

Chapter III

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZAD HIND

INTRODUCTION :

It is true that in the very early days of the I.N.A. Government – the First I.N.A. Government under Rashbehari Bose and Mohan Singh – there was a nebulous infrastructure of the military administration, but it was not final – it lacked cohesion, order, uniformity, discipline or efficient organisation and planning. Moreover, “mistakes were made,” as Thivy noted it, “in matters pertaining to the formation and leadership in a desire to achieve things quickly : the overenthusiasm of the Army as a whole on the one hand and on the other, sensitiveness to control on the part of the then General Officer commanding of the Indian army.”¹ When Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose took over its command, these mistakes were rectified and with final touches the army was placed on a proper footing. Moreover, a well-organised and well-planned military administration was introduced in details under his leadership, a picture of which may be seen mainly from the recently released I.N.A. records preserved in the National Archives of India, as well as from some well informative and well documented secondary works.

This detailed picture of the military administration of the I.N.A. under Netaji’s leadership may be seen under the following heads.

Section I

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

The Supreme Commander had his Chief-of-Staff, Deputy and Assistant Chiefs-of-Staff. The Supreme Headquarters was divided into several Departments, such as the General Department, the Adjutant and Quartermaster, the Judicial and Advocate General, the Director of Medical Services with Assistant Director, the Accounts Branch, Military Police, Intelligence and Special Service Group, the Enlightenment, Culture and Propaganda Department.

The Supreme Headquarters had its Forward Headquarters and Rear Headquarters. Each Division had its own Headquarters, with all such departments as were necessary for its efficient and smooth operations.

Besides these, there were various services, such as Supplies, Motor Transport, Workshops, Base Ordnance Depots, Military Engineering Services, Field Park Services. There were also Engineering companies which had to do work behind the War zones, to attend to the work of repairs of roads, bridges, etc. The Army had also its Guerrilla Regiments, besides the Divisions and their component parts, with Tanks, Armoured Cars and so forth.

Section II

REGIMENTS AND SQUADS

Part I

RANI OF JHANSI REGIMENT

After taking over the charge of the I.N.A. Netaji's plan for military preparation and reorganisation of the I.N.A. included the project of a women's regiment to be part of the Azad Hind Fauj. "The regiment, Lakshmi believes, was entirely Bose's notion. He was a great student of revolutionary history. Joan of Arc was one of his heroes, Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi another — this amazing young woman who during the Sepoy Rebellion led her men against the British at Jhansi, at Kalpi, at Gwalior, and was killed at last fighting in male dress as an ordinary sowar or cavalry soldier. Indian women, Bose had always felt, should take their rightful place in public life."² According to Lakshmi Sehgal the creation of this women's regiment was a "a unique contribution of Netaji."³ Abid Hasan says that Subhas talked about it during the two submarine voyages. "One day he was working on a favourite subject, the formation of the Rani Jhansi Regiment. He asked me to bring forth all arguments

I could why our women would not respond to his call to go with him to Burma in trousers and bush-shirts rifle in hand.”⁴

Certainly he had made up his mind before he reached Singapore, for he broached the business at the mass rally on the padang July 9, when he had been in the city only a week. At that rally he called for the total mobilisation of all Indians in Burma, Malaya and beyond. A freedom force made up only of ex-Indian Army men would not do. The British would sneer, saying that the men had joined only to escape the POW cage. He must have a truly national army; every able-bodied civilian must volunteer. And there must be a place in that army for women. He meant to have a regiment of death-defying women. It would be called, after the heroine of 1857, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment “How much of a general impression this announcement made it is hard to say. For Lakshmi, however, it was absolutely a bombshell.”⁵

The idea of a women’s unit being part of the regular combatant forces had been launched by Netaji at his public meeting in Singapore on 9 July where he gave his call for total mobilisation. He had said : “I expect at least three hundred thousand soldiers and thirty million dollars. I also want a unit of brave women to form a death-defying regiment, who will wield the sword as the brave Rani of Jhansi wielded in India’s First War of Independence in 1857.”⁶

Young Indian women of South-East Asia who were witness to the menfolk giving all they possessed and enrolling themselves for the Azad Hind Fauj, felt it was an opportunity thrown open to them to do or die for the freedom of India. At first, a few among them, under the leadership of a young practising lady doctor of Singapore named Lakshmi Swaminathan came forward to volunteer, and under their initiative, enrolment of volunteers in Singapore progressed quite rapidly.

In September, for the first time, the recruits, still wearing saris, presented a guard of honour to Netaji with rifles in their hands. Netaji wanted them to be in uniform and all necessary requisites for this, as also arrangements for training the volunteers, were provided

for. Gradually, the number of recruits rose to 500 in Singapore to which were added about 300 more from other areas in the region.

At last, on 22 October, 1943, a day after the Provisional Government of Free India came into existence, Netaji opened a regular training camp with barracks near the local office of the Indian Independence League and opened a camp of Rani of Jhansi Regiment with Lakshmi as Commandant. Addressing the women of the regiment on the occasion, Netaji said :

“Is there anyone here or elsewhere who thinks that it is an unwomanly act to shoulder a rifle ? I would ask her to turn to the pages of our history. What had our brave women done in the past ? What did the brave Rani of Jhansi do in the Revolution of 1857, India’s First War of Independence? We want not one Rani of Jhansi, but thousands and thousands of Ranis of Jhansi. It is not the number of rifles you may carry or the number of shots you may fire which is important. Equally important is the moral effect of your brave example.”

“Herein lay a hint of the role which Netaji visualised for the Ranis. Few actually understood it when the project was launched. The Japanese shook their heads in disbelief; they also feared laxity in the army’s discipline because of the presence of women. Others described the regiment as having been devised for propaganda effect.”⁷

“The Japanese were at first dismayed at the sight of Indian girls wanting to bear arms and go to the front, side by side with the men of the I.N.A. . . . The Japanese were extremely sceptical of the whole idea, and doubted whether the Rani of Jhansi Regiment could ever take real shape. However, their whole attitude underwent a transformation when they saw with their own eyes a striking parade of the Ranis with rifles on their shoulders, marching in high spirits.”⁸

But gradually it became crystal clear to all that Netaji’s aim was rather to boost up the morale of men soldiers as well as for the moral effect of the girls’ brave example. Among them there were also girl suicide squads whose sacrifice of life on the soil of India,

with the forward march of the I.N.A. as envisaged by Netaji, would have shaken the British ~~military officers and to their bones~~ and would lead to a widespread mutiny. At the moment, however, it was this long calculation of Netaji which led to the formation of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment by him. We have some idea of what he had in mind when he organised the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. In time of success, he had hinted, if he were to enter India, the force, at the vanguard of his army entering cities like Calcutta would be the soldiers of the women's regiment. What would happen in time of reverses was seen later after the Azad Hind Fauj and the Japanese army had been obliged to retreat from Imphal. In the days of the early weeks of 1945, when Netaji went to the front with a plan to take a last determined stand against the advancing British mechanised forces, he had with him, along with other soldiers, a select band of 80 women of the Rani's Regiment. Among them were the girls of his suicide squads. Had Netaji's plan to perish to a man near Mount Popa not been opposed by all his army commanders, in that final encounter, the girls too would have fallen one by one under the eyes of the Indian soldiers of the British Indian Army. That sight would have shaken the British Officers commanding the sepoy to their bones, and a widespread mutiny would have come long before it threatened British power in India in the year 1946.

The girls were from the best Indian families in South-East Asia. Those who had joined the suicide squad of the army had a steady mind and complete fearlessness in facing death. They were told that they must never allow themselves to be captured alive, and that if they were actually captured, they would be subjected to cruel torture and ultimately killed. Would they be able to stand it? Yes, they were prepared, they said. For what other reasons had they left their homes to choose this life?

Indian women from all strata of society flocked to the camp, wanting to be trained as combatant soldiers, or as nurses or in any other useful capacity as women volunteers attached to the regiment. Girls from affluent families with convent education left their sheltered existence under their parental roof and flocked to the camp in their hundreds. They were eager to undergo the rigours of military training including rifle shooting and bayonet practice. They vied with young men in their enthusiasm for absorption in the

fighting section of the liberation army. "The Rani of Jhansi Regiment was to be the women's counterpart of the Indian National Army."⁹

Gradually the list of recruits lengthened. By the following Monday they numbered fifty, and training began on a piece of vacant ground. Borrowed instructors drilled the women for a few hours each afternoon, in groups of fifteen, their commander drilling with them when she could. It was a makeshift arrangement, however, workable only while numbers were small and each girl went to her own home for the night. What Lakshmi needed was a proper camp, and this it was not easy to find. For her undertaking did not sit well with the Japanese military. It offended their sense of what women should be – submissive, walking modestly behind their men. They were clearly not going to hand Lakshmi a building unless Bose pushed them, and in late July Bose was away. When he returned he sent Lakshmi to the mainland to recruit, and went recruiting there himself – to great effect, as Janaki Davar discovered.

On the 22nd the regimental camp formally opened. There was a picture of Subhas Chandra inspecting the guard of honour on this occasion, each recruit at attention with her rifle, its bayonet fixed, vertical at her side. Lakshmi walked at the Supreme Commander's right. Her face was serious. A mass of black hair pushed defiantly from beneath the regulation I.N.A. forage cap. The Cathay Building was visible in the background, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. At the time there were, she believes, a little over 100 on her roster, though in his address that afternoon Bose used the figure 156.

Serious training started behind high plank fencing, for Lakshmi did not want her women laughed at or ogled – as they sometimes were, Janaki remembers a little bitterly. Lakshmi did, however, let Japanese journalists inside to watch. Unlike the military they were interested, even sympathetic. Before long Japanese magazines were carrying articles about the "Indian Women's Regiment", and photographs too. A time would come when one of these would save Lakshmi's life.

The day began at six with P.T. In the morning there was infantry drill, in the

afternoon classes. Illiterate recruits got reading lessons. Potential officers (from the beginning Janaki was one) listened to lectures on tactics and how to read maps. Later they would be sent to the army's regular officers' Training School. A nursing detachment was organised. It consisted partly of volunteers, partly of women who were physically not fully fit. The nursing trainees worked in the hospital at Bidadari, but did their foot drill too. For the regulars there were periodic visits to the rifle range. And once a week the entire regiment set off in the cool of dusk for a route march that lasted three or four hours, and that accustomed large parts of Singapore to the sight of young Indian women preparing with evident seriousness for work, no one who knew them in their ordinary sheltered state, would have thought them capable of.

Some of the women were given training in nursing in the Azad Hind Fauj hospitals. The earnestness with which these women learnt and did their work in the hospitals later during the war, was sometimes beyond all praise. Shah Nawaz Khan has written about the inspired service rendered by a sixteen year-old Bengali girl in one of the army hospitals. When Netaji came to inspect the hospital, the patients told him what the young girl had been doing. "Our mothers or sisters at home", the men said, "could not have looked after us with greater care", yet this Rani – the members of the brigade were called Ranis by the men – was looking after 85 dysentery patients, washing all their clothes, sponging their bodies besides doing all other chores. She remembered all the details of the case history of each individual patient. The men spoke about her services with such ardour that it brought tears to Netaji's eyes. He promoted Bela Dutta from the rank of Naik to Havildar. This was all that the provisional Government of Free India could do to show its appreciation in the midst of the battle for India's freedom."¹⁰

Here we cite some extracts from confidential reports of the British government on the Rani of Jhansi Regiment and suicide party of the I.N.A. The Raj tried to play down their importance as an outward gesture, but in reality it reflected the undercurrent of their anxiety and alarm.

“As has been the practice with other medical members of the I.N.A. interrogated here, in considering the case of L 3719, I shall deal only with that period of time when her activities were other than medical, for during the last year she has undoubtedly saved the lives of many men who, whatever their recent activities have been, were and are still members of the Indian Army. I have talked to her at some length and am convinced of two points which have governed her conduct. One is that she is a nationalist though not a politician, and the second that she was under the spell of BOSE’s undoubtedly magnetic personality. Had she not fallen prey to her NETAJI’s political persuasions, she might still have been running her Women and Children’s clinic in S’PORE. She has no liking for politics and is not a leader. Given a leader, however, she is a trustworthy and efficient lieutenant and a formidable antagonist.

To argue that L 3719 caused any material harm to our cause by her organisation is to ignore facts. Never once have we heard that the example of the Rani of Jhansi Regt. had inspired a soldier at the front to deeds of daring. Though to fight – after a fashion – they never, providentially, were near the fighting line, and whatever their nursing achieved is to be applauded. We have seen, however, that poisonous propaganda has stuck in the minds of her flapper followers and in this there is cause for blame.

Were L 3719 released, she would probably be contacted by Congress and given a job to do. This bidding she would consider it her duty to execute to the fullest extent of her ability, but I do not consider that she would thrust herself on the public as a saviour of India. “It all depends on the situation” – politically. If India appears to her to be making strides towards Independence, then she could be of the greatest value both to India and to ourselves, if not, then the opposite might will be the case.’’

SUICIDE PARTY

During Jan 45 B 1052 VISITED Supreme HQ, where he met Capt (Col) S.A. Malik (B 1069). In the course of a conversation with Malik B1052 learnt that Bose had entrusted Malik with the task of raising a suicide squad. Their work would be to infiltrate into British positions in disguise and to attack senior Allied officers at opportune moments; to carry mines on the body, and to jump in front of oncoming tanks.

