The full text archive of the journal is available on https://jipp.in/

The Indian Envoy and His Relevance for Contemporary times

Received 10 January 2026
Revised 25 May 2026
Accepted 26 May 2026
Published 27 May 2026

Neha Rathee

Introduction

India has, for most of its time since the demise of Buddhism, been under the rule of foreign invaders. This not only left a long-lasting effect on the economic, social, political, and geographic domains of Indians, rather it was only under British rule that India, for the first time in its history, felt conquered. Bose says, "It requires a great deal of imagination to now picture the transformation that Indian society went through as a result of political power passing into the hands of the British in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Yet an understanding of it is essential if one were to view in their proper perspective the kaleidoscopic changes that are going on in India today" (Bose 1948, p.20). However, India was fortunate, as it had brave, dedicated and selfless freedom fighters who had a single-minded motive to set India free. During British rule, the protests, movements, and struggle to see India as an independent nation were at their peak. Many great leaders played an important role in this freedom struggle. Subhas Chandra Bose, a born patriot, was one such great leader who wanted national emancipation. He has left a legacy behind the wartime alliances, foreign help, and strong military powers. Subhas Chandra Bose holds a very significant and distinctive position in history. He was the only freedom fighter who confronted the British on the battlefield. He even allied with the Russians and the Japanese. He was never reluctant to shed blood for his motherland and even crossed many boundaries to seek help from the axis powers (Sareen 2004, p.69).

This chapter discusses how Netaji acted as an envoy of India in bondage and collaborated with foreign countries to counter British rule in India. It aims to find out the changes that have taken place over time in the world order and the relevance of Netaji's international diplomacy.

The Context: Gandhi-Bose Difference

During the early decades of 1920s, when Gandhi was the dominant figure in the party, Bose joined the Indian Nationalist Movement. During this time, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Indian National Congress. Many members of the INC were either socialists or Gandhian (i.e., the path of non-violence or constitutional agitations).

But Subhas Chandra Bose, popularly known as Netaji (meaning 'Respected Leader'), had significant disagreements with Gandhi on the method of national movement. He wishes to pursue a violent method for independence, which is aided by the armed force. Gandhi and Bose were constant opposites in their approach to freedom. In November 1934, Bose published his account of Indian Nationalism, 'The Indian Struggle'. In this, he rejected both, co-operations with the constitution as well as the compromises with the wavering declining Gandhi, and pointed to a new way for India, a middle way (Toye 2010, p.56). Bose had lost faith in the notion that Gandhian technique and ideology would bring about political change in India. As he explained, 'History did not furnish a single instance where freedom had been won without the help of some sort from abroad' (Sareen 2004, p.71)

This highlight that, how prerequisite for any country to maintain International relations and foreign affairs in order to gain freedom. External support not only aid military support or provides arms but also aids in other respects. later, we will explore, how Japan helped in establishment of the Indian National Army. Bose travel to Singapore, Europe or Germany, among other attempts that shows how important is international alliance. However, Gandhi shares contrary views. Subhas Chandra Bose had disagreements from Gandhi's ideology of non-violence. His statement from Rangoon was: “I am convinced that if we do desire freedom we must be prepared to wade through blood” is a great example of the same (Bose 1998, p.301). Despite the differences with Gandhi, Bose was elected the President of Congress in 1938. Bose's believed in the idea of pro-socialist and authoritarianism which was not acceptable to many who stood tall with Gandhian idea of non-violence. However, later due to intensity of differences, Bose resigned from the party. Consequently, he formed All-India Forward Bloc in 1939 that is a faction within Congress. Despite of there being a significance differences in ideology, they shares immense adoration for each other. Bose admired Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and called him Bapu, recognising his importance as a symbol of Indian nationalism and giving him political expediency. The important of Gandhi in the national freedom movement was informed by Bose to Rash Bihari, the man; who called him “The Father of Our Nation” in a radio broadcast from Rangoon in 1944. (Bose 2006). Even two years earlier, Gandhi called Bose the “Prince among the patriots”. Gandhi himself wrote that Bose's patriotism was second to none.” (Varma 2001, p.135).

