



# Azad Hind Formation Anniversary

## Why in News

The anniversary of the formation of the **Azad Hind Government** is celebrated on **21<sup>st</sup> October every year**.

- The day marks the **announcement of India's first independent provisional government** named Azad Hind Government.

## Key Points

- On **21<sup>st</sup> October 1943**, [Subhash Chandra Bose](#) announced the **formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India) in Singapore**, with himself as the Head of State, Prime Minister and Minister of War.
- The Provisional Government not only enabled Bose to negotiate with the Japanese on an equal footing but also **facilitated the mobilisation of Indians in East Asia to join and support the Indian National Army (INA)**.
  - The struggle for independence was carried on by Subhash Chandra Bose from abroad. He found the **outbreak of the [Second World War](#)** (1939-45) to be a convenient opportunity to strike a blow for the freedom of India.
  - Bose had been put **under house arrest in 1940** but he managed to **escape to Berlin** on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1941. The Indian community there **acclaimed him as the leader (Netaji)**. He was **greeted with 'Jai Hind' (Salute to the motherland)**.
  - In **1942**, the **Indian Independence League was formed** and a decision was taken to form the Indian National Army (INA) for the liberation of India.
  - On an invitation from Ras Bihari Bose, Subhash Chandra Bose **came to East Asia on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1943**. He was made **president of the Indian Independence League and the leader of the INA popularly called 'Azad Hind Fauj'**.
    - The **INA was first formed under Mohan Singh and Japanese Major Iwaichi Fujiwara** and comprised Indian prisoners of war of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan (present-day Malaysia) campaign and at Singapore.
    - In **November 1945**, a British move to put the **INA men on trial** immediately sparked massive demonstrations all over the country.
  - He gave the famous **battle cry 'Chalo Dilli'**. He promised independence to Indians saying, 'tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe Azadi dunga' (You give me blood, I will give you freedom).

## Subhash Chandra Bose

- **Birth:**
  - Subhas Chandra Bose was born on **23<sup>rd</sup> January 1897**, in Cuttack, Orissa **Division, Bengal Province**, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose.
    - His Jayanti is celebrated as '[Parakram Diwas](#)' on 23<sup>rd</sup> January.



#### ▪ Education and Early Life:

- In 1919, he had **cleared the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination**. Bose, however, resigned later.
- He was highly **influenced by [Vivekananda's teachings](#)** and considered him as his spiritual Guru.
- His **political mentor was Chittaranjan Das**.
  - He worked as the editor for Das's newspaper, Forward, and later started **his own newspaper, Swaraj**.

#### ▪ Association with Congress:

- He stood for **unqualified swaraj (independence)**, and **opposed the Motilal Nehru Report** which spoke for dominion status for India.
- He actively **participated in the [Salt Satyagraha of 1930](#)** and vehemently **opposed** the suspension of **Civil Disobedience Movement** and signing of the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931**.
- In the 1930s, he was closely **associated with left politics** in Congress along with **[Jawaharlal Nehru](#) and M.N. Roy**.
- Bose **won the congress presidential elections at Haripura in 1938**.
- **Again in 1939 at Tripuri**, he won the presidential elections against Gandhi's candidate Pattabhi Sitarammaya. Due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
- He founded **a new party, 'the Forward Bloc'**. The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.

#### ▪ Death:

- He is said to have **died in 1945** when his plane crashed in Taiwan. However, there are still many conspiracy theories regarding his death.

**[Source: PIB](#)**