Malik approached various I.N.A. formations and civilians in his effort to raise the party, and eventually brought it into existence. B 1052 heard, that this squad moved towards Mandalay under the command of Malik but as he (B 1052) was under arrest at the time, he does not know the full details, B 1052 knows the following to have been members of this squad :

- (1) Hav (2/Lt) Hari Singh 13 FF Rif (B 993)
- (2) Hav/Clerk Rama Chandra Rao "I" Gp
- (3) Sep (Hav) Din Dyial Singh "I" Gp

B1052 also believes that Swami, Bose's private secretary, procured a number of men for this squad, and Capt (Lt Col) Jiwan Singh (B983) sent a number of his recruits to join the squad. Bose, Swami, and S.A.Malik were in sole control, and Supreme HQ had nothing to do with it.

In Mar 45, while B1052 was under arrest at Cushing Camp, he noticed Capt (Col) Gulzara Singh selecting men from various I.N.A. units for the suicide-squad. B1052 does not know the number of people in the squad, but there were approximately 100 men assembled at Cushing High School. B1052 did not recognise anyone.¹²

BOSE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AND "BLOOD SEALING" CEREMONY OF SUICIDE SQUAD

On return from Tokyo in the middle of Jan 45, Bose had appealed to the Indian civilians that the best contribution they could make on his birthday was to come forward and offer themselves as volunteers for the suicide squad. 71 names of volunteers were received by B1021, which included 30 civilians, 19 women from Rani of Jhansi Regt. and 22 boys from the Bal Sena. On 23 Jan 45, on the occasion of Bose's birthday celebration, B1021 presented him with a list of these names. A "blood sealing" ceremony was then held. The volunteers marched past Bose. Capt. Patnaik, who stood near Bose, pricked the right thumb of each volunteer with a needle and took the thumb impression on a paper. B1021 states none of the volunteers were ever employed on any task. He cannot recall any name of the volunteers. (Note : Compare this with para 26 of CSDIC (I) 2 Sec Rep 985).¹³

Report No.956 on B 956

On the occasion of Bose's Birthday celebrations on 23 Jan 45 in Rangoon, about 40 Janbaz (suicide) squad, including some girls of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, signed a pledge with their blood, offering to sacrifice their lives in the cause of India's freedom. They marched in front of Bose before signing the pledge.¹⁴

Report No.985 on B 985

JANBAZ BN (SUICIDE SQUAD)

B 985 knows very little about this. It was organised by Capt. (Lt.Col.) Gulzara Singh, Addl.Chief of Staff. B985 was given a short and perfunctory training with some lecture at Mirgaladom, by Gulzara Singh himself and 'Capt.' Suraj Mal. Very few Indian Army personnel volunteered. The volunteers were mostly the Tamil recruits of whom there

were about 400 to 500. There was no time for proper organisation and training, and therefore only one Coy comdr. Jan (Capt.) Suraj Mal was sent to Pegu. B 985 can give no means of the Coy's subsequent movements or intentions. ¹⁵

Report No.985 on B 985

24. RANI OF JHANSI REGT.

The Rani of Jhansi Regt. Contingent of about 100/120 girls was evacuated from Rangoon with S.C. Bose's party on 24 Apr 45. Jem (Lt.) Khuspal Singh Rawat, 2/18 R.G.R. (previously Adjnt. to 1 Inf. Regt.) had been posted as chief Instructor to the R.J.R. and he accompanied the Amazons out of Burma to Thailand. The R.J.R. camp was about 10 miles outside Bangkok, and it was planned that the girls of R.J.R. should go there to rest. There were about 300 girls of R.J.R. in Singapore. Most of the Burma-born girls of the R.J.R. discarded their uniform, were paid six months salary and were sent home. ¹⁶

Extract from Rep.No.897 on 5 INA Staff Officers

52. RANI OF JHANSI REGT.

The strength of this unit is about 600, of which 200 are in Rangoon, under 'Maj.' Lakshmi. It is composed mostly of Tamils. Its main object is to increase the morale of the I.N.A. The women are employed for the most part as nurses in base hospitals at Rangoon and Singapore. A certain amount of purely propoganda military training is also carried out. The general reputation of these women in Burma and Malaya is bad. 'Maj.' Lakshmi is said to be on more than friendly terms with :

(1) Capt. (Lt.Col.) SAIGHAL

(2) P.L. (Maj) GUPTA

(3) I/Lt. (Maj) A.B.SINGH

(4) Capt. (Lt.Col.) BISHEN SINGH

Capt. (Lt.Col.) DARA and some others have girl friends in this Regiment :¹⁷

[This is a clear stand of the British to defame the Rani of Jhansi Rgt. Women without any valid ground and with the intention to tarnish the image of the I.N.A. movement under Netaji].

Extract from Rep.956 on B956, para 43.

Bose was very much worried, from the beginning of Mar 45, about the safety of the girls of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, as he said that he was morally responsible to their parents for their return to their homes. He used to say that he would be very happy if those girls died fighting in the cause of the country, but he would have no face to show if anything else happened to them. He made arrangements for their evacuation, and the first party of about 90 girls left Rangoon by train about the beginning of Apr. 45.

Para 44 : (Evacuation of Rangoon – Bose and his party – 24 Apr 45)

A contingent of about 40 bodyguards, *about 50 girls of the Rani of Jhansi Regt.* And some domestic servants also left at the same time.¹⁸

Appendix

OATH (of the I.N.A./Rani of Jhansi Rgt.)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM HINDUSTANI

I solemnly take an oath to remain faithful to Azad Hind Fauj and its Supreme Comdr. Subhas Chandra Bose. I swear to carry out its orders and to fight for the Independence of India to the last moment of my life without minding the troubles and hardships I have to undergo in so doing...

How long the fight for freedom may take; how many difficulties I have to suffer, I promise to fight to the end – till I get back the freedom of my country or I shall sacrifice my life for this noble cause. We must fix and fly our tri-coloured Flag on the Red Fort, Delhi.¹⁹

Section III

POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF MILITARY OFFICERS AND COMMANDERS OF THE I.N.A.

A comprehensive discussion of the system of military administration of the Azad Hind Government under Netaji, needs an elaborate discussion of the powers and functions of the military officers and commanders of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. This explains the utility of the present chapter as a separate unit of discussion on this aspect of the military administration of the Azad Hind Government under Netaji. Set against the legal background of the I.N.A. Act, and covering all aspects of military administration and operation, this may be examined as follows.

It may be noted in this connection, that this discussion in this section is exclusively based on archival materials — the I.N.A. files recently released by the Govt. of India.

POWERS OF VARIOUS COMMANDERS

Officers shall have the following powers of Summary Punishment :

- (1) Any Officer not below the rank of a 2/Lieut.
Sepoys upto 7 days' R.I.
- (2) Commanding Officer below the rank of a field Officer :
Sepoys upto 21 days' R.I.
N.C.O.s Reduction to next lower rank.
- (3) Field Officer, Sepoys upto 60 days' R.I.
N.C.Os Reduction to next lower rank.
- (4) Regiment or Group Commander
Sepoys upto 90 days R.I.
N.C.Os Reduction to any rank with or without R.I. upto 28 days. In addition he may order forfeiture of one month's salary, in case of all ranks excluding officers.
- (5) Division Commander
Sepoys R.I. upto 180 days (6 months)
N.C.Os Reduction to any rank with or without R.I. upto 60 days.

Officers upto the rank of Major

Reduction to next lower rank or severe reprimand or reprimand only if the accused Officer elects to be tried by him summarily rather than by a Court Martial.

Solitary confinement upto 15 days to Officers excluding field officers, subject to the scale laid down in section 54 of the Act.

In addition he may order forfeiture of pay of all ranks for a period not exceeding 60 days.

Corporal Punishment

In serious cases of indiscipline amongst sepoys and N.C.Os, he may also order flogging not exceeding 6 strokes per week upto 4 weeks, subject to the provisions laid down in section 55 of I.N.A. Act.

(6) *Chief of Staff (Director of Military Bureau)*

Sepoys, R.I. upto 9 monthss

N.C.Os, Reduction to any rank with or without R.I. upto 90 days

Officer including field Officers

Reduction to next lower rank or severe reprimand or reprimand. Solitary Confinement upto one month subject to the scale laid down in Sec.54 of the I.N.A. act.

In addition, he may order forfeiture of pay of all ranks for a period not exceeding 60 days.

(7) *Detachment Commanders*

(a) Officer Commanding
500 strong or more

Powers of a Regiment or Group Commander as in Sub-section (4) of this section.

(b) Officer commanding 200 or more but less than 500 strong.

Powers of Field Officer as in Sub-section(3) of This Section.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (c) Officer Commanding 500 or more but less than 200 strong. | Powers of commanding Officers as in Sub-Section(2) of this Section. |
| (d) Officer commanding Less than 50 strong | Powers of an Officer as in Sub-Section(1) of this Sec. |
| (e) N.C.O.commanding a detachment. | Confinement to lines upto 7 Days or in case of guards, picquets or fatigues an extra upto 7. |

When a higher punishment is called for, he will send the accused to the nearest unit or detachment commanded by an officer.

Where a detachment commander considers that a lower punishment that he is empowered to award, is sufficient to meet the end of justice, he may use his discretion in awarding a lower punishment in any particular case, under Sec. 50 of the Act.

PUNISHMENT

- (a) The object of awarding punishment is the maintenance of discipline. The proper amount of punishment to be inflicted is the least amount by which discipline can efficiently be maintained. It must be the object of all concerned to aim at that high state of discipline which springs from a Military system administered with justice and impartiality and to induce in all ranks a feeling of confidence that when no offence will be passed over, no offender will be in any circumstances suffer injustice.
- (b) Due regard should be paid to previous convictions. A habitual offender deserves far more severe punishment than an infrequent offender, and a first offender, should always, if possible, be treated leniently.
- (c) Military officers must sometimes be considered in reference to circumstances other than those connected with the individual offender. When there is general prevalence of offence or offences of some particular kind, an example must be necessary and on that account a severe punishment may be properly awarded in respect of an offence which would otherwise receive a more lenient punishment.

Duties of Various Commanders :

- (a) *Regiment Commander* is responsible for
1. Training, Administration, Discipline and general welfare of the Regiment.
 2. Training of Officers and N.C.Os.
- (b) *Batalion Commander* : Same as above.
- (c) *2nd in Command* is responsible to the C.O. for
1. Training
 2. General discipline and administration
 3. To command in the absence of C.O. (Commanding Officer)
- (d) *Adjutant* is responsible to the C.O. for :
1. Routine work of the Regiment.
 2. Postings, Transfers and Promotions.
 3. Records of strength of the Regiment,
 4. Propoganda.
 5. Interior economy.
 6. Health and Sanitation.
 7. Ceremonials.
 8. Discipline.
 9. To prepare plans and issue orders on behalf of the C.O.
- (e) *Quarter Master* is responsible to the C.O. for
1. Quartering and Supplies.
 2. Maintenance of the reserve stock.
 3. Fire protection and salvage.
 4. All movements such as by rail, road, air and ship.
 5. Health and Sanitation.
 6. Administration of followers and workmen.
 7. Responsible for M.T., on Regiment charge.

- (f) *Regimental Medical Officer* is responsible to the C.O. for
1. To advise the C.O. on all matters in relation to the preservation of health of the troops.
 2. To train the Medical staff.
 3. To train specialists in methods of purification.
 4. To train personnel to act as Sanitary police e.g. disposal of excreta, construction of latrines, soak pits and urinal etc.
 5. To train the personnel and officers of the Regt. in First Aid.
- (g) *Intelligence Officer* is responsible
1. to train the intelligence personnel in Bn. Personnel in Battalion & Regiment Hqr.
 2. In war will be responsible for collection of all information from Ps. Of War.(POWS)
 3. In war he will be responsible for troops and depicting Intelligence diary and situation map.
- (a) *Accounts Officer* : is responsible for
1. Provision of Funds.
 2. Issue of pay and allowances.
 3. Securing punctual collection and accounting for cash receipts
 4. Keeping all the books of Regt. Funds upto date.
- (i) *Sapper Officer* is responsible for the maintenance of the following :
1. Water supply system
 2. Huts and barracks
 3. Drainage system
 4. Training of Sapper personnel
 5. He will be responsible for all demolitions and construction of light bridges etc.
- (j) *Liaison Officer* will make himself fully conversant with Nippon-Go, Burmese, English and Hindustani
3. He should be able to liaise with the Allied Forces.

- (k) *Head Clerk* is responsible
1. to keep office records and office routing work
 2. to keep confidential and secret documents under safe custody
 3. to keep the Regiment Records upto date
 4. to see that all reports and returns are furnished at the proper time
 5. to keep a list of files and to see that all letters are filed properly
 6. to keep the seniority roll and other rolls upto date
 7. to check the correctness of the regiment orders
 8. to keep discipline in the office, distribute work among the other clerks and is responsible for their discipline
 9. he will work according to the instructions of the Adjutant, and will keep him informed about everything concerning office.
- (l) *Company Commander* is responsible for
1. efficiency and training of the Coy (company)
 2. administration and discipline
 3. spiritual training and welfare
 4. health, sanitation and Education
 5. assisting the O.C. in making promotions
- (m) *Platoon Commander & Section Commander*
(as Coy Commander in a Coy)
- (n) *Sepoys* : His duties is to keep himself fit and efficient for war.
1. He will strictly obey all the orders, regarding health
 2. Sanitation and discipline
 3. He will strictly obey his superior officers and N.C.Os.

