



Netaji's Armed Struggle in Southeast Asia and the INA Trials

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Abstract

This study examines the years from 1943 to 1946 with regards to the activities of Bose. The study also analyses the extraordinary place of Bose among Indian revolutionaries and the characteristics that set him apart from his kindred revolutionaries which allowed him to single-handedly create a "Free India" movement in Occupied Europe and Southeast Asia. The reshaping of Indian National Army by Bose and the internal dynamics and limitations of the movements that Bose headed with Japanese collaboration is also examined. This study critically examines the job of Bose in taking over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the degree of achievement of his visit to Andaman as the head of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The points of interest of Bose's strategies for alliances, armed struggles and revolting against the British are critically analyzed. The study also takes a gander at how the INC saw the activities of Bose and the Free India struggle during the war and how it used the countrywide turmoil in favor of Bose during the INA Officers Trial of 1945 for their own closures. The study finishes up by looking at how the British saw Bose during this period, the precautions they took against the Indian National Army and the impact of the INA Officers Trial of 1945.

I. INTRODUCTION

First official contact between the English and the Indian subcontinent happened in 1615 when delegates of the East India Company paid their first visit to the court of the still-ground-breaking Mughal Emperor of India. It was from this balance the East India Company built up itself as a significant monetary power in the Indian subcontinent, later formed into a force dealer in the quickly deteriorating Mughal Empire in the mid eighteenth century lastly turned into the mediator of the destinies of the post-Mughal states.

The primary recorded huge revolt, between indigenous gathering's threatening toward the East India Company and its Indian partners, which occurred in 1857, is considered by the vast majority of the history specialists as the main struggle for Indian freedom which really made an incredible sensation among the British. There were just a couple of

states that didn't reply to the Company strategically and financially. The Indian National Congress was shaped in 1885. Afterward, the INC turned into the primary association that conveyed forward the Indian national movement for freedom. In the Congress there were clashes between two gatherings known as the radicals and conservatives.

The association was at its best in the start of twentieth century under the leadership of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. In 1921, in the same way as other others, Subhas Chandra Bose joined the Congress captivated by Gandhi and because of his energy for the liberation of the country. He found that it was impractical to accomplish his objective of freeing the country in his own particular manner by being in the INC because of ideological and radical contrasts with prevailing pioneers. This constrained him to proceed with his battle from outside the country, looking for help from

Germany, Italy, and Russia; in which he was not exactly fruitful. At long last he held hands with Japan which helped him in reshaping the Indian National Army and put forth effective attempts to enter the North Eastern piece of India battling against the British Army with Japanese coordinated effort. However, it went futile because of the destruction of Japan in the Second World War.

It is to be noticed that Bose put forth a fruitful attempt to pick up prevalence among Indian masses and propelled a considerable lot of the more youthful age to follow his way. In any case, he was viewed as famous by the British as he turned into a genuine danger for the decision British, which was not the situation with numerous other Indian pioneers. The account and investigation of the theory centers on other vital occasions as well; which remembers the affirmation of the passing of Bose for the supposed plane accident in Taiwan (Formosa) on eighteenth August 1945 and the preliminary of Indian National Army personnel. A significant number of these occasions have become furiously challenged grounds between history specialists. The nationalist antiquarians have kept up that there existed a solid enemy of colonialist movement as exemplified by the INC while others contradict that guarantee.

1.1 AZAD HIND

- In 1940's the significant motivation for carrying on a persevering struggle against Britain originated from Subhas Bose's undertakings abroad.
- Bose had set up an Indian Legion in Berlin in 1941, yet created troubles with the Germans when they attempted to utilize it against Russia, and chose to go to South East Asia.
- He arrived at Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, gave from that point his popular call, 'Delhi Chalo', and declared the development of the Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army on 21st October 1943.
- The old revolutionary convention was accentuated by giving a post of respect in the administration to Rashbehari Bose, who had been living in a state of banishment in Japan since 1915.
- Despite every one of his disparities with Gandhiji, Bose remembered to request the gifts of the 'Father of the Nation' while beginning his venture.
- Indian detainees of war in Japanese camps gave a prepared enrolling ground to the I.N.A., which had the option to revitalize around 20,000 out of the 60,000 detainee of wars, and monetary guide and volunteers originated from Indian etc hanging networks settled in South East Asia.