Exile for Alliance

From the very beginning, reconsideration of Gandhian method was on the priority of Bose and therefore will to reshape it for the INV. Bose was apprehensive about Gandhi's method of non-violence, believing that this method is doomed to fail at any point. It is, therefore, this difference in believe that has caused Bose to flee and seek refuge to Axis powers form alliance against the British government. Consequently, “Bose concluded that while passive resistance could hold up or paralyze foreign administration, it could not overthrow or

expel it" (Toye 2010, p.163).

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested multiple times for his anti-British activities in Calcutta, the former capital of the British ruled India. He organized famine relief and led series of agitations against British to show them their way to Britain. Bose was arrested on the basis of spread Rumours; that he shares close allies with Bengali terrorists which resulted in his arrest and eventually exile from India. Finally, in March 1933, as a political exile, Netaji boarded a ship to Europe, to reach Austria, where he was diagnosed with a stone in his gallbladder (Surendran 2016). Leonard Gordan, an eminent Historian, highlighted that "Bose called himself the 'ambassador of India in bondage' during this time in Europe" (Surendran 2016). Bose continue to carry his Freedom struggle on an international forums as he could not do the same in India. Bose was of the idea that to make India free, the external alliance was of grave importance and essential. Bose travelled to different parts of the world to understand their political affairs. He analysed that the key to India's freedom is the alliance with those who shares the same aspiration as India do. The country who is struggling to set free from the Britain dominations. In the mid-1930s, Bose had spent sufficient time in Europe for research and came out with his book 'The Indian Struggle', which highlighted the key factors of Indian struggle between the 1920s and 1934. During his research he observed that a strong military power was needed for the freedom struggle. Without a strong military arsenal, or with the non-violence strategies, it was difficult to gain Independence. During his exile in Europe, Bose had developed an understanding and met officials of two of the axis powers-Germany and Italy.

Bose and Axis Powers

Subhas Chandra Bose was known to his many admirers as Netaji (Respected Leader) of the Azad Hind (Free India) movement. "A liberal Hindu from a Muslim area, Bose fought the Raj as a socialist. He later tilted towards European fascism and established and then led military forces for the creation of Greater India in three theatres of war under the Springing Tiger flag made up of members of the Indian communities of Malaya, Burma, Singapore, and Thailand. Having met with Hitler, Italian Fascist Duce Benito Mussolini, and Japanese Premier General Hideki Tojo, Bose was, at one time or another, backed by all three of the major Axis powers. By 1943, he also held a trio of titles." (Taylor 2009). According to Marshall J. Getz in Subhas Chandra Bose (1993), Netaji was "the darling of the Axis".

During World War II began in 1939 British used Indian personnels to fight for them without making any arrangement for them, neither did they consulted any of the Congress members, or any representatives. Bose protested the British government for not consulting Indians before dragging them into the war. He was arrested when he organized protests in Calcutta for the removal of the monument memorializing the Black Hole of Calcutta. Soon after his health started deteriorating, he was being released immediately. There is no consensus within the

British official to martyr Bose, had he been so there would have been chaos all around. Therefore he was kept on house arrest as well as in surveillance. Thereafter, he made his escape from the country to Germany via Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in 1941. He did not get any help from Stalin in Russia. But he did not left his struggle to explore avenues that would match his objectives, and thereafter he met Indian students and European political leaders to increase the horizon of expansion. The period of 1940-41 was a high time as Britain was under attack by Nazi Germany. In August 1940, German bombers were flying raids against London. There were talks about the unavoidable invasion. The new Prime Minister of Britain- Winston Churchill pressured India to be a part of their war against Germany and fight for them. Indians were exploited excessively during the war.

Visit to Germany

According to the biography of Hitler- Mein Kampf, "For Hitler, race was everything. It defined life. The brown and black races did not count as human beings." Since, Hitler was a staunch racist, it is no appalling to see him being abusive of Indian as well as being dismissive of their demand for freedom. "Whose subsequent deep dive into the British, Indian and German archives threw up riveting details such as Bose's request to Hitler to delete the anti-India remarks from 'Mein Kampf' and the ill-treatment of Indian students and working professionals in Nazi Germany. Many of them were imprisoned without charges. Some were expelled because they were suspected to be hand-in-glove with the communists, whom Hitler hated" (Adolf 2014). Quoting from one of Hitler's favourite films, 'The Lives of the Bengal Lancer' (1935), an American film depicting a group of British cavalrymen bravely defending their fort and headquarters in Bengal, and therefore "Hitler always said that Britain was the dominion of India was the model for Nazi Germany and India is an example of how subject race should be treated." When the author attributes Hitler's misperception of post-independence India as a "friend of the Indian people" not only to Bose's meeting with Hitler in 1942, the iconic black and white photo but also attributed to Hitler in World War II, the subtext is clear: the enemy of your enemy is not necessarily your friend (Hathaway 1935).