DUTIES OF REGIMENT DUTY OFFICER

1. Regiment Duty officer will be a Coy Commander and will be appointed weekly.
2. He will keep good discipline and see that the others obey all the regulations (e.g. Quiet during rest hours, Light Out and Sanitation etc.) and control everything in the camp and also protect and take care about fire and robbery.
3. He controls the Bn. Duty Officers and has the jurisdiction of all guards, Quarter Guard and fire fighting service party.
4. He will go round the camp, visit canteen stores etc. and can check people coming in and going out of the camp. The Bn. Duty Officer will go along with him to look round the camp in their respective areas.
5. On a holiday, there will be many cases of men going out of the camp and if he thinks necessary will give proper orders to Bn. Duty Officer to go along with him to look round the camp in their respective areas.
6. He will go to ALOR STAR once a week on a holiday – to check the behaviour and discipline of men and officers there and once a week on a working day. To check if anybody goes out without a proper permit. He will also visit the patients in the Civil Hospital there.
7. He will come daily for one hour to the Regiment H.Qrs. – his central place to deal with any matters concerning him and put forward suggestions or alternations, if any.
8. During the week, he will turn out guards at least 3 times by day and 3 times by night and give time to the Bn. duty Officers when to turn out guards.
9. The Staff Parade will be held daily in front of Regt. Office at 22.30 hrs. The Bn. Duty Officers will give report to him of their areas. The regt. Adjutant will also attend this parade at least twice a week.

10. He will ask about the time from the Regt. Commander for any fire alarm, or Air Raid alarm, practices to be carried out during the week.
11. He will not leave the camp unless he gets the permission of the Regt. Commander.
12. If he wants to go out on public duty, he must inform the Regt. Adjutant who will detail a relief from the Bn. Duty Officers.
13. He will be always in uniform when out of his room and wear the sash all the time.
14. He will be saluted by all the officers of the Regiment except the Field Officers, Bn. Commanders and the Regt. Adjutant. His turn-out should be exceptionally good.

DUTIES OF THE DUTY OFFICER :

He will give the following words of command :

1. BANDUQ niche la : Then inspect the Guard come back to his place and give the Command SANGIN UTARO. Then BANDUQ MULAHZE KE LIT SAMNE LA : will inspect the rifles, come back to his place and give the command SANGIN CHARAO. Then he will close the ranks and give the command GUARD COMDR. JAGAH PAKRO.

The Sub-Officer and Duty Officer will then come to the Saluting Base and the Duty Officer will give the command GUARD CHATAK SE LOOCH.

On reaching the Quarter Guard :

Both the Guards will fall-in facing each other on their places. Present Arms to each other and will stand easy. The old Guard Commander will tell the new Guard Commander.

Din Rat ke Do sentry... the new Guard Commander will come 4 paces forward, turn left, take 2 paces forward, turn left again, bring the Guard to attention, detail Sentries and give the Command Relief Jaman.

The first sentry will take 4 paces forward. The remainder will fall-in on his right. Meanwhile, the old Guard 2nd-in-Command will come and fall in on their left. The new Guard 2nd-in-Command will give the command Relief Baien Mur, and

march the Relief. After change over, the relief will come back to place it marched from and will be dismissed. While the relief is being changed, both the Guard Commanders will go in the Guard Room and do handling and taking over. In their absence, the seniormost in the new Guard will command both the Guards.

Then both the N.C.Os will come back and bring their Guards to attention. The old Guard Commander will bring his Guard to shoulder Arms and give the Command, DAHINE MUR chatak se kooch and then BAIN DEKH.

At the same time, the new Guard will present Arms. Then he will bring the Guard to its place and explain the Quarter Guard orders and give the command GUARD BARKFAST.

(B) DUTIES OF GUARD COMMANDER :

1. To see that all the sentries of his Guard know their duties and are always alert.
2. To read out the duties of the Guard to his men.
3. To see that no one enters the Guard premises except on official business.
4. To see that the Guard area is kept neat and tidy.
5. To keep prisoner's Register upto date, and to ensure that they are under safe custody.
6. To arrange relief of the sentries.
7. To daily synchronize the time of the Quarter guard clock with the Regiment Adjutant.
8. To take the Quarter Guard clock to the Regiment Office on Every Wednesday for the purpose of Winding.
9. To turn out the Guard on the following occasions :
 - (a) For the Regt. Commander, once in a day; when he is in uniform and comes for the inspection of the Guard.
 - (b) For the duty Officers, whenever they come to inspect the Guard.
 - (c) For the National Flag; whenever it passes in front of the Quarter Guard.
 - (d) For an armed party of stronger strength than the Guard.

(e) For the Divisional Commanders.

(f) For the Supreme Commander

Indian Independence League EAST ASIA.

(At night, the Guard will not be turned out for anyone except Regt.. Duty Officer or on order by an Officer).

10. To report to the Regiment Duty Officer about any uncommon happening.

11. To search the person and clothing of prisoners before handing or taking over.

12. The National Flag will be flown from Reveille to Retreat. It will be removed in the rain.

13. On no account, more than 2 men will be absent from the Guard at a time.

14. The Guard will always Stand-to in an emergency by day or by night.

(f) SALUTATIONS

Guard will pay respects as follows :

(a) By presenting arms :

(as in Sub-para 9 above (a to f)

(b) By coming to attention and shouting JAI HIND.

(only the Guard Commander will salute)

(i) For all Officers when they pass the Guard.

(ii) For an unarmed party stronger than the Guard.

(c) the sentry will present Arms to the following :

(i) All INA, Japanese and Thai Officers.

(ii) All unarmed parties stronger than the Guard

(iii) All armed parties.

(d) the sentry will come to attention :

(i) when he is saluted by anyone

(ii) for all NCO's when they pass in front of him.

(iii) For all ranks after the Retreat.

Appendix 1
OFFICE WORK IN THE FIELD
(GENERAL RULES)²⁰

1. Office work in the field is to be restricted to what is absolutely indispensable; no office work will be transacted with a unit on service in the field that can possibly be dealt with at a stationary office.
2. Equipment accounts will not be kept by units.
3. Routine work connected with the provision, pay and records of personnel, will, as far as possible be dealt with by the Officer i.e. 2nd Echelon and the Field Controller of Military Accounts of the Force.
4. Documents which contain anything of a nature likely to prove useful when the history of the campaign is written, such as commendations for rewards, for rewards for bravery, of reports of abnormal sickness, will, then no longer be required to be sent to the Officers i.e. 2nd Echelon.
5. A state is a report whereby a commander is kept informed of the fighting condition of his command, punctuality in rendering it is more important than extreme accuracy
 A daily strength state on expenditures incurred, reinforcements received, total strength and names of officer battle casualties as at 0600 hr will be rendered daily by all fighting units to brigade headquarters (a copy being telegraphed to Officer i/c 2nd Echelon). After noting at brigade headquarters these states are passed to divisional headquarters for consolidation into corps fighting strength. thence to army headquarters for respective consolidation.

This procedure will result in supplying automatically all commanders and the A.H.Q. with the daily approximate fighting strength, giving the base an idea of probable reinforcement and supplying the 2nd Echelon with names of officer battle casualties for telegraphic transmission to the A.H.Q., for notification to next of kin.

The letters prefixed in the text of the message indicate :

A. Losses since the last state was rendered (figures for officers and others to be given separately under the sub-heads)

AX. Battle casualties, e.g. 6,1,15,3 and

AY. Sick (evacuated beyond R.A.), e.g. Nil, two one & one.

AZ. Other causes (transfers, etc.) e.g. nil, five, seven & nil.

B. Reinforcements (officers and others) received since the last state rendered. e.g. four, nil seventeen, eighteen and nil.

C. Total strength (officers and others) now with unit, e.g. five, nil, four, hundred and Thirtyone, fortyone and thirtyfour.

D. Names of officer battle casualties listed as :-

6. A return is a document for statistical purpose, or to show the condition of the forces more accurately than is possible in a state. Accuracy in their compilation is essential.

Returns will be forwarded by commanders of all units and formations to the Officer i.e. 2nds Echelon; as follows :

Field Return, Officers (A.F.W. 3008)

Field return, other ranks (A.F.W. 3007 series)

Casualty return, Officers (A.F.W. 3010)

Casualty return, Officers (A.F.W. 3018)

Casualty return of attached personnel (A.F.W. 3018) As necessary.

7. The senior staff officer of each branch is responsible for the safe custody of secret or confidential book, etc. he will take necessary precautions to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy,
8. Letters in the field should be drawn up in minute form

APPENDIX 2

ORDERS AND INTERCOMMUNICATION²¹

1. Types of Orders and Instructions

1. Command in the field is exercised by means of :
 - (i) Standing orders and routine orders, which regulate the general daily life of a force in the field, in the field, in accordance with the conditions of the campaign;
 - (ii) Operation orders, which deal with a particular strategical or tactical move or operation, they are supplemented, when necessary, by operation instructions and administrative orders.
2. The object of standing orders is to adapt existing regulations to local conditions to avoid repetitions in routine and operation orders. Routine orders are used to supplement standing orders, to facilitate the working of the administrative services, and to reduce correspondence and routines. Standing orders and routine orders are printed or typewritten, and are given a wide distribution.
3. The object of operation orders is to bring about a course of action in accordance with the intentions of the commander and with full co-operation between all services.
4. Operation functions are used instead of , or to supplement, operation orders when it is necessary to place a subordinate commander in a position in which he must act on his own judgement. These instruction will give the subordinate commander all available information likely to affect the performance of his task, and will state clearly the object to be attained, but will leave the methods to his discretion. They should include a brief statement of the courses open to the enemy, and of his probable action, as well as a forecast of the action of the commander issuing the instruction.

Orders to reconnoitering elements will always be in the form of instructions rather than orders, otherwise operation instructions should be sparingly used. They

will usually be couched in less formal terms than orders. When special considerations of secrecy demand it, such instruction may be addressed to a commander personally. If it is essential that a commander should be informed of the scope of an operation instruction issued to another commander, a copy of the instruction may be issued to him for information.

5. The matters on which administrative orders may be necessary are given below. The staff is responsible that heads of services and their representatives are kept informed of so much of the intentions of the commander as it may be necessary for them to know in order that they may carry out their work efficiently.

2. ORDERS – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. An order must contain only what the recipient requires to know in order to carry out his task. Any attempt to prescribe to a subordinate commander at a distance anything that he, with a fuller knowledge of local condition, would be able to decide on the spot will be avoided.
2. In framing orders for operations, the general principles is that the object to be attained, with such information as affects its attainment, will be briefly but clearly stated : the actual method of attaining the object will be given in sufficient detail to ensure coordination of effort, but so as not to interfere with the initiative of subordinate commanders, who should be left freedom of action in all matters which they can or should arrange for themselves.
3. So that all parts of a force may understand clearly the task allotted to each part and thus be able to co-operate fully, the whole of the orders for any particular operation by the force should, whenever possible, be embodied in one operation order and not in a series of separate orders to different parts of the force.
4. When a detailment is made, its commander will be specified of the order. If a detailment is composed of different units, a rendezvous must be arranged

at which representatives of units will meet the appointed commander, or his representative.

5. Notwithstanding the greatest skill and care in framing orders, unexpected circumstances may render the precise execution of an order unsuitable or impracticable. In such circumstances the following principles will guide the recipient of an order in deciding his course of action :

- (a) A formal order will never be departed from either in letter or spirit so long as the officer who issued it is present or there is time to report to him and await a reply without losing an opportunity or endangering the force concerned.
- (ii) If the above conditions cannot be fulfilled, a departure from either the spirit or the letter of an order is justified if the subordinate who assumes the responsibility bases his decision on some fact which could not be known to the officer who issued the order, and if he is satisfied that he is acting as his superior officer would order him to act were he present.
- (iii) If a subordinate neglects to depart from the letter of his orders when such departure, in the circumstances of sub-para (ii) above, is clearly demanded, he will be held responsible for any failure that may ensue.
- (iv) Should a subordinate find it necessary to depart from an order he will immediately inform the issuer of it, and the commanders of any neighbouring units likely to be affected.

6. In instances of urgency, an officer may be given to subordinate commander without having been passed through the usual official channel. The commander who issues such order will inform the intermediate authorities concerned and neighbouring formations likely to be affected. The recipient of the order will inform his immediate superior of its receipt and of the action which he is taking on it.

3. OPERATION ORDER

1. Orders, instruction, reports and messages will, whenever possible, be issued or confirmed, in writing. If sent by telephone, they will be written down by the recipient, and repeated back to the sender with the direction that messages as by radio-telephone will not be repeated back. If written, they must be easily legible, must be timed, and must be signed by the sender, who will give his rank, appointment and formation or unit. If sent in message form, appointment and formation or unit will not be given. Paragraphs should be numbered to facilitate reference.
2. No matter how complete, how appropriate and how correctly drawn up an order may be. It fails of its purpose if does not arrive in time. The commander, who issues an order, is responsible that it reaches his subordinates in time to enable them to make all the necessary preparations, including the framing and issue of their own orders before troops are committed to action in execution of the order. When detailed operation orders cannot be issued in sufficient time to enable the troops to make the necessary preparation, a "warning order" should be issued : this order should give sufficient information to enable all to make necessary preparation.
3. Since the success of any operation depends largely on the time factor, orders in the field will often be issued verbally. A commander can impress his will and inspire confidence in the success of an operation far more easily through verbal orders, if well issued, than by pages of written orders. A commander will therefore often find it desirable to assemble his subordinate commanders before an operation, to explain his plan and to issue his orders.

When the orders for an operation are issued verbally, written confirming orders will subsequently be issued whenever practicable. However, if it is impossible for the complete confirming order to reach recipients in time to affect the

action ordered, such an order may be confined to a brief message confirming essential points, such as objectives starting lines, boundaries, routes and times. Whether a confirmed order is to be issued or not, the staff of the commander issuing the verbal orders will ensure, before subordinate commanders rejoin their units, that their written notes embody the essential points which may often most conveniently be marked on maps.