- The I.N.A. was basically non-mutual, with Muslims very unmistakable among its officials and positions, and it additionally presented the development of a ladies' separation named after the Rani of Jhansi.
- Between March and June 1944, the I.N.A. was in real life on Indian soil, attacking Imphal (Manipur) alongside Japanese soldiers in a crusade which finished in absolute disappointment.
- The Japanese breakdown in 1945 made the I.N.A. men detainees once more, while Bose strangely vanished, supposedly murdered in an air-crash which some despite everything accept to have been faked.
- In November, 1945, a British move to put the I.N.A. men on preliminary promptly started off gigantic shows everywhere throughout the country.
- Even progressively huge was the likely connection between the I.N.A. experience and the rush of antagonism in the British Indian army throughout the winter of 1945-46, which finished in the incomparable Bombay maritime strike of February 1946 and was potentially one of the most conclusive explanations for the British choice to make a speedy withdrawal.

1.1.1 Contribution of Bose

1. The INA uncovered Subhash Bose's significance as a military chief and a coordinator as well. One of the INA Brigades progressed with the Japanese army upto the boondocks of India. The Indian national flag was hoisted in Kohima (Nagaland) in March 1944.
2. However, with the difference in fortune in the war and the retreat and annihilation of the Japanese the INA crumbled. The job of INA had expansive effects on the Indian political scene.
3. When the accounts of their exceptional boldness and penance went to the information on the Indian individuals toward the finish of the war, the country went under a rush of revolutionary upsurge.
4. The British Government could understand that patriotism for Indians was more noteworthy than their service to a remote force.
5. In hate of his standard of viciousness Subhash Chandra Bose's great plan of India's liberation and the high optimism through INA movement motivated the individuals of India in a remarkable way.

1.2 HISTORY

In contemporary Indian history, genuine researches on Bose are rare. The majority of the eminent historians who have expounded on him have talked about the riddle of his death and political biography rather than his ideology and strategy

in the freedom struggle of India. Research is usually done on him from two points of view. The school of national historians understates his job in freedom struggle or pictures him as a traitor of the country or as a radical fascist. Then again, the radical historians celebrate him for his job in the freedom struggle and a large portion of them accepted that he was alive till later past. This thesis attempts to bring out certain aspects of Bose which are less talked about in Indian historiography like his political status in India, the reasons why he felt that India was not the opportune place to battle for Indian struggle of freedom, his strategy for the freedom of India, the grounds on which he joined hands with the Axis powers or the job he played in taking over Andaman Islands in 1943. A couple of historians have chipped away at this; however more work ought to be done in this area.

Jayant Dasgupta in his book *Japanese in Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Red Sun over Black Water* recounts to the inside story of the Japanese occupation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during Second World War. However, what isn't known generally is that the Imperial Japanese Army, after its triumphs in Southeast Asia landed in the Andamans in March 1942, and involved it till October 1945 and they were there much after the unconditional Japanese give up on fifteenth August 1945, till the Allied army took them back. The book also deals with a detailed account of the time of occupation and an exploration of the Bose association.

II. THE FREE INDIA CENTRE IN GERMANY

Before long he met with Wilhelm Kepler, the secretary of State in the Foreign Office. Kepler had been able to have thanks sanction of funds required for organizing as well as sustaining the Free Indian Centre as desired by Bose after a quite a while. On 30th October 1941, the Free India Centre Zentralstelle Freie Indien was established at ten Lichtensteinallce in the Tiergarten district of main Berlin, and 3 days later Bose formally opened it with a brief but distinctive speech. The very first meeting of the Free India Centre held on 2nd November 1941, officially delineated the goals as well as purposeful framework of the Centre that had been practically the Free India Government in Exile of the procedure of developing in due course of time. The job of Bose began in force that is full as all of the required needs had been greeted by the German Government with the Foreign Office as well as the pleasant officials which were entrusted with the duties of helping in Indian cause. Bose had some other motives also for establishing an Indian government in Berlin. Wherever Bose was lacking was in the failure of his to reveal with whom he meant to constitute such a government. The couple of available Indians- mainly stranded journalists as well as university pupils in German

occupied Europe lacked the necessary political legitimacy with which to build a genuine government. Apart from making Indian independence a reality in the sphere of international politics, it will be one substantial stage on the road to freedom without watching for British approval. He believed a government would additionally supply a substitute to what he perceived as the politically stagnant Gandhi dominated Congress along with an innovative pivot about which to mobilize Indian public opinion. German recognition also implied recognition of succeeding independent Indian state. It was of vital importance at a moment when Germany seemed destined to win the battle.

