkl* – This section requires expansion. Bose convalescing in Bad Gastein, Austria, after surgery in early 1943. Bose in the Himalayan resort town of Dalhousie, India June 1943. Bose with left to right A. He stood for unqualified Swaraj self-governance, including the use of force against the British. Bose attempted to maintain unity, but Gandhi advised Bose to form his own cabinet. The rift also divided Bose and Nehru. Bose appeared at the Congress meeting on a stretcher. Muthuramalingam Thevar strongly supported Bose in the intra-Congress dispute. Thevar mobilised all south India votes for Bose. U Muthuramalingam Thevar, who was a staunch supporter of Bose from the beginning, joined the Forward Bloc. Congress president Bose with Mohandas K. Gandhi at the Congress annual general meeting. His correspondence reveals that despite his clear dislike for British subjugation, he was deeply impressed by their methodical and systematic approach and their steadfastly disciplinarian outlook towards life. Haldane, Ivor Jennings, G. During his sojourn in England, only the Labour Party and Liberal politicians agreed to meet with Bose when he tried to schedule appointments. Conservative Party officials refused to meet Bose or show him courtesy because he was a politician coming from a colony. In the 1930s leading figures in the Conservative Party had opposed even Dominion status for India. It was during the Labour Party government of 1945, with Attlee as the Prime Minister, that India gained independence. A few days before his escape, he sought solitude and, on this pretext, avoided meeting British guards and grew a beard on the night of his escape. He dressed as a Pathan to avoid being identified. Bose escaped from under British surveillance at his house in Calcutta on 19 January 1943, accompanied by his nephew Sisir K. Bose in a car that is now on display at his Calcutta home. Shah had been out of India en route to the Soviet Union, and suggested a novel disguise for Bose to assume. Since Bose could not speak one word of Pashto, it would make him an easy target of Pashto speakers working for the British. For this reason, Shah suggested that Bose act deaf and dumb, and let his beard grow to mimic those of the tribesmen. From Moscow, he reached Rome, and from there he travelled to Germany. He had Bose flown on to Berlin in a special courier aircraft at the beginning of April where he was to receive a more favourable hearing from Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Foreign Ministry officials at the Wilhelmstrasse. Its members swore the following allegiance to Hitler and Bose: He was also, however, prepared to envisage an invasion of India via the USSR by Nazi troops, spearheaded by the Azad Hind Legion; many have questioned his judgment here, as it seems unlikely that the Germans could have been easily persuaded to leave after such an invasion, which might also have resulted in an Axis victory in the War. But instead of being delighted, Bose was worried. Matters were worsened by the fact that the now-retreating German army would be in no position to offer him help in driving the British from India. When he met Hitler in May 1943, his suspicions were confirmed, and he came to believe that the Nazi leader was more interested in using his men to win propaganda victories than military ones. So, in February 1944, Bose turned his back on his legionnaires and slipped secretly away aboard a submarine bound for Japan. This left the men he had recruited leaderless and demoralised in Germany. During his earlier visit to Germany in 1943, he had met Emilie Schenkl, the daughter of

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an Austrian veterinarian whom he married in Their daughter is Anita Bose Pfaff. He travelled with the German submarine U around the Cape of Good Hope to the southeast of Madagascar, where he was transferred to the I for the rest of the journey to Imperial Japan. This was the only civilian transfer between two submarines of two different navies in World War II. Greater East Asia Conference in November Mohan Singh was taken into custody and the troops returned to the prisoner-of-war camp. However, the idea of an independence army was revived with the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in the Far East in Lakshmi Swaminathan , which is seen as a first of its kind in Asia. The troops of the INA were under the aegis of a provisional government, the Azad Hind Government, which came to produce its own currency, postage stamps, court and civil code, and was recognised by nine Axis statesâ€™Germany, Japan, Italy , the Independent State of Croatia , Wang Jingwei regime in Nanjing , China, a provisional government of Burma, Manchukuo and Japanese-controlled Philippines. Of those countries, five were authorities established under Axis occupation. This government participated in the so-called Greater East Asia Conference as an observer in November Loganathan appointed its Governor General. The islands were renamed Shaheed Martyr and Swaraj Independence. Diwan Singh , who later died of his injuries, in the Cellular Jail. The islanders made several attempts to alert Bose to their plight, but apparently without success. Enraged with the lack of administrative control, Lt. However, Commonwealth forces held both positions and then counter-attacked, in the process inflicting serious losses on the besieging forces, which were then forced to retreat back into Burma. When Japanese funding for the army diminished, Bose was forced to raise taxes on the Indian populations of Malaysia.