Verbal orders will follow the same sequence and form as written orders. Indefinite or badly delivered verbal orders may do much to destroy confidence in success.

MOVE AND DISTRIBUTION

- 4. The form of an operation order may vary according to the formation or unit which issues it, the nature of the operation, the time available and the methods of distribution at hand. Collaboration and formalism in the limiting of orders must be avoided; orders should be confined to essentials and should be brief, in subject matter, in headlines and in appendixes, as consistent with cleanness. But a recognized form and sequence should always follow as nearly as practicable, since this makes important omissions less likely and assists subordinates, who can more easily grasp the meaning of an order issued in a form with which they are familiar.

The form is as follows :

.....(Formation or Unit)	Operation Order No.....
Ref. Map.....	Copy No.....
	Date

INFORMATION :

Regarding the enemy – A summary of the information on which the plan is based, so far as the recipients require to know it.

Regarding the I.N.A. troops – A summary of the situation and intention of any neighbouring troops, whose action affect the action of the recipient of the order, a higher commander's intention will be repeated in the orders of subordinates only when, and so far as, it is essential to do so. In the interests of secrecy, it will often be advisable to include it in the order in outline only; the intention may then be amplified separately, either verbally or in writing.

INTENTION :

A CLEAR, CONCISE AND DECISIVE STATEMENT OF WHAT THE COMMANDER INTENDS TO ACHIEVE. The intention stated should not exceed what is to be effected by the plan embodied in the order, and should normally be drafted by the commander himself; it should be compressed in the future imperative tense, i.e. "will". Alternative intentions depending on developments should not be given in operation orders.

Method :

A statement of the tasks allotted to the formations or units, in sufficient detail to ensure cooperation.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS : (ADM)

A statement of the general administrative arrangements so far as all recipients of the order required to know them.

It may be convenient to issue details of administrative arrangements separately, either as an appendix or in administrative orders.

Note : An operation order sent by telegraph or wireless should be in the form cited above.

INTERCOMMUNICATION :

Such paragraphs as are necessary regarding intercommunication, e.g.

Location of headquarters.

Routes to be followed by headquarters of subordinate formations.

Liaison duties.

Orders for wireless silence or other restriction on the use of wireless.

Allotment of R.A.F. wireless tenders.

~~Allotment of R.A.F. wireless tenders.~~

Allotment of wire trans frequencies and call signs for tactical reconnaissance purpose and also squadron letters.

Any pre-arranged light signals.

: (ACK)

(Signature, rank and appointment of officer signing order)

METHOD OF ISSUE :

TIME OF SIGNATURE :

DISTRIBUTION :

The list of addresses to whom copies of the order are signed will be included in all copies. The number of copies should be kept as low as possible, both in the interests of secrecy and because of the difficulties of reproduction in the field.

The distribution list should be in suitable order, e.g. :

Own subordinate for nations or units

Attached troops

Formations and unit's co-operation

Own Commander.

Own staff.

Own services.

File and war diary.

Operation orders, operation instructions and administrative orders must be immediately acknowledged by all recipients as a matter of routine.

5. In principle, a commander's orders are issued only to those under his immediate command who are required to take action on them. Copies to flank formations or units may, however, be issued for information, if effective cooperation cannot otherwise be secured. A copy will not be sent to the next higher formation, unless ordered or as the most convenient means of keeping a superior in touch with the situation.

The issue of a sufficient number of copies of a commander's operation order to his immediate subordinate commanders for distribution to the formations or units under their command should be very exceptional : but it may on occasion be convenient to distribute appendixes (see para 6 below) containing long or complicated arrangements which would otherwise have to be repeated in the orders of lower formations.

A subordinate commander who issues copies of his superior's orders without receiving permission to do so will be responsible for having known any information contained in them.

6. In order to avoid long and complicated orders, it will often be advisable to place in appendixes such matter as details of the fire plan or of the order of march. Repetition between the main order and appendixes must be avoided. Sometimes the order may be simplified by the issue of a sketch map or tracing as an appendix. It is not necessary for every recipient of an order to be provided with all the appendixes; on the other and, it may be desirable to issue appendixes to subordinates to whom copies of the order have not been issued (see para 5 above).

APPENDIX 3
ADMINISTRATION MATTERS WHICH MAY REQUIRE
CONSIDERATION IN THE PREPARATION OF OPERATION
ORDERS OR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS²²

The matters in the following table may have to be considered in the preparation of the administrative paragraphs of operation orders, or in separate administrative orders when such are issued. Several of them concern the orders of higher formations only (armies, Corps or Division). Administrative orders, like other orders should be as concise as possible and should include only such matter as is essential for the purpose in view.

Accommodation : Administrative areas; billeting arrangements, enclosures for prisoners of war.

Ammunition : Railheads, refilling points; ammunition points, special arrangements for advance or withdrawal; location and stocks of temporary depots, responsibility and labour for working reports; accountancy instructions.

Note : If an allotment of rounds for each gun is made or a limit set to expenditure, instructions for this are issued by the general staff after consultation with the administrative branches of the staff.

Baggage : Meeting points, arrangements for distribution and collection.

Captured areas : Administration of area; control of civilians; examination of water supplies; sanitary precautions, disposal of captured documents.

Engineer services : Provision of water facilities; special allotment of tools and engineering materials; location and stocks of reserves of engineer stores; provision and erection of sign boards.

Medical services : Location of regimental aid posts, advanced and main dressing stations, casualty clearing stations and ambulance railhead; location of collecting posts and car posts; arrangements for

- walking of the wounded; provision of additional stretchers; special sanitary precautions.
- Ordinary services : Railheads, location of ordinance field parks, position and allotment of mobile workshops, light aid detachments on line of control Recovery sections, issue of any special stores or anti-gas appliances; arrangements regarding army and corps ammunition reserves.
- Provost and traffic : Traffic control, restrictions as to use of lights at night, collection and disposal of battle stragglers and prisoners of war, arrangements for dealing with refugees.
- Supplies : Location and times for railheads, refilling points, meeting points, special issues, reserves, special arrangements for petrol; location of depots or temporary dumps.
- Veterinary services : Railheads, location of mobile veterinary sections and veterinary evacuation stations.

Section IV

Discipline and Security

Netaji evolved a comprehensive system of iron discipline in the military administration of the I.N.A., He was a votary of discipline throughout his life as a matter of principle practised dogmatically in his political and military career, for which he was convinced of the indispensable necessity of maintaining strict and rigorous discipline in the I.N.A. for the successful attainment of its mission. Hence he introduced a code of discipline in the I.N.A. on the basis of which the life and activities of the military personnel at different

levels were to be stringently regulated. It would cover even their food, dress materials, and all aspects of personal life besides their professional life.

This system of strong military discipline was also a sure safeguard and guarantee of the security system and in this way ensured a system of full-proof security in the I.N.A. To further strengthen this bond of security and discipline, he also introduced a code of censorship to prevent the outlet of unfavourable, hostile or subversive ideas and activities which might adversely affect the I.N.A. movement.

However, his system of discipline was not oppressive. There was side by side the stern regulations, a human element to promote sincerity, discipline, hard work and sacrifice. Thus he introduced a veritable system of reward and award and the recipients were highly honoured with them. A list of the merit awards and their recipients is enclosed at the end of this chapter. This chapter is based almost exclusively on archival materials - the I.N.A. files recently released by the Govt. of India.

AZAD HIND FAUJ ORDERS
BY
SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE
SUPREME COMMANDER²³

Syonan.

26.3.44

Discipline

395. DISCHARGES-CADETS

The undermentioned Cadets have been discharged from the Officers' Training School for the reasons mentioned against each :

	NAME	Date of Discharge	Reasons
1.	S.Ram Singh	21.1.44	Medical Ground
2.	C.V.K.Raman	29.1.44	"
3.	Sale Mohd.	17.2.44	Contacted V.D.

Syonan.

26.3.44

Discipline

-
- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------|---|
| 4. | V.Varatharajan | 25.2.44 | On his own request in view of certain unavoidable circumstances at his home |
| 5. | S.D. Samual Anthony | 1.3.44 | Inefficiency |
-

ADMINISTRATION**398. DISCIPLINE-SELLING OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING**

Many cases are being reported of ~~Other Ranks of the I.N.A.~~ selling or doing away with Govt. Clothing.

This fact is deplorable, to say the least. It shows very bad discipline and also is injurious to the I.N.A. Clothing sold, lost by neglect, or done away with, will never be replaced.

All Commanders will take special pains to lecture to the men under their command that selling or doing away with Govt. Clothing is highly against discipline, is an act which lowers the I.N.A. in the eyes of everyone, and is injurious to the efficiency of the INA and the Cause for which we are fighting.

All ranks must be warned that such acts, when caught, will be most severely dealt with, and they must cease forthwith.

The seriousness of this matter cannot be over-emphasized and every officer and man must do his level best to stop this bad practice and try incessantly to catch offenders. who should always be very severely punished.

It is hoped that on receipt of this instruction, the selling and doing away with Govt. clothing will stop forever.

400. **DISCIPLINE**

When INA vehicles pass the sentries and M.P. at the causeway the following procedure will be adopted :

- (a) Cars and M/cycles will slow down to enable the sentry and M.P. to recognise the occupant of the car or the rider
- (b) Lorries and trucks will stop on the left of the road for any recognition and investigation that may be necessary ... Instances have occurred when the lorries have been stopped by the sentry or M.P. and they have been offended by this.

It must clearly be understood that sentries and M.P. have to do their duty and carry out their orders, and INA Personnel will not show resentment. if for some reasons, their vehicle is stopped, but will help the M.P. or sentry to carry out their duties.

401. **CLOTHING**

In order to ensure that all the men actually have the clothing and equipment issued to them and to ascertain the condition of kit, the following rules will be observed :

(a) KIT INSPECTION :

Kit Inspection will be carried out as follows :

1. Weekly inspection by Section Commander.
- 2.. Fortnightly inspection by Platoon Commander.
2. Monthly inspection by Company Commander.

3. Periodical inspection by the Unit Commander. Whenever kit inspections are carried out by Unit Commander, the kits of all the Coys(companys) will be laid out for inspection at the same time, otherwise the men of the coy may borrow articles of clothing and equipment from the men of other Coys.

4. QUARTERLY CONDEMNATION BOARD

Unit Commanders when holding their quarterly condemnation boards must survey all articles of clothing and equipment carefully and all those articles which are not likely to last for three months will be earmarked for exchange, and necessary indents etc. made out.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF KIT INVENTORY

Kit inventory will invariably be maintained in respect of every individual of the Azad Hind Fauj. Commanders will take special care to ensure that the Kit Inventory is at all times correct and upto date.

NOTE : This new Kit Inventory form will be taken into use forthwith.
The old one is hereby cancelled.

AZAD HIND FAUJ ORDERS
BY
SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE²⁴

SYONAN

11th MARCH 1944

GENERAL STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

376. LEGAL AND JUDICIAL (Preliminary Investigation & Court of Inquiry)

Cases have come to the notice of these Hqrs. in which neither any investigation nor Court of Inquiry was instituted before a month or so had elapsed since the date of the commission of the offence or the detection of loss or damage to Govt. property due to accidents or other causes.

2. It is not only against the procedure laid down in the INA Act. But is also prejudicial to proper justice. In the interest of justice, it is imperative that whenever a person is put under arrest for committing an offence, or loss or damage of Government property is caused, investigation should be started without the least delay and the case.
3. Formation and Independent unit Comds (commanders) will ensure that the officers under their command are conversant with the procedure concerning investigation and court of Inquiry.

378. DISCIPLINE-GAMBLING

It has been brought to the notice of these Hqrs. that certain personnel of the A.H.F. indulge in gambling in public places, thereby losing money which they try to replenish by selling Government property or resorting to other lawful means.

Gambling either in public or private places is strictly prohibited. Infringement of this order will be severely dealt with.

379. LECTURES & PRESS INTERVIEWS

Without the prior sanction of the Supreme commander, no officer or other rank of the A.H.F. is permitted to write to the press, deliver a lecture, broadcast a speech or give a press interview on controversial religious or political matters.

All ranks may however speak or write on Nationalistic or cultural subjects for the moral training of the troops or whipping up the enthusiasm of the civilian population or with a view to induct the officers and men of British Indian Army to come over to our side.

In this connection every one must be careful not to refer to any matters which may cause a controversy among our troops or other Indians who have joined our Movement or hurt the religious feelings of any Indian whether in India or abroad.

Comds are also permitted to give press interviews or speak about the high morale of the troops under their command or the achievements of their troops in the field. Great care must be exercised not to give away any information which may be useful to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

LECTURE & PRESS INTERVIEWS

Whenever any officer or other rank of the A.H.F. is approached by a representative of the press or any other to express his views on a subject which may become the cause of a controversy or may hurt the feelings of any section of Indians or may involve leakage of information useful to the enemy, he shall immediately refer the matter to his immediate superior. In case of doubt, Hqrs. Supreme command or Rear Hqrs. Supreme Command shall invariably be consulted.

PUNISHMENTS : The following punishment has been awarded :

PLACE & DATE	OFFENCE	PUNISHMENT	BY WHOM AWARDED
JAHORE BAHRU 27.2.44	1. <u>I.N.A. Act sec.45(g)</u> NEGLECT TO OBEY ORDER, In that. He on 27.2.44 checked the guard at 07.15hrs. in contravention of the order of the weekly duty officer by which the guard was to be checked 02.00 hrs.	Reduced to the rank Of S.O.Class I.	Comd.No.2 Div.
	2. <u>I.N.A. Act sec 41 (d).</u> WILFULLY MAKING A FALSE ENTRY IN OFFICIAL RECORD. In that he on 27.2.44 made a false entry of his checking the guard at 00.30 hrs whereas he actually checked it at 07.15 hrs.		