The Free India Centre began working with the entire condition of a diplomatic mission. The subsequent critical work on which the Free India Centre set the heart of its, after it attempted to straighten out the numerous problems with German authorities, was developing as well as grow day radio broadcasts to India. The Special India Division of the German Foreign Office provided the required specialized facilities for organization of the radio broadcast programmes. With the sole exception of the specialists, the broadcasting programme of the Azad Hind Radio was totally manned by Indians. The political speaks had been well prepared by Indians under the assistance of Bose and had been solely on Indian subjects. The programme was transmitted on a specific independent wave length and was on no account to be mixed up with any German broadcasting programme. The higher tempo of the war in the Far East intensified the programmes of the Azad Hind Radio. In the beginning, the programme led the German authorities to provide 3 hours of time to the Free India Centre on the transmission line for the Indian programme of its. The German representative of Kabul found that the broadcasts from the Azad Hind Radio had been extremely popular in India and these were eagerly listened to by the individuals of all shades of political viewpoint.

2.1 MEETING OF BOSE WITH HITLER

On 29th May 1942, Bose discovered himself facial skin to confront with Hitler. The recognized past submitted by Paul Schmidt, Hitler's interpreter, provided the specific day of the convention as 27th May along with the venue because the Fhrer's Headquarters. Although it is evident from several other energy sources such as the supreme command on the Wehrmacht, the Fhrer's diary, so the article of German News Bureau (DNB) which- Positive Many Meanings- Bose's 1 and also simply face with Hitler got site in deep Berlin on 29th May within the Reich Chancellory. Depending on Schmidt's comprehensive account of the dialogue, Bose improved the issue of the trip of his to East Asia, driven through the drive to find the hassle as near India as you potentially could, out of the put that the Indian

revolution are guided. Thankfully, Hitler agreed with this particular proposal and guaranteed logistical assistance for Bose to visit by submarine through Europe to Asia. Hitler warned Bose against snapping the risk of a journey by air flow, which might entail a forced landing of British territory he, was far too essential a character to enable the lifetime of his be endangered by these an experiment. Also he is able to go within a Japanese submarine, or perhaps the Hitler will install a German submarine in the discretion of his, which could snap him to Bangkok. Later on in the talk, Bose brought upwards the problem of Hitler's anti Indian racist remarks within Mein Kampf and also ideal a clarifying declaration just for the Indian country. Hitler evaded the issue, saying he would not desired passive opposition for the Reich of Indian design. Bose was lucky not to possess the proposition on the submarine withdrawn.

III. NETAJI'S ARMED STRUGGLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND INA TRIALS

3.1 BOSE'S U-BOAT JOURNEY

This study examines the years 1943-1946 with regards to the activities of Bose. The study also analyses the one-of-a-kind place of Bose among Indian revolutionaries and the characteristics that set him apart from his kindred revolutionaries and which allowed him to single-handedly create a "Free India" movement in Occupied Europe and Southeast Asia. The reshaping of Indian National Army by Bose and the internal dynamics and limitations of the movements that Bose headed with Japanese collaboration is also talked about. This study critically examines the job of Bose in taking over the Andaman Nicobar Islands and the degree of achievement of his visit to Andaman as the head of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The points of interest of Bose's strategies for alliances, armed struggle and revolting against the British are critically analyzed. The study also takes a gander at how the Indian National Congress saw the arrangements and action of Bose and the Free India struggle during the war and how it used the countrywide agitation in favor of Bose during the INA Officers Trial of 1945 for their own closures. The study also takes a gander at how the British saw Bose during this period, the precautions they took against the Indian National Army and the impact of the INA Officers Trial of 1945.

On eighth February 1943, Bose remaining Berlin via locomotive for Kiel accompanied by Abid Hassan. By that time they boarded German submarine U 190. Bose's adventure was remained discreet and apart from Werth, Keppler, Nambiar as well as the army people concerned, nobody else considered the departure of his from Germany. Bose's journey by U 190 was for starters historically speaking man transportation of that sort. It'd room sufficient

for a bed by itself as well as the entire team, the specialists & Bose with Abid Hassan must manage with it. There wasn't by any means plenty of breathing room that everyone felt cramped. It resembled solitary confinement as well as Bose was losing a few pounds. The submarine was packed up with the scent of diesel as well as the nourishment possessed a fragrance as diesel. An additional problem faced by Bose throughout the trip of his by submarine was concerning nourishment. Simply meat or ham was readily available as nourishment.