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7: Relics reveal history of Azad Hind Fauj | Kolkata News - Times of India

*3 Orissa Review * August - prisoners of war by the Japanese. Netaji also raised a women's regiment as a part of the Azad Hind Fauj" who will wield the sword as the.*

Sardar Ishar Singh Narula A. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February Learn how and when to remove this template message Azad Hind was recognised as a legitimate state by only a small number of countries limited solely to Axis powers and their allies. Azad Hind had diplomatic relations with nine countries: Vichy France , however, although being an Axis collaborator, never gave formal political recognition to Azad Hind. Greater East Asia Conference in November , participants left to right: The government consisted of a Cabinet ministry acting as an advisory board to Subhas Bose, who was given the title "Netaji" translating roughly to "leader"[citation needed] and was no doubt the dominant figure in the Provisional Government. He exercised virtual authoritarian control over the government[citation needed] and the army. Bose had shown impatience and displeasure " there was never any question then or later of his absolute authority: By the end of the conference, Azad Hind had been given a limited form of governmental jurisdiction over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands , which had been captured by the Imperial Japanese Navy early on in the war. Unreleased postage stamps of the Azad Hind Government. The islands themselves were renamed "Shaheed" and "Swaraj", meaning "martyr" and "self-rule" respectively. Bose placed the islands under the governorship of Lt Col A. D Loganathan , [19] and had limited involvement with the official governorship of the territory, instead involving himself in plans to expand the Indian National Army , ensure adequate men and materiel, and formulate its course of actions and the administrations and relations of the Indian population in south east Asia and determining Japanese designs in India and his provisional government. In theory the government itself had the power to levy taxes on the local populace, and to make and enforce laws: He was powerless to prevent the Homfreyganj massacre of 30 January , where forty-four Indian civilians were shot by the Japanese on suspicion of spying. Diwan Singh, had already been tortured to death in the Cellular Jail after doing his best to protect the islanders from Japanese atrocities during the first two years of the occupation. Plans to march towards Delhi ,[citation needed] gaining support and fresh recruits along the way, stalled both with the onset of monsoon season and the failure to capture Imphal. British bombing seriously reduced morale, and the Japanese along with the INA forces began their withdrawal from India. In addition to these setbacks, the INA was faced with a formidable challenge when the troops were left to defend Rangoon [citation needed] without the assistance of the Japanese in the winter of " Loganathan was relocated from the Andaman Islands to act as field commander. With the INA garrison about 6, strong, he manned the Burmese capital in the absence of any other police force or troops during the period between the departure of the Japanese and the arrival of the British. He was successful in maintaining law and order to the extent that there was not a single reported case of dacoity or of looting during the period from 24 April to 4 May Indian areas under the administration of the Provisional Government[edit] Almost all of the territory of the Provisional Government lay in the Andaman Islands, although the Provisional Government was allowed some authority over Indian enclaves in Japanese-occupied territories. Provisional Government civil authority was never enacted in areas occupied by the INA; instead, Japanese military authority prevailed and responsibility for administration of occupied areas of India was shared between the Japanese and the Indian forces. Bose was suggested to leave Burma to continue his struggle for Indian independence and returned to Singapore before the fall of Rangoon; the government Azad Hind had established on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands collapsed when the island garrisons of Japanese and Indian troops were defeated by British troops and the islands themselves retaken. Allegedly Bose himself was killed in a plane crash departing from Taiwan attempting to escape to Russia. The troops who manned the brigades of the Indian National Army were taken as prisoners of war by the British. A number of these prisoners were brought to India and tried by British courts for treason, including a number of high-ranking officers such as Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. The defence of these individuals from prosecution by the British became a central point of contention