GENERAL DISCIPLINE

It is observed that men coming from the front line are trying to sell clothing, arms and such other state property to civilians outside. Hence all ranks are forbidden to leave their camp area. Anybody found guilty of such attempts at selling state property or attempting to make business of buying and selling will be severely punished.

MILK SUPPLY

As a result of individual purchases of milk by incoming troops of I.N.A. at abnormally high rates from the few Indian milk suppliers, the supply of milk for patients has reduced since a few days. Hence all ranks are forbidden to purchase

milk individually from the Indian milk suppliers. Anybody violating these order will be severely dealt with.

Major
Station Commander, Ye-u area.

Copy to : O.C. hospital Ye-u.

In this connection, we may refer to the objectives of awarding punishment for maintenance of discipline, under the I.N.A. Act. These are as follows :

PUNISHMENT

- (a) The object of awarding punishment is the maintenance of discipline. The proper amount of punishment to be inflicted is the least amount by which discipline can efficiently be maintained. It must be the object of all concerned to aim at that high state of discipline which springs from a Military system administered with justice and impartiality and to induce in all ranks a feeling of confidence that when no offence will be passed over, no offender will be in any circumstances suffer injustice.
- (b) Due regard should be paid to previous convictions. A habitual offender deserves far more severe punishment than an infrequent offender, and a first offender, should always, if possible, be treated leniently.
- (c) Military officers must sometimes be considered in reference to circumstances other than those connected with the individual offender. When there is general prevalence of offence or offences of some particular kind, an example must be necessary and on that account a severe punishment may be properly awarded in respect of an offence which would otherwise receive a more lenient punishment.

*Appendix I*CONFIDENTIAL²⁵IMMEDIATE

No. A/225/1/30

Rear H.Qrs., Supreme Comd. A.H.W.

Syonan - TO 10.2.1944.

To

All Headquarters, formations & Units.

Subjects: DISCIPLINE - CONTRACTION OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Many cases have occurred of troops contracting Venereal Disease during their journey by land from Malaya to Rangoon. This is due to the fact that most of the women en-route are highly infected.

All troops moving to Burma by land are warned that they must avoid being enticed by women, who, it is reported hang round various camps. It is highly a disgraceful thing for a soldier to contract venereal disease which may render him unfit for active service. Moreover to cure V.D. now-a-days is practically impossible owing to the acute shortage of medicines.

The Supreme Commander takes a very serious view of this matter. In future any member of the I.N.A. contracting Venereal Disease, will be severely punished.

Commanders will take every precaution to stop this in future.

Lieut.Col.
"A/Q"

Copy to :

All Branches of Rear H.Qrs. Sup.Comd.

*Appendix 2*Special Intelligence and Security Services Department

“In the case of the Indian Independence Movement, the Intelligence Officers were its eyes and ears. They moved about, among the masses, in an unostentatious manner and gave the League authorities a true picture of the feelings, wishes, or grievances of the public, and were a check on subversive activities against the Movement.”⁵

The Director of the Department guided and controlled the work, which was conducted through sections and their sub-sections. The sections were (1) The External, (2) The Internal, and (3) the Execution.

The External Section had its divisions into National Service Section, Security Section, and Intelligence Section. The National Service Section worked on the principle that all Indians were inherently good and patriotic. If Indians acted in a contrary way, it was mainly due to ignorance of the true politics of India of her aspirations, her strength and unity and her ability to fight for, attain and retain her independence. It was also because they had not fully grasped the necessity for such a Movement which promised only suffering and sacrifice, for the time being; it was therefore the duty of the Officers of this Section to get in touch with such people against whom reports had been received from the Intelligence Section, and win them over, by enlightening them with the facts. This they had to do without officiousness, and with patience and tact, without disclosing that they were Officers of the Movement. They should be known only as ordinary members of the public. It was only when such attempts also failed, and the subjects gave indication that they would continue to be a menace to the Movement and could be categorised as enemy agents, that they were passed on to the Execution Section, for necessary action.

The Security Section had a very important job of work to do with regard to some persons who think in terms of present financial and social security. There were two such classes to contend with (1) those who were enemy agents (2) those Indians who, as servants in the Nipponese or Burmese or Thai Military Administrations, indirectly retarded the process of the Independence Movement towards its attainment of Total Mobilisation in Men, Money and Materials and safeguard the interests of such Local Governments in this regard, by the nature of their work.

The Security Section discovered the existence of some Indians, whose activities among our nationals, were directed towards the advancement of the Local Governments, and therefore, to the detriment of the I.N.A. forces. The tussles thereby created, could not, obviously, be conducted in the open, lest the otherwise good relationships between Government and the others concerned should become strained.

The Security Section obtained the data and compiled reports on the activities of such Indians. It did counter-propaganda, by conducting whispering campaigns against their activities, so as to neutralise their ill effects. Efforts were also directed to win such Indians over to the I.N.A. cause. Of course, when any of such activities threatened larger issues, they were taken up with the Government Authorities concerned, with proofs of their commission.

The Internal Section, as the name indicates, kept a watch on the Officials and workers of the Movement, including those of the Headquarters, the Territorial Branches, the State Branches and sub-branches, and also the I.N.A.

The Execution Section of the Department, sub-divided into the Report Section and Checking Section, prepared the final reports out of these received from the Intelligence Branch, and on these, action was taken. It sometimes happened that League Officials showed annoyance at the delay of the Higher Authorities in taking action on their reports, which alleged specific offences committed against the Movement by individuals or outside

bodies. These officials little realised that the delay was only due to the fact that, the Special Servicemen were put on the job to check up on the allegations, and submit further reports. Such reports were collected and collated, and responsible officers of the Departmentn would scrutinise them carefully to see if there was a prima facie case established, and if so, an enquiry would be held by a separate officer who after giving a proper hearing and recording evidence, would send his findings in the form of a recommendation, to be dealt with by competent authority.

The Indian Independence Movement was no respecter of persons. The individual charged may be a welknown member of the public, or a highly placed official of the Movement. Yet the several steps of the inquiry and the subsequent meeting, justice and impartiality would be maintained.

RAGHUBHAR

SECURITY

AZAD HIND FAUJ ORDERS
 BY
 COLONEL J.K. BHONSLE
 CHIEF OF STAFF, R.H. Qrs. NO. 127

Syonan To

Dated 6th May 44

GENERAL STAFF

No.443 DISCHARGES

The undermentioned cadets have been discharged from OTS for the reasons mentioned against their names :

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Discharge</i>	<i>Reasons</i>
1.	M.P.Sreedharen	1.5.44	Suffering from Gonorrhoea
2.	H.Venu	1.5.44	Absent without leave

SALUTATION

“JAI HIND” Will be the only verbal salutation used by the members of the Azad Hind Fauj.

SECURITY
COPY NO.6SECURITY INSTRUCTION NO.1 29
CIVILIANS

1. With ever increasing chances of coming in contact with the civilian population of SYNAN-TO, it is of extreme importance that greatest care must be ensured against discussing any matters connected with the military activities of the Indian National Army, directly or indirectly.
2. Due to mixed nature of the population of SYONAN-TO composed of various races, it becomes extremely difficult to distinguish between friend and foe. Therefore, it must be taken as a rule that any discussion of the military activities of the Indian National Army, outside the military circle will be prejudicial to the interests of India. Bearing this rule in mind, no individual will ever disclose any information voluntarily or involuntarily.
3. No member of the Indian National Army will discuss any matters concerning the military aspects of the Indian National Army in hotels, restaurants and other places of entertainment. Always remember "Walls have ears".
4. Any civilian, of any nationality, attempting to obtain information concerning the military aspects of the Indian national Army will be directed to Headquarters, Indian National Army.
5. Steps will be taken to stop civilian traffic inside the camps of the Indian National Army. Civilians with passes only will be permitted to visit camps. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Sd/- MAJOR
"G"(O)HQ.,I.N.A.

APPENDIX IV TO REAR HQRS NO 2 S.C. A.B.F. LETTER NO.
102/2/65/G DATED 7.8.44

SECURITY INSTRUCTION NO.1

Subject : ALLOTMENT OF DISTINCTIVE SIGNS AND CODE NUMBER ETC TO
UNITS AND FORMATION OF AZAD HIND FAUJ

1. In order to maintain secrecy a system of codes as given in appx "A" will be adopted in the A.H.F.H.Q. formation and unit comdt will ensure that this system is thoroughly understood and properly used by those under their command.

2. Distinctive colours and code signs. These will be used :

(a) On uniform shirts and jackets : A piece of cloth of the allotted colour. dimension approx one inch (Rectangular sign 1 "x1/4") and shape as given in appx "A" to be worn by all ranks on the left arm, top of the sign being three inches directly below the middle of the shoulder strap. Unit and formation comds will provide these signs for their commands and forward the bills to their respective Div. Hqrs. for payment.

NOTE : Medical personnel will continue wearing Red Cross sign in addition to the above distinctive colour.

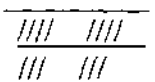
(b) On Vehicles : (i) Cars, lorries, armoured cars, carriers etc. painted sign approx 3 "X3". one on the off front mudguard and the other at the back of the vehicle approx in the centre.

(iii) Motor Cycles : On the rear mudguard size 3 "X3" approx.

2. Code Number : The allotted code number will be used for :

(a) All correspondence in the field and on exercises and manoeuvres.

(b) HQ. of units and formations when on field service on outdoor collective training exercises and manoeuvres. A wooden board 1 "X1" with a 6" peg. Painted black will have the unit or formation distinctive colour sign painted on it in white and the code number painted on the white surface in black, thus :

White		Black
	Black	

(c) For verbal use outside the camp or barrack area

For instance when a man belonging to 2 Bn., 3 Grla Regt is questioned by anybody including officers in uniform about his unit, will respond : INA”

To INA personnel, he may show the code sign, worn on his left shoulder and in addition may disclose the code number, if required to do so, e.g. Unit 23. 2 Bn.

This will be very strictly enforced and formations and unit comds. Will make arrangements to ensure that their officers and men when questioned about their unit give the correct answer.

To enable every individual in the A.H.F. to memorize the number of his unit, this clause of Security Instruction will come into force by 1 March 44.

(d) While referring to Commanders of units and formations allotted code numbers will be used. For example when the officer Commanding a formation is referred to, he will be referred to as Lt. Col.X., Comdg. 23 Unit.

(e) For painting on unit bundles and stores etc. :

NOTE : 1. For normal official correspondence within the A.B.F. and for returns to Hikari Kikan present designations will be used.

2. Under no circumstances will present designations of units and formations and the code numbers allotted now will be used at the same time either in conversation or in correspondence.

3. Call signs for signal messages are being issued separately.

4. THIS SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THESE HQRS. AND HQRS. NO I DIV.

Please acknowledge.

NO. 120/1/24/G
SYONAN, 11 Feb 44.

Sd/- S.U.GUPTA, Major
G-1, Rear Hqrs., Sup Comd ASF.

SECURITY INSTRUCTION NO. 2
CORRESPONDENCE³⁰

SECURITY
COPY No.6

1. Necessary precaution will always be taken to protect important correspondence from falling into enemy hands in war, or enemy agents in peace.
2. The importance or otherwise of all correspondence shall be determined by the originator.
3. According to the degree of importance, all correspondence shall be marked :
 - “MOST SECRET”
 - “SECRET”
 - “CONFIDENTIAL”
 - “SECURITY”,
 Or left unmarked, if it is ordinary routine matter.
4. “SECRET”“CONFIDENTIAL” and “security” correspondence shall be kept under lock. The key will always be kept in possession of an officer who will be personally responsible for accounting of such documents. When relieved, proper handing and taking over will take place and a certificate will be rendered to Hqrs. I.N.A., with a list of such documents.
5. All such documents will be properly registered and a list maintained.
6. If necessary, guards will be employed to vouchsafe the custody of such important documents.
7. Responsible officers or confidential clerks only shall have access to such an important correspondence.
8. Responsible officers or confidential clerk only shall type write such an important correspondence.
9. Such important correspondence shall NOT be typed in the presence of unauthorized persons.
10. Draft copies and printed carbons shall always be destroyed by burning in the presence of the originator.
11. All “SECRET”“CONFIDENTIAL” and “SECURITY” correspondence shall be despatched under sealed cover.
12. When any such important documents are in the circulation for information etc. these shall always be passed by hands, personally by one officer to another, and not by via media of orderlies.
13. When required for destruction, such documents shall be returned to Hqrs. I.N.A. However, on order from Hqrs. I.N.A., destruction of such documents may take place at the date and time notified by Hqrs. I.N.A. and a certificate to that effect shall always be furnished.
14. Surprise inspection of such documents shall be carried out by an officer from Hqrs.I.N.A.,from time to time.

Sd/- MAJOR
“G”(O)H.Q.,I.N.A.

CENSORSHIP

ACTIONS FOR THE CONTENTS OF CORRESPONDENCE³¹

The object of censorship can only be attained by the rigorous suppression of certain classes of subject-matter in correspondence.