There seemed to be a bag of grain and a number of lentils with what kichree was created by Abid Hassan for something different. Probably the most amazing event of the trip was the conference of the Japanese and german submarines within the Indian Ocean, anywhere in the assortment of 400 kilometers (600 km) away from the coast of Madagascar following seventy-seven days. On 26th April 1943, the Japanese submarine I-29, commanded by Captain Mesao Teraoka arrived inside the Mozambique Channel, close to a neutral Portuguese region. Six days earlier it'd left Penang amidst security that is tight and evidently on a regular crucial foe ship. In reality locals - a lot of them Indians had been intrigued to discover Teraoka, a submarine flotilla commander, get charge of the boat and also have been convinced a thing was afoot whenever they learnt the ship's cooks were definitely involved with purchasing tastes for Indian curries. A while prior to the I 29 arrived in Portuguese waters, gossipy tidbits had distributed most through Penang which the male they'd since a very long time ago read intending was about to show up.

3.2 BOSE IN JAPAN

After his arrival in Sabang, Japanese officials were most worried that he should rest and recuperate before making plans and Bose answered that he had all the rest he required. Bose boarded a small Japanese combat aircraft on his way to Tokyo. The aircraft made stops in Penang, Saigon, Manila, Taipei and Hamamatsu. His journey to Tokyo took five days and eventually he arrived at the Japanese capital in mid-May. The Japanese had chosen to treat Bose with great respect. One the way to Tokyo, as they reached Formosa, the Japanese military unrolled the red carpet, clearly because Tojo had sent instructions that Bose ought to be gotten with great respect in order to set him in a positive state of mind. The top military brass came to respect him and they did this in the Japanese way. Bose was informed that the Japanese would get him with the Japanese convention and not the international convention and that this was a special respect saved for him. Bose was presently familiar with Yamamoto and the military attaché and didn't have a clue how the civilians would deal with him. Bose

was invited to a banquet. Some senior military officers came with swords hanging at their sides and bowed before him. Bose was about to do likewise accordingly however he was instructed that he would twist just half an inch or something like that. This was the Japanese way of honoring royal visitors. The gathering given to Bose at Tokyo was overwhelming. The respect given to him had never been stretched out to any foreigner. Yet, for all their hospitality, the Japanese despite everything didn't have a clue what to do with Bose and feared that their deteriorating war position would not allow them to accept the idea that Bose had since quite a while ago advocated: a march on India. Bose himself was soon to become aware that everything was not directly in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Arrangements were made for Bose to stay at the Imperial Hotel where he checked in under the assumed Japanese name 'Matsuda'. Bose was happy that soon Indian can by and by hear his familiar voice: this is Subhas Chandra Bose speaking to his countrymen in East Asia. In the warfront Japan was clearly on the run: Guadalcanal was lost, and she had no answer to American submarines. German defeats in Stalingrad and Africa had switched things around against the Axis. Bose had arrived at an inappropriate time and Tojo, struggling with his issues, could see no rhyme or reason why he ought to get Bose and kept him waiting for three weeks. He yielded on tenth June 1943. Not knowing what to expect, Bose began the meeting unobtrusively, yet soon he launched into passionate argument for liberating India.

Tojo was so taken by this that all his questions appeared to vanish and he mentioned a second, progressively detailed meeting. This occurred four days later, with Tojo flanked by his Foreign Minister, Shigemitsu Mamoru and his Chief of Staff, General Sugiyama. When Tojo had finished trying to introduce the satisfactory face of Japan's strategy, Bose asked, "Have you, sir, considered the subject of sending the Japanese Army into India for the liberation campaign in the event that it is regarded necessary? Bose had raised the same inquiry with Sugiyama earlier, suggesting a march to Chittagong, yet for Tojo this was a revolutionary proposal. His reaction was evasive. In any case, after Bose had left, he is said to have gone to Shigemitsu and declared, He is a great Indian, completely qualified to command the I.N.A. [Indian National Army]. Shigemitsu had already reached that resolution and with Rash Behari Bose having already met Bose and affirmed that he was waiting for his more youthful namesake to take over, the issues were finally cleared.

3.3 EARLIER DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPAN REGARDING INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

The beginnings of the thought of increasing an armed force that is going to fight the way of its into India to take on the

Raj comes back to World War I, once the Ghadar Party as well as the nascent undeveloped organism of the Indian Independence League developed plans to begin defiance within the British Indian Army coming from Punjab to Hong Kong with German Support. This program failed following the info was leaked to British Intelligence.