"In March 1941, Bose reached Berlin via Moscow and offered the Nazis an outright military alliance against the United Kingdom. Far from fearing a German military invasion of India that both Hitler and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were planning, Bose wanted to include the Imperial Japanese Army as well. For their part, the British were wary of a joint German-Soviet invasion of both Afghanistan and the Indian subcontinent." It is to note that meanwhile, "the Afrika Korps was capturing thousands of Indian prisoners of war who had been fighting for Britain during 1941-1942, from which Bose envisioned the future ILA that would free their country from the hated British yoke" (Taylor 2009). He was impressed with the efficiency of the Nazi regime. He wanted a combination of socialist and fascist ideas to be deployed in India. He met with the Nazi leaders and sought to stage an armed struggle against the British to gain independence. He attempted

to befriend the Axis powers since they were against his 'enemy', the British. He founded the Indian Legion out of about 4500 Indian soldiers in the British army who had been taken prisoners by the Germans from North Africa. However, he criticized how Nazis were racists and considered Indians inferior and consequently, the Nazi government in the first attempt rejected Bose's offer of alliance. But later, diplomatically, Bose was offered diplomatic status in Germany. But Bose sensed the German conspiracy to capture India once they defeated Britain, and he left Germany for Japan disillusioned with the lukewarm German support for Azad Hind in 1943.

Arrival in Japan (1943-45) and Kohima Cooperation, 1944

During the last phase of World War II, when Vietnam, the Malay Peninsula (in Thailand), and Indonesia were under French, British, and Dutch control respectively, Japan was searching for a new way to Southeast Asia, owing to the need to recover from the adverse situation in the Pacific war and to secure resources. Bose was very oblivious to Japanese help. In 1943, the allied powers started attacking Japan. “In Tokyo, freedom fighters such as Rash Behari Bose and AM Nair, who had taken asylum and had established the Indian Independence League, tried to regain control of the INA from Mohan Singh. Owing to violent behaviour and lower rank in the army, Mohan Singh failed to keep a hold on the INA” (Hirabayashi 2021).

In 1944, Japan deliberated to invade north-Japanese India and cut off the Allied delivery direction to China. The INA with a navy of 6000 men took part in the warfare of Imphal. It tried to cooperate with the Indian army to subdue the British and liberate India. From Burma, the Japanese and the INA infantrymen crossed the Arakan Mountains and invaded north-eastern India, advancing toward Imphal (now the capital of Manipur) and Kohima (now the capital of Nagaland). However, the battle of Imphal became ruthless warfare in difficult weather situations, where there was not sufficient air help, ammunition, or meals. Ultimately, the Japanese navy was defeated with the aid of Burma, and there were many casualties due to food shortages and malaria. The INA lost approximately four thousand five hundred battalions.

The Indian National Army was an alliance between Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and his revolutionary predecessors, Mohan Singh, Pritam Singh, and the Japanese Imperial Staff. The alliance was formed after Major Fujiwara reported on the creation of a revolutionary Indian Army eager to fight the British out of India in response to Japan's military successes in Malaya and Thailand, particularly the capture of Singapore with thousands of Indian prisoners of war (Chansoria 2022). Bose's arrival in Japan revived the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) which was formed earlier with Japanese help. Azad Hind or the Provisional Government of Free India was established as a government-in-exile with Bose as the head. Its headquarters was in Singapore. The INA was its military. The Japanese took accession to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1942.

The I.N.A. Soldiers of the Red Fort were successful in their early stages of 'Operation U', preceding the Kohima Imphal expedition which was led by Major General Shidei. The Japanese forces and I.N.A. controlled the entire road between Dimapur and Imphal from 28 March to 31 March (Chand 2016, p.24-25). Later, on 8th April, from the general Imperial headquarters of Japan following declarations were made about the dual attack. Firstly, "Our crack troop fighting side by side with I.N.A. captured Kohima early on 6th April. Secondly, our attack on the enemy's airborne troops in the Kata area is moving along smoothly" (Hirabayashi 2021).