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between the British Raj and the Indian Independence Movement in the post-war years. Relations with Japan and view of Azad Hind as Axis collaborator[edit] Bose with Gandhi in Since Subhas Chandra Bose pragmatically aligned with Japan to liberate India, British propaganda tried to portray him as a controversial figure for his official stance against imperialism which would run in opposition against what British propaganda portrayed as Japanese imperialism in Asia during World War II. Bose himself opposed all manner of colonial practices, but saw Britain as hypocritical in "fighting a war for democracy" but refusing to extend the same respect for democracy and equal rights to their colonial subjects in India. Bose opposed British racial policy and declared working for the abolition of racial discrimination with Burmese , Japanese and other Asians. British propaganda accused him of fascism, citing his control over the Provisional Government as strict as evidence of this; and further tried to portray him wanting to establish a totalitarian state in India with the blessings of the Axis powers. It is inaccurate to term Bose solely as a fascist. But he believed that parliamentary democracy was unsuitable for India immediately after independence, and that a centrally organised, self-sufficient, semi-socialist India under the firm control of a single party was the best course for Indian government. The fact that Azad Hind was aligned politically with Japan may have little to do with explicit agreement and support for Japanese policy in Asia, and more with what Bose saw as a pragmatic approach to Indian independence. Throughout the existence of Azad Hind, Bose sought to distance himself from Japanese collaboration and become more self-sufficient, but found this difficult since the existence of Azad Hind as a governmental entity had only come about with the support of the Japanese, on whom the government and army of Azad Hind were entirely dependent. Bose, however, remains a hero in present-day India and is remembered as a man who fought fiercely for Indian independence. On 18 April the suicide squads led by Col. Shaukat Malik broke through the British defence and captured Moirang in Manipur. The Azad Hind administration took control of this independent Indian territory. The Azad Brigade advanced, by outflanking the Anglo-American positions. Attlee cites several reasons, the most important of which were the INA activities of Subhas Chandra Bose, which weakened the very foundation of the British Empire in India, and the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny which made the British realise that the support of the Indian armed forces could no longer be relied upon.

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8: Azad Hind Fauz | cbkwgl

New Delhi, October On this day 74 years ago, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in

July 16, Netaji as the head of the Government declared: Now that the dawn of freedom is at hand, it is the duty of the Indian people to set up a Provisional Government of their own, and launch the last struggle under the banner of that Government. But with all the Indian leaders in prison in India and the people at home totally disarmed – it is not possible to set up a Provisional Government within India or to launch an armed struggle under the aegis of that Government. It is, therefore, the duty of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, supported by all patriotic Indians at home and abroad, to undertake this task – the task of setting up a Provisional Government of Azad Hind Free India, and of conducting the last fight for freedom, with the help of the Army of Liberation that is, the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army organised by the League. The Provisional Government is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Indian. It guarantees religious liberty as well as equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens. It declares its firm resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation equally and transcending all the differences cunningly fostered by an alien government in the past. In the name of God, in the name of bygone generations who have welded the Indian people into one nation and in the name of the dead heroes who have bequeathed to us a tradition of heroism and self-sacrifice – we call upon them to launch the final struggle against the British and all their allies in India and to prosecute that struggle with valour, perseverance and full faith in final victory – until the enemy is expelled from Indian soil and the Indian people are once again a Free Nation. The thrust was towards the north-eastern gateway of India towards Imphal and Kohima. The superior military might of the British, the joint Anglo-American forces and the torrential monsoons turned the tide against the Indian National Army and they had to beat a retreat. In the military defeat of the Indian National Army lay the seed of their ultimate victory over British Imperialism. As Netaji had predicted – once the news of the heroic exploits of the INA men and women with their ultimate sacrifice for the freedom of India would reach India, it would galvanise the people to rise against the British Raj. This miscalculation on the part of the British authorities helped it to happen in no small measure. While the British authorities considered how and when to put these men on trial, popular adoration, respect and support spread like wild-fire and the demand for the release of the INA men and women increased rapidly. Bose was the man of the hour and his dream and strategy unfolded dramatically even in his absence. Sahgal and Lieutenant G. Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort – the British did not take long to realise that their game was over. The Officers were released and they were hailed by their countrymen as heroes. India finally attained independence on 15th August, and there is no doubt about the role that the Indian National Army and its leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose played in this ultimate triumph of Freedom over Bondage. His dream is yet to be realised. But, through temporary failure they paved the way to ultimate success and glory. After its foundation by Netaji, the Japanese built the Memorial within a month. In, the site where the INA Memorial once stood was marked by the National Heritage Board as a historical site and subsequently with financial donations from the Indian Community in Singapore a new monument commemorating the original was erected by the Singapore Government. The Memorial was rebuilt by the Singapore Government to honour the INA soldiers who gave up their lives to liberate India from the clutches of British imperialism. We complete 75 years of the establishment of the Azad Hind Government on 21st October. Many programmes are being planned to mark the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, but the most essential demand from the people of our nation is to hoist the tricolour from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 21st October. Circumstances did not permit him to do so, but we the people of our great nation would like to fulfil his dream by unfurling the flag at the Red Fort on 21st October, setting a precedent which would be practised every year.