Prior to the outbreak of East Asia battle, there have been numerous Indian community orders to come down with South East Asia —with several appellations' operating for the root cause of Indian freedom. In this connection the title of Rash Behari Bose, has got the perfect to be referenced. He'd escaped to Japan after tossing a bomb at giving Lord Hardinge, the Governor and Viceroy General of India found 1912, if the viceregal parade was passing through Chandni Chowk, Old Delhi. Substantially after leaking out to Japan, he did not rest as well as the liberation of India out of the concern of British command became the sole of his strategic existence. With this explanation Rash Behari Bose created the Indian Independence League in 1924 with Tokyo as the headquarters of its as well as limbs spreading out in some other neighboring states. Through the IIL, he describes the political american states of India on the people of South East Asia and also emphasized the incomparable value of Indian Independence as a consideration of Greater Asian independence as well as solidarity.' It's due to the sustained initiatives of Rash Behari Bose, that the people of East Asia have been stirred from the slumber of theirs and they also started to —look in the political emancipation of India like a stepping stone to Greater Asia liberation coming from bondage, and... grew to become sympathizers together with the Indian purpose in quantity that is big. An additional considerable dedication of Rash Behari Bose was the development of Indo Japanese cooperation, understanding as well as altruism. In this particular manner Rash Behari Bose had performed adequate spade work of Japan for the Indian Freedom Movement prior to the appearance of Subhas Bose within South East Asia.

3.3.1 The Formation of INA

Capt. Mohan Singh on the New Year Eve of 1941 displayed a proposal to Fujiwara with these points:

- the Indians would organize an Indian people's army;
- the Japanese Army would give it entire hearted aid;
- the Indian army and ILL would co-operate for the time being;
- the Japanese Army would perceive Mohan Singh as leader of the Indian captives;
- the Japanese Army would treat Indian captives as companions and liberate the individuals who wished to join the Indian army;

Fujiwara and Mohan Singh picked the name Indian National Army for the new revolutionary army. Like Pritam Singh, Mohan Singh also avoided the utilization of the name Indian Volunteer Army and called it the Indian National Army instead, as he accepted that a Revolutionary Army could always be unable to accomplish its motivation without the help of the individuals. They talked about the relationship between the IIL and the INA. Mohan Singh wanted a more grounded man than Pritam Singh to lead the political arm of the struggle. Pritam Singh's passive attitude made Mohan Singh genuinely question the sincerity of his Sikh colleague. Pritam Singh's calm, strict nature was indeed not at all like Mohan Singh's exuberance and verve.

Again, Mohan Singh raised the name of Bose and asked that the Japanese Government bring him East. Mohan Singh agreed to co-operate with Pritam Singh on a temporary basis. Units of the INA would infiltrate the lines of the British Indian Army as Pritam Singh's gathering was already doing. Mohan Singh insisted that the INA would battle just on the Indo-Burmese outskirts, not somewhere else in Asia. He mentioned the same training and hardware that the Japanese Army got and the status of an allied army for INA if they somehow managed to battle together. Fujiwara gave Mohan Singh his personal assent yet said recognizing the INA as an allied army would create technical troubles for the Japanese. The INA was a small, new revolutionary force starting with a handful of men. Lieutenant-General Yamashita and his chief of staff both approved Mohan Singh's proposal yet with the reservation Fujiwara had already made about the allied status of the INA.

3.4 BOSE TAKES OVER THE INA

It might be referenced that including his substantially earlier participation with Germany, Bose's participation with Japan in the original phase were not pleasant. Bose just knew there was a lot of problems awaiting plan within the Far East. Regardless of the reality that he knew things, he wasn't conscious of the occasions which occurred during the journey of his in 1942. He recognized that a force of 16 1000 males were raised; however, it looked like the leader had become annoyed precisely as he might, by tenacity, have gotten all he asked. Possibly the difficulty had been restricted political leadership. Just before he assumed duty for your President ship on the League, Bose satisfied the Japanese Army Chief of Staff, the Minister on the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations as well as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. These meetings were fruitful plus he can intrigue them substantially. Be that as it might, Japanese Premier Tojo rejected a job interview with Bose on the guise of mass of work. A few Japanese energy sources suggest that India did not find prominently on Tojo's rundown of