Bose in East Asia

On 2 July 1943, the crowd welcomed Subhas Chandra Bose (commonly known as 'Netaji') at the Kallang aerodrome in Singapore. Two days later, Indian Independence League (IIL) delegates, INA and Japanese officers gathered at the Greater East Asia Theatre to witness the formal handover of control of the Movement from Rash Behari Bose to Netaji. In accepting charge, Subhas delivered the first of his many awe-inspiring speeches in Singapore announcing plans to set up a Provisional Government of Free India (2014). Sengupta writes, "Most Indian families of my generation in Singapore and Malaysia would have had some connection with Subhas Chandra Bose and his struggle for India's independence through the Indian National Army. Even after World War II had ended, and for many years later, Bose's picture took pride of place in our homes" (Sengupta 2012, p.xii). On 9 July 1943, more than 60,000 Indians were present at Netaji's first public address at the Padang. On that day, he underscored that the success of an INA attack on Indian soil depended on the total mobilization of manpower and resources of the Indians in Southeast and East Asia. Herein, Subhas highlighted the urgency for the Movement to be financially independent. They asked and demanded that the Indian population in East and Southeast Asia provide them with considerable monetary assistance.

In 'Historical Journey of Indian National Army' it has been highlighted that the Indian National Army was fully prepared and equipped to enter India and emancipate it from British rule. The I.N.A. would enter from the northeast of Burma. The I.N.A. and its ally Japan had captured Imphal and Arakan and later Kohima as well (2003). After the US dropped nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered and INA was left defeated as they could not win in Rangoon without Japanese support. Bose was asked to leave Burma and continue his struggle for freedom, and the INA collapsed at the Andaman and Nicobar Islands without Japanese support. The Japanese surrendered in World War II in 1945, this was a pleasant moment for the people in Singapore as the command of the East Asian freedom movement had come in the hands of Bose. Young girls were even ready to be a part of the magnificent and Bose focused mostly on the development of Azad Hind Fauz as the strongest revolutionary force of East Asia.

Azad Hind Radio

Azad Hind Radio was started under the leadership and guidance of Netaji and Hitler in Nazi Germany in 1942. It was started to promote the Indians to fight against the allied powers and support the axis powers. The headquarters of All India Radio was primarily based in Nazi Germany but they were later shifted to south-east Asia, specifically Singapore. The headquarters has therefore shifted to Hyderabad. The radio station broadcasted weekly news bulletins in multiple languages like Hindi, English, Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Urdu etc. Later, Bose left for Singapore and the radio station he left behind was headed by the Indian Legion in Nazi Germany and the Azad Hind Fauj in Southeast Asia. The station broadcasted messages to the Indian National Army, as well as allied powers like France and the US, with the goal of encouraging Indians to support the axis powers and make India free. Subhas Chandra Bose gave his famous radio address from Burma in 1944, where he first called Gandhi the "Father of the Nation" and Gandhi reciprocated by calling him "Prince among the Patriots".

Relevance

Bose proposed a world order that encourages cooperation, mutual understanding, and respect among all nations. He believed in the importance of international organizations to promote collective security, global economic growth, and social justice. His ideas are still relevant today and can be seen in the principles of the United Nations and other international organizations. Subhas Chandra Bose was a visionary leader and diplomat. His ideas have made him immortal and his followers called him 'Netaji'. He believed that the only way to gain independence for India was retaliation. His ideas on international relations do concerns the role of women and socio-economic policy formulations.