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9: Azad Hind | Revolv

The Azad Hind Government, also known as, Provisional Government of Free India or Provisional Indian Government-in-exile, founded on October 21, , at Singapore. It was inspired by the concepts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

In the initial plans for invasion of India, Field Marshall Terauschi had been reluctant to confer any responsibilities to the INA beyond espionage and propaganda. The latter were expected to defect in large numbers. It was planned that, once Japanese forces had broken through British defences at Imphal , the INA would cross the hills of North-East India into the Gangetic plain , where it would work as a guerrilla army. Four agents had been landed by submarine on the Indian coast, tasked with setting up a wireless post. No INA units were to operate at less than battalion strength. Advance parties of the Bahadur Group also went forward with advanced Japanese units. Shaukat Malik , took the border enclave of Moirang in early April. Kiani, was placed to the right flank of the 33rd Division attacking Kohima. After reaching Ukhrul, near Kohima, they found Japanese forces had begun their withdrawal from the area. With little or nothing in the way of supplies, and with additional difficulties caused by the monsoon, Allied air dominance, and Burmese irregular forces, the 1st and 2nd divisions began withdrawing alongside the 15th Army and Burma Area Army. During the withdrawal through Manipur, a weakened Gandhi regiment held its position against the advancing Maratha Light Infantry on the Burmaâ€™India road while the general withdrawal was prepared. Commonwealth troops following the Japanese forces found INA dead along with Japanese troops who had died of starvation. A number of units were disbanded or used to feed into new divisions. The division was obliterated, at times fighting tanks with hand grenades and bottles of petrol. Many surrendered to pursuing Commonwealth forces. Isolated, losing men to exhaustion and to desertion, low on ammunition and food, and pursued by Commonwealth forces, the surviving units of the second division began an attempt to withdraw towards Rangoon. They broke through encircling Commonwealth lines a number of times before finally surrendering at various places in early April They surrendered as Rangoon fell and helped keep order until the Allied forces entered the city. In what has been called an "epic retreat to safety", [92] Bose walked with his troops, refusing to leave them despite Japanese soldiers finding him transport. He wished to stay with his government at Singapore to surrender to the British, reasoning that a trial in India and possible execution would ignite the country, serving the independence movement. He was convinced not to do so by the Azad Hind cabinet. Kiani to British-Indian forces at Singapore. Even before the end of the war in South Asia, the INA prisoners who were falling into Allied hands were being evaluated by forward intelligence units for potential trials. Those with lesser commitment or other extenuating circumstances would be dealt with more leniently, with the punishment proportional to their commitment or war crimes. At the time of the fall of Japan, the remaining captured troops were transported to India via Rangoon. Large numbers of local Malay and Burmese volunteers, including the recruits to the Rani of Jhansi regiment, returned to civilian life and were not identified. Bahadurgarh also held prisoners of the Free India Legion. The process to select those to face trial started. Newspaper reports around November reported executions of INA troops, [] which worsened the already volatile situation. Increasingly violent confrontations broke out between the police and protesters at the mass rallies being held all over India, culminating in public riotings in support of the INA men. Claude Auchinleck , the Commander-in-Chief of the British-Indian army, hoped that by holding public trials in the Red Fort, public opinion would turn against the INA if the media reported stories of torture and collaborationsim, helping him settle a political as well as military question. The accusations against them included alleged murder of their comrades-in-arms in the INA whilst in Burma. Peter Fay highlights in his book *The Forgotten Army* that the murders alleged were in fact courts-martial of captured deserters the defendants had presided over. If it was accepted that the three were part of a genuine combatant army as the legal defence team later argued , they had followed due process of written INA law and of the normal process of conduct of war in execution of the sentences. Philip Mason , then Secretary of the War Department, later wrote that "in a matter of weeks Hinduism, Islam, and Sikhism. Indians felt the INA represented a true,

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secular, national army when judged against the British-Indian Army, where caste and religious differences were preserved amongst ranks. Support for the INA crossed communal barriers to the extent that it was the last major campaign in which the Congress and the Muslim League aligned together; the Congress tricolour and the green flag of the League were flown together at protests. Charges of treason were dropped for fear of inflaming public opinion. All three defendants were found guilty in many of the charges and sentenced to deportation for life. The sentence however was never carried out. Immense public pressure, demonstrations, and riots forced Claude Auchinleck to release all three defendants. Within three months, 11, soldiers of the INA were released after cashiering and forfeiture of pay and allowance. Abid Hasan in Egypt and Denmark, A. Benegal , a member of the Tokyo Boys, joined the Indian Air Force in and later rose to be an air commodore. She was the sole opponent of A. Abdul Kalam , who emerged victorious. In Singapore, Indians " particularly those who were associated with the INA " were treated with disdain as they were "stigmatized as fascists and Japanese collaborators".

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