requirements in this moment. The simple fact was which Tojo was himself partial against the Indian Freedom Movement following the advancements of the Bangkok conference and the Mohan Singh incident. In keeping these kinds of a perspective Tojo was affected by officers of the Army who had distinct antagonistic vibe towards the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia Bose comprehended that Tojo's circumstance as the very first among equals was distinctive within relation on the European dictators. While Mussolini and Hitler had gone to communication with one another, Tojo had in no way met possibly of them facial skin to face. Just before conference with Tojo, Bose desired to produce a plan on the edge of Indian Independence among the political and the army top class in Tokyo. He had taken sufficient initiatives to prepare the best army commanders of Japan about India and the flexibility struggle of its. Lastly on June ten, 1943 the meeting happened among Tojo and Bose: —Once Tojo met Bose the bias of his was completely spread ... with the looks of his as well as manners Bose lower an imposing figure. The intelligence and sincerity he shown within spelling out his thoughts and opinions struck a responsive tranquility. Tojo was greatly dazzled by Bose's persona, and experienced a complete switch of cardiovascular about India as well as the Indian people in general. The single-minded dedication of Bose to the root cause of Indian Freedom as well as the preparedness of his to sacrifice anything for that cause had the inescapable impact of it's on every person. The leadership of his and the noble way he behaved transformed the mindset of the neighborhood dwellers in the Far East regarding the Indians overall. Bose even discovered that the Japanese had a bad viewpoint of the Indians in common and the INA particularly. This understanding made him motivated to dazzle everybody by the perfect manners of his as well as the exemplary dynamics of the trigger to which he was dedicated. Bose's effect was remarkable to such a degree that also the skeptical Tojo could not stay uninfluenced by him.

3.4.1 Rani Jhansi Regiment

Bose requested for a device of Indian women being raised and also called it as Rani of Jhansi Regiment following the top figure on the mutiny of 1857 that drove the troops of her against the British. Girls volunteered quickly together with women education camps have been started underneath the command of Captain Lakshmi Swaminadhan, a professional from Madras. The ladies had been furnished with military education as well as uniforms to battle for Indian flexibility. The Japanese were surprised at the thought of any ladies' regiment and in the beginning wouldn't provide ammunition for the education of theirs. The opposition was based upon the standard problem of women in Japan. Girls had no circumstance in Japanese

army tradition. The top of Indian Independence League's department for Singapore, Attavar Yellappa, overcame the Japanese criticism and then found hardware and barracks for the women. Bose personally took good treatment in the dedication of the coaches for the women initiates, not Non-Commissioned Officers from the INA experts that were categorically encouraged to thoroughly stay away from inadvertent utilization of vulgar and harsh language while training. On twelfth July 1943, Captain Lakshmi Swaminadhan arranged to have a Women's Guard of Honor for Bose with a small squad of about twenty ladies wearing blue-bordered white saris. Before long the Rani Jhansi Regiment was trained in basic Hindi in Roman content and they were elevated to the ranks according to their abilities. The regiment was taught map reading, coding and decoding of mystery messages, reconnoitering, necessary emergency treatment to injuries and other related subjects with weight on maintaining severe discipline. As most of them lived away from India, they were taught some normal aspects of India's history and geography.

3.5 SOUTH EAST ASIAN CONFERENCE

On fifth and sixth November 1943, South East Asian Conference, with the representatives of Burma, Malaya, Netherland East Indies (presently Indonesia), Philippines and involved China, was gathered at Tokyo. As Bose spoke to no Indian territory, he would not take part in the meeting as a representative of India, however on the insistence of the Japanese government; he took part as a spectator. In this meeting, Tojo, to show his altruism towards Bose and the cause of Indian Independence, concluded that the territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, being a part of the Indian sub-continent, will be placed under him. This was done to give Bose the status of the Head of an Indian province with the goal that he could be treated as other Heads of Governments in South East Asia.