Allusions to any of the following matters are forbidden at all times in private correspondence during the war whether relating to naval, military or air forces or operations :

- (i) Strength, moral or physical state, organization of our forces. including any comment on the absence or presence in the theatre of war, of a unit or formation, or disclosure regarding the information to which any unit is attached or belongs.
 - (ii) Location or movement of antinaval military or Air force units or detachments, arrival or lack of reinforcements.
 - (iii) Armament or equipment of any kind.
 - (iv) Distinguishing signs used for the identification of formations, units and their transport.
 - (v) Plans and forecasts or orders for future operations, whether known or merely rumoured or surmised.
 - (vi) Communications – such as the use, condition or probable extension of roads, railways or other transportation facilities, bridging, operations etc.
 - (vii) Position or description of billets, bivouacs or camp.
 - (viii) State of maintenance services including any reference to reserves.
 - (ix) Casualties before official publication.
 - (x) Effect to action by the enemy. Any remark which might tend, if published, to encourage the enemy, to cause despondency in I.N.A. own forces or people, or to incite a feeling of hostility among the people in the theatre of war or in neutral countries.
 - (xi) Criticisms and statements calculated to bring into disrepute the forces or those of the allies of I.N.A. Govt.
2. Private correspondence in the field will be in plain language. Codes, ciphers and shorthand will not be permitted. Picture post cards will be suppressed by ranking officers if they may in any way disclose the writers' present or past location or the route by which movements of the writers' unit have taken place. It is not permitted either in the address or text of correspondence to connect the name of a place with that of a unit, or the name of a unit with the designation of an army post office.
- 3.(i) It is forbidden to send or attempt to send to unauthorised person official documents including intelligence, summaries, orders, reports, maps, etc. or to disclose their contents except in the course of duty.
- (ii) Any document captured from the enemy or found in place occupied by the enemy, and any document containing information about the enemy.

- (iii) Any official document belonging to the civil authorities in allied or enemy territory.
- 4.(i) Photographs or pictorial matters of any kind, from whatever source they may have been obtained.
- 5. It is forbidden to communicate to the press except through the duly authorised channel.
- 6. It is forbidden to send through the post, photographs or films except those taken under proper authority.
- 7. It is forbidden to insert any advertisement or letters in any publication inviting correspondence with any strangers or to enter into correspondence with any stranger in response to such advertisement or invitations.

The greatest caution and reserve are necessary in acknowledging presents from unknown donors, or replying to unknown merchants and dealers. especially in neutral countries.

- 8. It is forbidden to make use of civil postal service in a theatre of operations, or to transmit correspondence by the hand of an officer, soldier or civilian proceeding outside the theatre of operations, except by a recognised messenger service.

Appendix B

DECORATIONS FOPR AZAD HIND FAUJ

Undisclosed base in Burma.

It is disclosed in a communique issued today that the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind has decided to award decorations to the Azad Hind Fauj for participation in India's war of liberation and for acts of gallantry.

(1) TAMGA-E-AZAD

Every member of the Azad Hind Fauj who participates in India's war of liberation shall be awarded the Tamga-e-Azad at the end of the war.

(2) VIR-E-HIND

The senior award for individual bravery and devotion to duty.

(3) TAMGA-E-BAHADURI

The junior award for individual bravery and devotion to duty.

(4) SARDAR-E-JANG

This medal shall be awarded to those officers of the Azad Hind Fauj who exhibit a high standard of individual bravery and devotion to duty and outstanding leadership in the field.

(5) SHER-E-HIND

This is the highest award for individual bravery, as well as for bravery and (initiative) in the Azad Hind Fauj. Outstanding leadership in the field will be an additional ground for winning the Sher-e-Hind decoration. For those who qualify for the Tamga-e-Bahaduri or the Vir-e-Hind or the Sardar-e-Jang, it will be open to earn the Sher-e-Hind as a still higher award.

(6) SHAHEED-E-BHARAT

To all those members of the Azad Hind Fauj who give their lives in fighting for the liberation of India shall be awarded the medal of Shaheed-e-Bharat posthumously.

NOTE : All awards will be made by the head of the State of the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind or by a representative nominated by him. The decorations mentioned

in the (2) (3) (4) and (5) classifications may also be awarded posthumously.

In case of non-commissioned officers and sepoy, the following decorations shall carry an annual monetary grant mentioned against their names :

Sher-e-Hind	-	Rs.300/- yearly
Vir-e-Hind	-	Rs.200/- “
Tamga-e-Bahaduri	-	Rs.150/- “

Recommendations for any award shall be forwarded to the Headquarters of the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind through the proper channels.

Other decorations are as follows :

- (1) TAMGA-E-SHATRU NASH (Class I)
For killing allied soldiers.
- (2) TAMGA-E-SHATRU (Class II)
For wounding allied soldiers or taking them.
- (3) SEWAK-E-HIND.
- (4) SANAD-E-BAHADURI
- (5) CERTIFICATE FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

List of awards for gallantry

<u>Name of the Receiptent</u>	<u>Name of the award</u>
1. Naik Molar Singh	- Shaheed-e-Bharat (Posthumous)
2. Naik Kehar Singh	- Sher-e-Hind
3. Havildar Ranjit Singh	- Shaheed-e-Bharat and Tamga-e-Satru Nash, Class I (Posthumous)
4. Lt. Kundan Singh	- Shaheed-e-Bharat (Posthumous)
5. Hav. Ramlu Naidu	- Tamga-e-Bahaduri
6. Sub-officer Gurbachan Singh	- Vir-e-Hind and Tamga-e-Shatru-Nash Class I.
7. Sepoy Udai Singh	- Sanad-e-Bahaduri
8. Hav. N.L.Bose	- Tamga-e-Shatru-Nash Class II
9. Sepoy Ghulam Rasool-	Do
10. Hav. Dindayal Singh	- Tamga-e-Bahaduri and Tamga-e-Shatru Nash Class I
11. Hav. N.A. Choudhury	- Sanad-e-Bahaduri
12. Naik Sultan Singh	- Tamga-e-Bahaduri
13. 2 nd Lt. Durga Bahadur	- Sanad-e-Bahaduri
14. Hav. Aahmed Din	- Tamga-e-Bahaduri
15. Naik Tara Singh	- Do
16. Sub-Officer Hari Singh	- Sher-e-Hind.
17. Lt. Col. S.A. Mallick	- Sardar-e-Jung
18. Capt. Sadhu Singh	- Tamga-e-Bahaduri
19. 2 nd Lt. Roshan Lal	- Do
20. Sub-officer Uda Ram	Do
21. Lt. J.F. Lewis	- Tamga-e-Shatru Wash Class II
22. Hav. Nasib Singh	Do
23. Naik Roshan Lal	do
24. Lt. Pratap Singh	Do
25. Hav. Pir Mohd.	Do
26. Hav. Hakim Ali	Do

<u>Name of the Receipient</u>	<u>Name of the award</u>
27 Hav. Julab Saha	Sanad-e-Bahaduri
28 Naik Indar Singh	Do
29. Sepoy Dewan Singh	Do
30. Major Pritam Singh	Sardar-e-Jung
31. Ind Lt. Ajib Singh	Do
32. Lt. Lal Singh	Vir-e-Hind and Tamga-e-Shatru Class I (Posthumous)
33. Lt. Kapur Singh	Do
34. Naik Dewan Singh	Tamga-e-Bahaduri
35. Major L.S.Misra	Sardar-e-Jung
36. Capt. Meher Das	Do
37. Lt. Piara Singh	Vir-e-Hind
38. 2 nd Lt. Ashrafi Mondal	Do
39. Sepoy Bhim Singh	Tumga-e-Bahaduri
40. Lt. Dilman Singh	Do

Section V

I.N.A. Educational System

In order to derive a comprehensive picture of the educational infrastructure of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, we need to have a fullfledged and threadbare discussion of the I.N.A. educational system built up by Netaji. It has two sides, while the civilian aspect of education and culture will be discussed in the next chapter in connection with the civil administration, this chapter on military administration, highlights valuable and vital information about the military side of the I.N.A. educational system.

As it has been indicated in the introduction, this research project is mainly based on primary sources and therefore, a considerable portion of this work has tended to be technical in their approach, the contents largely being data-oriented. Information sheets in the shape of reports, documentary evidence or other records provide valuable materials for an analytical construction of the administrative framework and mode of functioning of the provisional government of Azad Hind.

This chapter writing is largely dependent on this methodology and it is developed on the basis of these source materials accompanied by independent observations of the writer. By application of this method, this chapter throws light on the administrative structure and organisation of the military training schools and centres – the OTS (Officers' Training School) and the training schools for the soldiers and other military personnel. In this light it discusses (I) the amenities and facilities of the trainees (II) Rules and regulations regarding their dresses, food, pay structure, curriculum, sanitary arrangements, daily routine etc. They highlight on the aspects of both military and academic training connecting the military personnel with the civilians when necessary, and, above all, on the high sense of discipline inculcated by the Azad Hind Government under the guidance and leadership Netaji, and focussed throughout the manifold rules and regulations, activities and functions of this Government.

Recruitment and Training :

To put into practical effect the call for and response to Total Mobilisation in men, the Recruitment and Training Departments set to the task with a will, and soon Training Camps for men as well as for women were opened. Commands, orders and instructions were in Hindustani. Commandants, Officers and Instructors for these camps were picked Officers and N.C.O.s of the Azad Hind Fauj. After about six months of intensive training the recruits were absorbed into the I.N.A. There, they received further training and were then despatched to the fighting fronts.

Besides this work, the Recruitment and Training Departments of the Branches and Sub-Branched gave part-time training in their respective areas to the youth. "This was done, not only from the general viewpoint of imparting instructions on order and discipline and giving spiritual training, but also as a sort of safety valve, in that temporary satisfaction was given to those who had to be refused admission into the Training Campus straightaway, solely because there was no immediate accommodation available."³³

It was a heartening sight to see of evenings, in the playing fields of towns and villages, not only those who were by age and physique, fit in the due course to enter the training camps, but also the office-bearers, merchants, shopkeepers, Indian officials and clerical staff of the local Government service, parading about; thereby deriving spiritual, physical and moral benefits for themselves and for the eternal benefit of Free India. As the call on the trained officers and men of the I.N.A. had to be curtailed, special training institutions, known as the Azad Schools, were opened to train inspectors for part-time trainees.

Allied to these activities of the Department were the Reconstruction Institutions, later to be called the Azad Hind Dal. In these Institutions, instructions were imparted to those desirous of taking up duties other than purely military in the Territories of India, to be taken by Armed Forces. According to the categories they were given instructions on duties pertaining to Executive, Administrative, Judicial, Police, Public Works, Medical, Sanitation,

Relief and such others as are necessary for good Government. They had also to undergo some military training. This was necessary, because batches of them had to go to the fighting fronts with the I.N.A. so that they would be on the spot, ready to take over duties. It was not the idea that they should settle down in such places. Their job was to get in touch with local Indian talent and after peace and order have been restored, and satisfaction has been accorded to the populace, the members of the Azad Hind Dal had to hand over their duties to local men and press forward on to new territories. Their watchword was, Service to the People.

To organise the liberated areas, restore peace and order, and eventually set up the permanent Government of Azad Hind, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind had organised the Azad Hind Dal. Its work was to help bring cosmos out chaos, in the liberated areas. More men were needed for this work. From Indians of liberated areas, the Azad Hind Dal expected co-operation from the masses. It also expected local administrators to take up their duties under the Provisional Government and help reconstruct a permanent Government of Free India.

Another small, but no whit less important school was the interpreters' school. No Japanese knowing interpreters were an absolute necessity, for purposes of liaison with the local Government and Military Authorities. "The Japanese of course had their interpreters, who could have served our purposes. But it was our desire to have as interpreters, our own men, who would of the same time, have a knowledge of the policy, working and requirements of our Movement." ³⁴ Intelligent boys of undoubted patriotic feelings, were carefully selected for this purpose. They had also to undergo a period of military, physical and spiritual training before they were posted either in the Army or in the League. From this school, students were selected and sent to Japan for post-graduate courses in the Military Academies there.

When it was seen that an ever flowing stream of young men and women would be entering the Azad Hind Fauj Training Camps, the need was felt for more Officers and non-

Commissioned Officers. So Officers' Training Schools and N.C.O.'s Training School were opened. Applications were open to (1) Civilians (2) Recruits in Training Camps (3) Men already of the Azad Hind Fauj. Selection Boards interviewed every candidate and the best were selected. Civilians demanded and obtained a fair proportion in the number finally selected for the respective courses. This demand was made by the civilians, because they felt, and naturally too, that those who had already received military training, would have an advantage before the Selection Boards.

Having become supreme commander of Azad Hind Fauj (INA), Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was anxious that he may get selected young men for manning the future Army of Free India. Therefore he personally selected and sent forty-six youngsters away from their homes to Nippon, a far off land across enemy infested seas for training in character, martial and spiritual enlightenment to fight for India's freedom and to serve the motherland. However, the affection that he bore for them is evident from his letter addressed to them from Fukuoka on 29 November, 1944, which reads are under : ³⁵

"My dear boys,

On the eve of my taking off from the soil of Nippon, I want to send you my love and all good wishes for the success of your work. I have no son of my own – but you are to me more than my own son – because you have dedicated your life to the cause, which is the one and only goal of my life – the freedom of "BHARAT MATA". I am confident that you will remain true to the cause, and to "BHARAT MATA".

I am sorry that I would not see you again before leaving – but you know that I am always with you in spirit.

God bless you, Jai Hind.

Subhas Chandra Bose

Arzi Kukumat Azad Hind

The Provisional Government of Free India.

The first batch was selected in October 1943, out of the promising young men who had either joined the Hind Swaraj Institute, Penang, or volunteered to join the Officers' Training Corps at Singapur.