Gender Equality and Women

Netaji had a fundamental belief in creating an egalitarian and equitable society. He was highly influenced by his political mentor, C.R. Das and spiritual mentor, Swami Vivekananda concerning women's liberty, gender equality, education and emancipation. Netaji believed that India after independence should not have discrimination of any sort. As Roy has noted, "Netaji's firm belief was that no country could be free if her women did not enter the arena in the fight for freedom in various capacities like serving in hospitals as nurses, looking after wounded soldiers and other auxiliary roles and they can also take up arms against enemies. So, he created the Rani Jhansi Regiment and that too as it did not satisfy his faith in the complete equality of women with men; he, in the Provisional Government of Azad Hind appointed one woman Cabinet Minister, giving her a position after him in the order of preference" (Roy 2006, p.4). Such a vision of great belief in the power of women has really been realised by the contemporary world. Cutting across the borders, government has taken affirmative actions, developed affirmative policies that can mainstream women. They have

channelised women workforce, knowing the fact that without women a nation is far from becoming a developed and great nation. One of her recent interviews his daughter Anita Bose said that, "He was a champion of gender equality. His vision was to build a nation where men and women not only have the same rights but can also deliver the same duties. It is on the women themselves to emancipate, women should win and they can win" (2021).

Diplomacy

Bose was also aware of the fact that for the development of the nation after Independence, must possess great alliances and good foreign policies. He emphasized strong military forces to keep the country protected and safe from external and internal attacks. He proposed a well-trained police force, a better postal system and strong military power.

Every country requires a specialised wing for diplomacy both in the peace and war times. Netaji was much aware about such importance, thereby he emphasized that India could not be liberated from the clutches of the British until and unless it seeks international support. Bose allied with Japan and sought strategic alliances with other Axis powers. The perspective of mutual support in the system of alliance was practiced by Netaji with great success. "By advocating peace between China and Japan, Bose sought greater Japanese military involvement in the Indian cause, since the majority of Japanese forces were busy controlling China. He sought to divert the entire Japanese focus towards fighting the Anglo-Americans in India, letting the Chinese seek liberation from Japan. It is widely acknowledged that following Bose's advice, Japan refused to declare war against the Soviet Union. Japan was already fighting on two fronts and waging a war against Russia would have opened a third front. Bose's advice was accepted by Japan, especially after the defeat of Germany and Italy by mid-1945" (Mukherji 2021). Netaji's pragmatic vision of alliance with axis powers provides gives a great learnings for the contemporary times when the neighbouring countries of India are lured by the enemies such as China and Pakistan.

Economic Planning

Netaji was known for initiating economic planning in India as well. "Netaji's roadmap for the Indian economy comprised a rich legacy of ideas, ideals and dreams for a free India and how to shape up the society, economy and governance of post-colonial India" (Dalmia 2022). The blueprint of free India was outlined by Netaji in his presidential address at Haripura session of the Indian National Congress in February 1938 itself. He envisaged the first task of the government of free India would be to set-up a 'National Planning Commission' to accelerate the task of national reconstruction and poverty alleviation. Netaji inaugurated the 'National Planning Committee' on December 17, 1938 and appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its first chairman. Later in 1946, the National Planning Committee was succeeded by the Advisory Planning

Board that was set up by the Interim Government. Subsequently, in Free India, the Planning Commission was constituted in 1952 (Commission 1997, p.5). For Subhas, economic liberty was the essence of social and political liberty. He wanted to eliminate poverty, increase employment, uplift the unprivileged and increase their standard of living. Subhas Chandra Bose said, "The moment India is free, the most important problem will be the organizing of our national defence to safeguard our freedom in the future. For that, we shall have to build up modern war industries; so that we may produce the arms that we shall need for self-defence. This will mean a very big programme of industrialisation" (Roy 2006, p.4).

Conclusion

Subhas Chandra Bose shook the foundation of British rule through Bravery and Patriotism. He was popularly known as 'Netaji' and 'George Washington of India'. He was admired and loved by millions of Indians. He was not only a prudent and great diplomat but also a visionary who wanted to see India a civic nation. He knows how to organize the Indian Postal System and police. He was so advanced and diligent that he wanted to see all the developed system soon after India gets freedom. It was believed that, had Bose joined Indian Civil Services, we could not see our India getting independent. During his stay in London "English people who met Bose for the first time", wrote the Manchester Guardian, "were impressed alike by his pleasant, quiet manner and the decisiveness with which he discussed Indian affairs" (Bose & Bose 1995, p.17). Bose not only acted as an ambassador of India in bondage but also formed an alliance to seek independence for India. As Michael Edwards rightly stated, "The British no longer feared Gandhi or Nehru, but they feared Bose and the violence he represented, and his suddenly amplified figure overawed the conferences that were to lead to independence" (Bakshi 2016, p.7). Bose not only shaped the structure of Indian society then, but his vision is still relevant in contemporary times. Finally, in independent India, we are yet to find such standard policy as embodied by Bose on nation-building. However, the Modi government has adopted the vision of what Bose wanted for India in the context of economy, international relations, defence policy and education etc. Such a positive move of the government shall really work to emancipate the people across the sectors and strengthen the process of nation building.