History shall record that a stunt more sinister than this was never played by any nation. Occasions that followed in the Andamans after this declaration by the Japanese Government appeared, over the span of time, that their declaration was a simple joke. It is asserted that these Islands were never handed over either to Bose or on his behalf to his appointed Chief Commissioner Col. Loganathan who went there later with his staff to take over the charge of the Islands, on account of the prevalence the islands gave them in the Bay of Bengal and access to the whole coast of India at this stage of the war. And later, after their inverts in Burma, it would have been too late anyway. From the point of Bose launching an attack on British India, these islands were of no outcome. So the main importance that this seat of his government had for him was an emblematic one and probably he knew it. For him, the focal

point of action was in Burma. The South East Asian Conference was held at the Capitol Building, Tokyo in a rage of exposure and opened another study in History of East Asia. At a rally held at the Hibiya Park on eighth November, Bose delivered a discourse to the Japanese individuals in India. He pointed out that because of the adversary's propaganda; there are a few confusions even among our companions and sympathizer. The Indian individuals had no understanding of solidarity and they always battled among themselves. During their 100 years of fighting against Britain, the Indians never joined to make basic cause against Britain. Tragically India had no outstanding leader. Therefore, Indians need most a solid leadership that will hold them under discipline, a nation with vision and certainty never perishes. As long as a country has a living tradition no other country can wreck it.... British propaganda makes utilization of strict contrasts. It attempts to set the Muslim against the Hindu to separate us... the British discovered rather as of late that they might misuse the booked caste individuals. As the British admitted, notwithstanding, they failed in this attempt, as they had failed in the case of religion.... They attempted to isolate India into four or five states to make it easier for them to rule.

IV. FREE INDIA PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MOVES TO BURMA

In December Bose moved FIPG Headquarters and the INA from Singapore to Rangoon. The subsequent division was being organized and trained. On seventh January 1944 the Hikari Kikan also moved to Rangoon. Bose had always planned to utilize Burma as a springboard to attack the foe in India. After moving to Burma, Bose declared independence in August. In the meantime, the Japanese Army was regrouping itself to prepare against a potential counter-attack with respect to the British-Chinese forces. In Burma Colonel Yamamoto was replaced as head of the Kikan by Lieutenant-General Isoda Sabur. Several things incited the replacement of Yamamoto by Isoda and Yamamoto's relegation to a secondary situation in the Kikan. Bose wanted INA quality increased to three divisions; to which Yamamoto firmly stood up to. Second, the offensive into India was pending and it is logical to have a higher-ranking officer as chief of the Hikari Kikan. Furthermore, Isoda was as benevolent a general as anyone could ask for and he would have the option to placate Bose, even though Japan couldn't always agree to Bose's insistent demands. The main individual unhappy with the new arrangement was Yamamoto, whose relations with Bose continued to deteriorate.

The sets of the reorganized Hikari Kikan were virtually the same as for its predecessor. The Kikan was to maintain liaison during the forthcoming campaign between the Southern Army and the recently created (BAA) Burma Area Army under it, and the fifteenth Army beneath the BAA from one viewpoint and the INA and FIPG on the other. The Kikan would deal with the old IIL too. Issues of liaison were aggravated as preparations for the campaign advanced. Special areas were added to the Kikan to handle administrative, medical and weapons supply issues with the INA. Fujiwara had established the main contacts with the Indian POWs, strengthened the IIL and ushered the INA into being. Under Iwakuro, the Kikan had been mainly a political and propaganda organ. Under Yamamoto, the greater part of the political appointments of the Iwakuro Kikan was replaced by military men and the Kikan took on an increasingly military character. Presently under Isoda the Kikan was called on to work as a military liaison unit during the Imphal campaign. Isoda was immediately dove into issues of maintaining liaison and cooperation between the BAA-15 the Army Headquarters and the INA amidst the campaign. Liaison prerequisites were substantially more critical than they had been under Isoda's predecessors.

4.1 CAMPAIGN IN IMPHAL

By eighteenth March 1944, the INA was moved towards Imphal and Kohima, the north-eastern part of India, with 'Chalo Delhi' on their lips, crossing the Indo-Burman wilderness and carried the armed struggle onto Indian soil. At this point in Tokyo, Tojo declared in the Imperial Diet on 22nd March: —Whatever area the India National Army liberated ought to be placed under the administrative control of the FIPG. It is the aim of Japan to squash the adversary and help to place India under the unlimited authority of Indian individuals. Any place the INA goes, the Indian individuals will greet it wholeheartedly. With their patriotism aroused, one area after another will be liberated; ending up with the achievement of independence of entire of India. Bose gave a call to the Indian individuals to cooperate with the invaders and prepared a proclamation as Supreme Commander and as Head of State. On 24th March, with General Kawabe, Bose attended a full meeting between the Provisional Government and the Japanese Army on the issues of the occupation. Bose had not agreed to the Japanese Chairman and subsequently the issue remained agitated. While the Imphal offensive was in progress, relations between the Japanese and INA fighting men deteriorated. Under battle conditions amidst storm wilderness, without any provisions, tempers were short. Each side accused men from the other side of arrogance. Protocol regarding saluting was the immediate cause of various incidents. Isoda and his Kikan staff were called on to assuage the injured pride of the Indians. From the INA