“Soon after his assumption of the office of the President of the Indian Independence League, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose started reorganizing it. The work was divided into various departments and the Department of Recruitment was entrusted with the task of recruitment for the Azad Hind Fauj in a systematic way. There was to be a Department of Training; the existing Youth Department was to be absorbed in that. It was to provide some kind of training for all recruits throughout East Asia until the Army was in a position to take over these recruits and put them into military barracks. The Head of the Youth Department became the Head of the Department of Training.”³⁶

“It was clearly laid down that the training of the recruits was to be done in three stages : in the first stage, recruits were not to leave either their homes or their professional work and they were to do only morning or evening drills. In the second stage, they were to be brought into camps for whole-time training, when these camps were started in different parts of East Asia. In the third stage, they were to be brought into Military Barracks”³⁷ when they would become full-fledged members of the Azad Hind Fauz. In view of the total mobilization scheme, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose required not only the youth, but all able-bodied men to serve irrespective of age. Therefore the Youth Department was absorbed in the Training Department. The training being imparted to the youth section by the ISI and the Azad School Graduates at the local centres in Malaya were continued under the direction of the “Member in-Charge, Training” of each branch or sub-branch. Local training in the nature of part-time instructions for two hours in the morning or evening, every day as far as possible was the responsibility of the territorial branch and its sub-branches. There was also an Officers' Training Course in the O.T.S. of the Indian National Army for six months.

The first ordinary Central Camp was opened in Malaya on or about August 15, 1943.

The total quota was allotted to Malaya. Besides this, there were special camps for which the highest educational qualifications were needed. Three such camps, the Azad School, Synon (Singapore), the B.Y.T.C., Kuala Lumpur, and the Swaraj Youth Training Institute, Rangoon, were already in existence. Another camp, the Azad School, Penang, for 100 volunteers was opened in the first week of August, 1943. The Hind Swaraj Institute, Penang which had been run by N.Raghavan as Director had to be closed down for various reasons. It was converted later on into a volunteer training camp. Its command was handed over by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to Major Swami; thereafter the Japanese had very little to do with regard to the training for espionage. In Burma also, a Youngman's Swaraj Institute had been established.

Besides the above mentioned institutions they had :

- (i) Cushing High School, Rangoon, which had been converted into an Intelligence Training School;
- (ii) Kanbe Institute at Rangoon, also functioned as Intelligence Training School;
- (iii) Boundary Road W/S Institute, Rangoon;
- (iv) Young Man's Training Institute, Maymyo; and
- (v) Rani Jhansi Regiment Camps, at Rangoon, Singapore and Maymyo.
- (vi) Hongkong Azad School.

Amongst other specialised training institutions, were Sandy Craft School, Penang and Usman Khaus camps in Penang, where training for wireless operators was imparted by R.L.Awasthi. There was also a Propaganda School at Thinganyum, and Parachute Training Schools in Sumatra and in Murgalon, Burma. In the latter instructions were given in map reading and Indian History at I.N.A. Headquarters, 1942. One 2nd Lieut. Mahor Dass of 3rd L.T.A.A. Regiment, underwent such training at the Institute. He was later put in charge of JIF's operating on Arakan front in 1944. He was captured in Burma with the rank of Major in I.N.A. Similarly Shaukat Ali Malik, formerly Captain 1st Bahawalpur Infantry was

having the rank of Lt. Col. O.C. Intelligence Group in the I.N.A. and was operating on Assam front, during operations in the spring of 1944. Here we should refer to some details regarding these training schools as available in the recently released I.N.A. files.

FILES

1. B.Y.T.C., KUALALAMPUR

(a) *Name of the Centre*

The training camp was called "The Bharat Youth Training Centre".

(b) *Location*

The training centre was situated on the Batu Road, with the main office in the old Malay School building.

(c) *Object*

The aim of this centre (as well as other similar centres) was to train civilians in the art of war, and thus win the independence of India.

(d) *Recruitment*

Recruitment for this centre (and other centres) was done among the civilians in enemy-occupied territory by means of lectures by leaders, notices in the "Swatantra Hindusthan" the "Azad Hind" and the English daily "Greater Asia", and through the I.I.L. branches.

As a result of this propoganda, civilians from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and from areas in Malaya such as Johore, Seremban, Muar and Penang, came forward as volunteers.

All classes of Indians in occupied-territory were taken for training. B508 had seen Sikhs, Muslims, Bengalis and others both in the batch preceeding him and the advance arrivals of the batch succeeding him. But B508's particular batch was composed of Madrassis.

(e) *Duration of Course :*

B508 attached a course for three months, commencing from the middle of July 1943 and finishing in the middle of October 1943.

As B508 had seen trainees moving out from a prior batch when he moved in and from the fact that his course was called the third course, B508 presumes that there had been two courses prior to July 1943 and that they were also of three months' duration. B508 saw the advance arrivals of a fresh batch moving in as he and his batch were moving out, and thus knows that a fourth course was commencing.

Besides seeing additional staff arriving B508 also heard that the intake of trainees for the fourth course was to be doubled. B508 states that these fresh recruits came from the Andamans and Sumatra.

(f) *Other Centres*

B508 heard that similar centres were started at Seremban, Singapore and Ipoh.

(g) *Buildings*

The old Malay School was utilised for the main camp office. Twelve new wooden sheds with cement-flooring were built to accommodate the trainees.

Two barracks which existed in British times were also used.

(h) *Rations*

The rations supplied were of good quality and under the supervision of the S.Y.M.T.I. personnel. The practice was for rich civilians, like members of the chettiar community, to supply the requirements of the centre in turn on a daily basis, as their contribution to the independence of India and as members of the I.I.L. There were company cook-houses, and platoons detailed their members on a roster basis for cooking. The trainees were given tea and bread in the morning. Their mid-day meal consisted of rice, dhal, vegetables and two eggs. Their night meal included either fish or meat in addition to their lunch menu.

(i) *Dress*

A trainee was issued with the following items :

Shirts K.D.	2
Shorts K.D.(with turn ups)	2
Hose tops	2

Putties (full)	1 Pair
“ (half)	1 “
Boots(ankle)	1 “
Canvas Shoes	1 “
Banyans(P.T.)	2 Pairs
Service side cap	1 pair
I.N.A.Metal cap badge (with Map of India)	1
I.N.A. tricoloured metal Breast badge	1
Housewife	

B508 mentions that on completion of training for his batch, the above items were withdrawn.

(j) *Pay*

Though a regular monthly pay of \$ 45 was promised for an I.N.A. sepoy when the I.N.A. reached India, pocket money was paid at the centre on the following monthly scale :

Recruit	-\$ 8
L/NK	- ⁹⁹ 14
Nk	- ⁹⁹ 18
Hav.	- ⁹⁹ 27

(k) *Hygiene and Medical facilities*

There was a camp hospital with male nurses and an adequate supply of medicines and bandages. There was a daily sick parade in the morning, after flag parade, which however did not debar men going on urgent sick reports.

Preventive injections and inoculations were given and B508 had five of these during his stay at the centre. Sanitary arrangements consisted of latrines of the dry type and urinals cleaned twice daily by a separate sanitary staff. Each trainee had wooden cot with wooden planks fitted in. Mosquito nets were provided on a section basis and were drawn over the cots of a section at night like a curtain, running on rings and parallel wires.

(l) *Training curriculum*

The raw recruits were gradually taken in during the first ten days. Then for a month the trainees did P.T. and elementary foot drill and had propaganda lectures on ancient history. In the final period of about one month and a half trainees were introduced to the rifle, and also did arms drill, elementary patrol war and bayonet fighting. The propaganda lectures during this period lay emphasis upon themes like the Jallianwalabag and the Rani of Jhansi, though there were no route marches, B508 had been three times on a march with the battalion, through the city. P.T., though a regular part of the training consisted of exercise selected both from the recruits and trained soldiers' tables.

Weapon training consisted of the naming of the parts of the rifle and their functions. Bayonet fighting was practised. B508 states that no one actually fired the rifle at this centre. No instruction, even theoretical, was given in other weapons, or supporting arms.

Though theoretical instruction was given on the various kinds of patrols, all that was actually done was that scouts were thrown out whenever companies went out for field work.

Instruction in Jungle warfare was not given on a regular basis, but B508 had gone five times by day into the jungle with his Company to track and attack another company who had previously taken their positions and who were treated as "enemies" for such exercises. All commands were in Urdu. Roman Urdu was taught and encouraged.

(m) *Organisation*

(i) *Strength* : The 300 recruits who went with B508 joined 700 others at the centre, thus making a total of 1000 trainees. The centre was divided into five companies, each company into four platoons and each platoon into three sections. Each section contained approximately 15 men.

(ii) *Coy.Comd.* : Each company had a Coy.Comd., a Havildar Major, four Platoon Havildars, four Naiks and 12 Lance Naiks (as section commanders).

B508 remembers the following coy.Comd. :

Azad Company -	Lieut. Ram Singh	(Sikh)	O.C.
Gandhi Company -	Lieut. Sandar Bhan	(Garh)	O.C.
Bose Company -	Lieut. Surat Bhan	(Jat)	O.C.
Ghaffar Company -	Lieut. Muthiar	(Tamil)	O.C.
Nehru Company -	Lieut. Ramshi Lall	(Jat)	O.C.

B508 was in no 2 sec., 4 Pl., Nehru coy., and gives the following list of N.C.O.s in his company.

Hav. Maj	Chandar Bhan	(Jat)
Hav.	Hanuman Singh	(Mys)
“	Muthiah	(Tamil)
“	Ramaswamy	(“)
“	Pritam Singh	(Sikh)
NK.	Kundan Lall	(Jat)
L/NK	Ghandar Singh	(Sikh)
“	Gurbaksh Singh	(“)
“	Kumaran	(Madrassi)
“	Mathiah	(“)
“	Ramchandran	(“)
“	Baghavati	(“)
“	Sundaram	(“)
“	Mohamed	(P.M.)
“	Abdullah	(Madrassi-Muslim)
“	Jeevaratham than	(Madrassi-Christian)
“	Vedamuthu	(“ “)
“	Arulanandan	(“ “)

(iii) Staff

B508 mentions the following :

Maj.	Somasundaram	(Muslim)	O.C. centre
Capt.	Purnasing	(Gurkha)	2-in-command.
Lieut.	Atma Singh	(Sikh)	Adjt.
Sub.Offr.	Abdul Khan	(Pathan)	i/c discipline

The following civilians delivered special anti-British propoganda lectures at the centre :

Swaminathan

Ramanathan

Gopal.

(n) Daily Programme

07.30 hrs.	Reveille (ringing of a bell)
08.30-08.40 hrs.	Flag parade and singing of 'Bande Mataram' (compulsory for all)
08.45-08.55 hrs.	Running on a Pl. basis under sec. Comds.
08.55 hrs.	Tea and Bread.
09.00 hrs.	P.T.(on coy. Basis)
09.30-09.55 hrs.	Leisure
10.00 hrs.	Drawing of rifles from the kote(each recruit had a rifle and a bayonet)
10.15-12.00 hrs.	Parade in Coy. Parade-grounds with rifles on a PL.basis.
12.00 hrs	Return of rifles.
12.00-13.00hrs	Mid day meal
13.00-14.00 hrs	Leisure
14.00-15.30hrs	School(Roman-Urdu on a sec.Basis)
15.30-16.00hrs	Leisure
16.00-17.00 hrs.	Bayonet fighting and field exercises.
18.30 hrs.	Night meal
19.00-20.0	Leisure
20.00 hrs	Flag parade

21.00-23.00 hrs. Lectures(ancient history, propaganda)

23.30hrs "Lights out"

(Watch period was roughly of 50 minutes duration with 10 minutes rest between periods).

(o) *Discipline*

Trainees were not taken before the Coy.Commander. The platoon Havildars meted out summary punishment by caning on the spot.

Visiting brothels was considered a serious offence, and was punished by public caning on a battalion parade, ranging from a dozens, delivered by s/o Abdul Khan.

Leave and permission to visit the city had to be obtained through the normal channel, namely, from the coy. Commander, via the section Commander, the platoon Commander and the Havildar Major.

(p) *Morale*

The Officers and staff were not cruel or exacting. The trainees having come voluntarily, appeared cheerful and willingly co-operated in the training and discipline.

B508 does not know of any case of desertion or even of absence without leave, cases occasionally occurred of a trainee being caught by the Military police in a brothel, and such cases were dealt with by sub-officer Abdul Khan. There were no sentries over the training camp, and yet the trainees did not run away.

Friday was a Holiday in the centre. Personnel saluted each other and also used "Jai Hind" as a greeting.

(q) *S.C.Bose*

In September 1943, S.C.Bose came and delivered a lecture which Alagappan translated into Tamil.

(r) *Drafts*

In October 1943, the 1,000 trained recruits of Kuala Lumpur were divided into drafts for the Azad and Nehru Regts. At Singapore and for the Gandhi Regt. at Jitra.

The Original staff of the Kuala Lumpur B.Y.T.C. was :

Comd. Major Somasundram. 4/19 Hybad. Asst. adjit. 1 Hindustan Fd.

Fome H.Q.

Adjit. Lt. Shamsheer Singh Comd. Sig. Coy. 1 Hindustan Fd.

Fome H.Q.

Senior Weapon Instructor, Lt. Kishan Singh 5/11 Sikh.

Instructor 2/Lt. Chanchal Singh, Signals.

2/Lt. Kishan Singh I.E.