References

- Bakshi, G. D. (2016). Bose: An Indian Samurai: Netaji and the INAA Military Assessment. KW Publishers, New Delhi.
- Bose, S. C. (1948). Netaji's Life and Writings: An Indian Pilgrim or Autobiography of Subhas Chandra Bose. www.hindustanbooks.com.
- Bose, S. K., & Bose, S. (1995). Netaji Collected Works: Congress President: Speeches, Articles, and Letters January 1938–May 1939 (Vol. 9). Netaji Research Bureau, Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
- Chand, S. (2016). Re-Reading Netaji Subhas in the Context of Imphal Expedition.
- Chansoria, M. (2022, January 30). How the Revolutionary Netaji Bose Eyed Japan's Help to Break India Free from Britain. Japan Forward. Retrieved from https://japan-forward.com/how-the-revolutionary-netaji-bose-eyed-japans-help-to-break-india-free-from-britain/
- Hirabayashi, H. (2021, April 7). How does Japan view Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Scroll.in. Retrieved from https://scroll.in/article/981893/how-does-japan-view-netaji-subhas-chandra-bose
- (2003). Historical Journey of Indian National Army. Singapore: National Archives of Singapore.
- Mukherji, P. (2021, January 28). An Undying Legacy: Why Subhas Chandra Bose is More Relevant than Ever on His 125th Birth Anniversary. News18. Retrieved from https://www.news18.com/news/india/an-undying-legacy-why-Subhas-chandra-bose-is-more-relevant-than-ever-on-his-125th-birth-anniversary-3262553.html
- Roy, R. C. (2006). Social, economic and political philosophy of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Orissa Review. https://magazines.odisha.gov.in/Orissareview/jan2004/englishpdf/chapter1.pdf
- Sareen, T. R. (2004). Subhas Chandra Bose, Japan and British Imperialism. European Journal of East Asian Studies, 3(1), 69–97. https://doi.org/10.1163/1570061033004703
- Sengupta, N. (2012). A gentleman's word: The legacy of Subhas Chandra Bose in Southeast Asia. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Surendran, B. (2016, January 9). Subhas Chandra Bose - International Documentary [Video]. YouTube. https://youtu.be/ef2qHP1bncs
- (2014, October 5). The Bose effect in Singapore. The Hindu Business Line. Retrieved from https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/The-Bose-effect-in-Singapore/article20880706.ece
- Toye, H. & Mason, P. (2010). Subhas Chandra Bose: The springing tiger (Enlarged ed). Jaico Publishing House.
- Varma, R. (2001). Gandhi in Anecdotes. Navajivan Publishing House.
- Commission, P. (1997). Subhas Chandra Bose pioneer of Indian planning. 14.139.60.153. http://14.139.60.153/handle/123456789/9021

- Dalmia, B. (2022, January 21). Adoption of Netaji's vision by New India. Daily Pioneer. Retrieved from https://www.dailypioneer.com/2022/columnists/adoption-of-netaji-s-vision-by-new-india.html
- (2021, January 21). Netaji had vision for economic strength of India, was champion of gender equality: Daughter. The Economic Times. Retrieved December 25, 2022, from https://economictimes.indiatimes.com//news/india/netaji-had-vision-for-economic-strength-of-india-was-champion-of-gender-equality-daughter/articleshow/89043872.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst
- Hitler, A. (2014). Mein kampf (Vol. 1). Motilal Banarsidass.
- Hathaway, H. (Director). (1935). The Lives of a Bengal Lancer [Film]. Paramount Pictures
- Taylor, B. (May, 2009). Subhas Chandra Bose: Champion of Indian Nationalism. Warfare History Network. Retrieved January 10, 2023, from https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/subhas-chandra-bose-champion-of-indian-nationalism/
- Getz, M. J. (1993). Subhas Chandra Bose: darling of the Axis (Doctoral dissertation, Texas A&M University).