standpoint, Japanese-INA cooperation was a relationship between equals. The INA had been perceived as an allied army before the fighting began and the INA was the army of a government currently legally perceived in international law. From the Japanese standpoint, in any case, and especially according to some fighting men, bias remained because the INA was made largely out of POWs. Give up had no legitimate place in Japan's long military tradition and ideal. The INA therefore suffered from a taint of disloyalty from the Japanese viewpoint. Furthermore, to many Japanese who dealt with the INA on an operational level, it appeared that INA demands often far surpassed reason and reality.

At the point when Japanese stockpile officers were squeezed to extend one day's rations to three days, Indian fighting men were probably going to insist to their right side to devour the rations in a single day. Japanese often felt Indians were inclined to insist on rights when the business of fighting was all the more pressing. Furthermore, the Japanese who dealt with Indians on a day-to-day basis didn't always understand Japan's India arrangement. From the standpoint of the INA, the campaign was an all-out struggle to the finish for Indian liberation; while for Japan, Imphal was a restricted holding operation defending Burma while the higher need campaigns in the Pacific were being battled. The Pacific theater had first claims on Japan's fast-diminishing supplies. Similarly, as there were no restrictions to the INA objective, Indian demands for material help were insatiable. No degree of assistance the Japanese could give would satisfy Indian necessities. And the Japanese capacity for reaction was decreasing rapidly. The gap could never be shut. Regardless of General Isoda's delicate nature, Bose became increasingly insistent and couldn't be placated. Indian leaders felt the distinction among Japanese in the degree of understanding appeared toward the independence movement. S.A. Ayer, Minister of Publicity and Propaganda in the FIPG, classified the liaison officers into three kinds:

- i. The Manchurians the arrogant, obstinate sort who had reduced the individuals of Manchuria to virtual serfdom. They didn't see a lot of point in Japan offering all-out aid to Bose aside from on state of something concrete consequently - say, at least a guarantee of military, financial or political concessions to be given to Japan in Free India. They suffered from an attack of racial prevalence,
- ii. the genuine sincere but instead weak gathering of youngsters who made a special effort to assist us, with encouraging us, and to apologize for the shot-located attitude of the principal gathering, and

- iii. The drab gathering which completely embraced Tokyo approach, however would just pray and expectation that the INA would by one way or another win India's independence, even despite the 'Manchurian' gathering.

V. CONCLUSION

The Congress and the British were alarmed by Bose's fast-growing youth following as he became the icon of Indian youth and rose as their natural leader in the comparatively limited capacity to focus his political career, because of his outrageous radical perspectives and the uncompromising stance towards British. He managed various youth organizations and attempted to make the understudies and youth aware of the great obligation they have to bear in the building of another India. "They have been inspired by the vision of a superior world and under that inspiration have endeavored to remake society." Nehru and Bose joined the INC almost together with similar lines of thought, yet Nehru was prevailed upon by Gandhi to his side by tact and temptation at the appropriate time of time. In any case, Bose remained firm on his radical ideals and principles while Nehru found that supporting Gandhi was increasingly beneficial in building up his career in Indian governmental issues rather than being with Bose as Bose's radical ideas were not upheld by the mainstream leaders of INC.

In 1938 Bose was chosen as Congress president. During his residency as Congress president, Bose reinforced the resistance of the Congress to Britain and its administration. Against the desires of Gandhi, he started a nation-wide propaganda for mass struggle against the imperialist rule. This annoyed Gandhi and when Bose challenged for a subsequent term in request to give ideal shape to his program of action, he thought that it was troublesome as Gandhi and his supporters contradicted it. Gandhi gambled by nominating Pattabhi Sitaramayya against him and was alarmed and stunned by the defeat of his candidate. This made Gandhi to thwart Bose every which way and Bose ultimately thought that it was difficult to work as Congress President. He attempted his best to save the solidarity in Congress however failed and resigned as the president. He then formed the Forward Bloc within the Congress and through the Forward Bloc he attempted to realize his dream of consolidating the radical forces within the Congress, which didn't prevail as he had sought after.

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