No 2 section Rep. No. 897 d/11 May 45, Para 51 (c).³⁶

2. PARACHUTE SCHOOLS

(a) *Sumatra* :

In January/February 1944 approximately one hundred and eighty men from various I.N.A. units were recruited for parachute training at a centre of centres established in SUMATRA. Of these trainees, sources³⁷ can provide only the name of 2/Lt. HABIB ULLAH, who was later returned as unfit, and is now working as an M.T.O. in SINGAPORE. The party went to Sumatra under the Command of Jem. (Capt.) MOHD. AMIN, and it is believed that those men who has received Sumatra training were Stationed, as a unit at BEDONG, about thirty miles north of PENANG. Here we cite some confidential reports of the British Government on the formation of Parachute School in Sumatra.

(NOTE)

(B810 heard about June 1944 that attempts were being made to start an Azad Hind Fauj Training Camp in Sumatra. It is not known whether this is in addition to the Parachute Training Camp or not.)

Extracts from Confidential Government records

(Ref. 2 F.I.U. Ref. No. L/3602 d/11 Jul 45.)⁴⁰

SUMATRA

Sent with a party of 7 men to Sumatra (SELASAI – near BINDJAI) in Jan 44. At Singapore another ten also from Penang joined them. 150 I.N.A. personnel also accompanied them from Singapore under Lt. MOHD AMIN. Underwent parachute training. Jap Lt. MIZUND was the Chief Instructor. L/3602 with L/3603, L/3607 and L/3608 were allotted to officers Gp as they had been taken as cadets and after termination of training were to be granted officer ranks according to the marks they obtained in the examination. In Mar 44, the parachute training was completed.

The parachute training was on orthodox lines – ordinary jumps and rolling practice upto a height of 12ft. from the party proceeded straight to an actual air jump. This jump was from 600-700 metres. L/3602 and Companions only did one jump.

When they left, the I.N.A. trainees were still in the preliminary stages. They saw no tactical training or dropping of arms or stores by parachutes.

Each man had two parachutes, one of which was attached by an automatic release to a bar on the inside of the plane.

In Apr. 44, L/3602 with a party of 16 were sent to RGN. The remaining I.N.A. personnel remained in SUMATRA for further advanced parachuts training.

OFFICERS OF THE I.N.A. PARACHUTE PARTY⁴¹

(1) Lt. MOHD. AMIN, O.C. (ex-I.A.)

- (2) Civ.(Lt.)NAIR, Adj. (from O.T.S. S'PORE)
- (3) Lt. SHER SINGH - (ex. I.A.)
- (4) Lt. SUNDAR SINGH - (ex- I.A.)
- (5) 2/Lt. SURAJ BHAVAN (In hospital) ex-I.A. -
In Sumatra Apr 44 - Parachute accident.
- (6) 2/Lh. RAHMAN, ex-I.A.

SEAC & India Comd. W.S.I.S. No. 196 d/3 Aug 45⁴⁴

OPERATIONAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

THE PARACHUTE - W/T PARTY, SUMATRA/RANGOON 1944-45

1. Interrogations in Rangoon have disclosed details of the activities and intensive training of a parachute party of Indian agents which left Penang in Jan. 44. Numbering 17 in all and drawn from the "Bengali Spy School", "Chopra's School" and "Sangha's School", they were billeted for about a fortnight in Bidadari Camp near Singapore. where they were taught W/T by a Japanese Lieutenant. It was here that they learnt they were to be given parachute training (a point of interest, for it is questionable whether the average civilian would appreciate being impressed for such a task without being given an opportunity to decide for himself).
2. The party was moved to Sumatra, with about 130 I.N.A. under the command of (Lt.) Mohd Amin. (The latter would appear to be the nucleus of what is now known as the Special Task Force, whose later activities have already been reported in W.S.I.S. No.191 dated 29Jun 45). At Selesai, the I.N.A. were formed into Squads of 20 men, each under a Japanese sergeant, with the 17 civilians forming a separate party;

General direction and management was by Japanese officers, the Commandant of the school being Lt. Kida of the Hikari Kikan. They were trained intensively in P.T., in W/T (for the civilians and 5 I.N.A. personnel only), and later in the folding and unfolding of parachutes, but they were informed on one occasion that shortage of aircraft would delay their training.

3. In the middle of Mar 44, the entire party was taken to Santar to see a Japanese demonstration of paratroops landing and fighting a battle. A day or so later they were given a flight and then all performed their first and last jump, a thing which one Bengali civilian has confessed he never wants to do again. After another month's training in W/T, the 17 civilians were flown in two aircraft to Rangoon where they were billeted in 42 Prome Road and given to understand that they would soon be sent to India on a mission.
4. Once again, however, much to their annoyance – for they were by now anxious to see some adventure – training was resumed. The hand and direction of the Hikari Kikan became evident though (Major) Swami, Bose's wireless aide, took a personal interest and gave them spiritual lectures. The party still had their parachutes which, however, were put to no use. Fairly advanced instruction was given in W/T. They did P.T., were taught propaganda methods, the use of disguises and covers, secret writing and "boating"; the latter despite the retention of the parachutes, as it was no secret that they were to be landed from submarines by rubber dinghies. For various reasons, the party had dwindled to 10 men by Dec. 44 but there is no doubt about the intensive and expert training which was given and their potential danger to our security if they had landed in India. No detailed plans were ever made known to them but the rough idea was apparently to dispatch to India two parties of five, each comprising one W/T operator and four agents to collect intelligence.
5. One Nazar Singh, who seems to have been the leader of the unit and who is now in our hands, was removed from 42 Prome Road on 20 Jan 45 and ordered to report at

6. Ywadow, 7 miles south of Mandalay. He took with him one of the Bengalis attached to his unit and six others from a "Tele-communication Training Unit" in Rangoon, run by one G.S.Pardesi, a former cable and Wireless operator in Hong Kong. Why Nazar Singh's unit was not chosen in toto and why outsiders were introduced is not clear but the selection was obviously made by Hikari Kikan and he was not consulted. Beyond the fact that a Capt. Tsukamoto was responsible in the Mandalay area for giving instructions and explaining the party's role, it has not yet been possible to establish from preliminary and divergent statements the exact mission of this party, though it would appear that they were to send back operational intelligence to Rangoon from the forward areas and possibly to infiltrate through our lines. It is however, difficult to understand why the actual dispatch of information (if these men were not to have become stay-behind agents) could not have been carried out more efficiently by Japanese personnel.
7. Detailed interrogation may produce more definite information but so far as is known this party achieved nothing, being unable to establish W/T contact either with the men said to have infiltrated behind the British lines or with Rangoon. Nazar Singh returned to Rangoon early in April to report to Swami that his mission had failed. Six agents of the party are believed to be still in the Mandalay area where they are likely to be a considerable danger, particularly to operational security. Details of these men, so far as they are known, are being forwarded to the authorities concerned.
8. When Nazar Singh informed Swami of his failure he was told, surprisingly, that he was not to mind. With the British advance on Rangoon, events move quickly; Nazar Singh's original unit handed Swami their W/T sets and burnt their parachutes; they were well paid and informed that they could disperse. In fact, Swami deserted them to their fate. Of the entire party, five Bengalis and four Punjabis have been arrested.
9. The attitude of the agents now in our hands is of interest. It is reported that the five Bengalis have been reasonably amenable to interrogation, that they remain open to

conviction that their political ideas are incorrect, at least to some extent and that they have given useful details of their training and of the whereabouts of the missing members of the party. The shaven Punjabi Sikhs, however, have not hesitated to show their virulently anti-British feelings and have proved extremely difficult and evasive during interrogation.

10. Although no post-occupational task is claimed, there can be no doubt that the remaining members of this party form a considerable danger. That this party was never used effectively may be due to the Hikari Kikan and Bose being caught unprepared by the speed of the Allied operations. Shortage of aircraft and surface craft undoubtedly added to apparent indecision regarding the dispatch of agents to India or behind our lines. The only evidence of Indians still at large in Rangoon and still working for the Japanese comes from one uncorroborated source. A report that two agents were in W/T contact with the Japanese is being investigated. The evidence available so far does not indicate an organised attempt on the part of the Japanese to conduct post-occupational activities.

(3) KANBE SCHOOL :

A. 1st KANBE O.T.S.

In September 1943 the 1st Kanbe O.T.S. was started. It was given out that the students selected would be trained as Administrators, the course would last 2 months, examination would be held and candidates would given regular I.N.A. commissions. None of these promises were fulfilled. No training in administration was given, the course lasted until December, 1943 when half of the students were recruited for the S.S.S. Gp. But no examination was ever held, and no commission was awarded. B 579 considers that the O.T.S. was started as a propaganda stunt to attract Bengalis and other civilians to Kanbe. There were about 60/70 "cadets" on the 1st O.T.S. mostly men from Middle School to High/School education, with one or two graduates (I.D. Hhattia.B.A. and D.K.Chaudhury).

The syllabus of the Course included weapon training (rifle and Vickers Berthier

gun), jungle warfare (on the blackboard), camouflage (a few bits of sticks and grass brought into the school parade – ground), field signals, map reading (for one day only, and on the blackboard), sentry duties, how to give words of command, organisation of Indian and Japanese armies, marching and foot drill, and lecture on military subjects such as defence, attack, withdrawal and patrolling.

A feature of the syllabus was that all subjects were taught theoretically, and the students never once left the school compound on schemes or practical work. The tactics of “withdrawal” were taught, they were not customarily taught at all for training as air pilots.

Only one man volunteered, a Bengali named U.P. Dey, and his name was registered, as far as B579 knows, the scheme bore no fruit, U.P.Dey finally joined the S.S.S. Gp., was selected for the A.H.D. party and accompanied it to March/April, 1944.

U.P.Dey – aged 17, height 5'4^{1/2}” thick lips. Mother was a Shan/Burman. Had reputation to astrology.

B. KANBE SCHOOL

THE I.N.A. TAKES OVER KANBE SCHOOL :

Towards the end of February 1944 the provisional Govt. of India took over control of Kanbe School, (including the O.T.S. and the S.S.S. Group) from the Hikari Kikan. The Bauktaw and Gaosjhala Schools were similarly taken over. B579 cannot say why the Kikari Kikan relinquished control of these establishments. But he heard that S.C.Bose had communicated with premier Tojo direct to obtain that concession. B579 adds that the Hikari Kikan H.Q. submitted to the re-organisation with an ill-grace, and that strained relations persisted between S.C.Bose and the Hikari Kikan for sometime after.

The S.Y.M.T.I., Kanbe, at this time, known as the “SWARAJ NAVA JUBAK TILIM SANGHA” was renamed Swaraj Youths Training Association. B579 is not sure when this change of name was introduced but thinks in about December 1943.

2ND KANBE O.T.S.

In February 1944 the O.T.S. was re-organised as it was realised that the previous course had been a failure owing to the mediocre abilities of the cadets, the lack of qualified instructors, and the general apathy of the cadets. The 2nd O.T.S. was one of the first things resulting from the change of control at Kanbe, when the I.N.A. took the school over from the Hikari Kikan. When Awata left the school, Major Thimaya assumed command and Capt. Latif (I.F.A.) was brought in as 2nd i/c. It was scheduled to be of 21 weeks' duration.

The O.T.S. accommodation at Mayangon was very cramped, and as it was desired to utilise the rooms as annexe to the Base hospital, the venue of the 2nd O.T.S. course was changed to the Kanbe school, where accommodation was ample. It is thought that the administrative and instructor staff from the Mayangon O.T.S. accompanied the move to Kanbe. The Kanbe 2nd course began in September 1944 and still in progress when 2 Bhdr. Gp. Left Rangoon. The number of cadets is not known, but it is thought that about the same number of cadets as attended the 1st Mayangon course were selected for the Kanbe course. The proportion of civilians is not known. A small number of men from 2 Bhdr. Gp. Were selected for training.

2nd Kanbe O.T.S. Programmes :

(a) PRACTICAL TRAINING OF THE S.S.S. GROUP :

About the middle of January, Kami announced that the Practical training was finished, and that students would not be called to practice the spy training which they had been given. Students were divided into groups from 2 to 5 and were told to go to Rangoon, select any individual at random and report in detail on his movements etc. Every group of students was responsible for making its own arrangements regarding rondoovous etc., and

for the detailed work, to details of where he lived and description of that person. Kemi would then send out a different group to find the man and shadow his movements, etc. and find out who visited him. On the return of such a group the whole expenditure would be explained, discussed and thrashed out with the rest of the students.

(b) The curriculum of the O.T.S. was follows :

8.00	Hoisting the Flag (Attended by all students in Kanbe).
8.15 – 8.45	P.T.
9.00 – 10.00	Breakfast
10.00– 12.30	Foot-drill and marching.
12.30 – 13.30	Meal.
13.30 –14.30	Lecture period.
	There was only one lecture period a day, and the only lecture was Lt. Hsanumapajji Gowd, who prepared type-script notes everyday from his 1940 edition of "Manual Infantry Training." Students were encouraged to transcribe the main points from his lecture.
14.30 – 15.30	Sword fighting (with bamboo) Instruction by Nakamura.
15.30 - 17.30	Marching and foot-drill.
18.0	Flag striking ceremony (attended by all students in Kanbe). National Songs. Recital of the 7 Oaths (see below).

The drill instructors (note 1:4^{1/2} Hours a day were devoted to drill and marching) were Jem. Dilbahadur (referred to previously under serial 2, para 4 above) and Hav. Umrao Singh (Sikh). Umrao Singh later was sent to the I.N.A., O.T.S. at Mayangon. Lt. H. Gowd. later joined the Maghar Butai.

No examination were ever held, but towards the end of the O.T.S. training all students were tested in their powers of command and in their ability to handle a squad of

men. In December 1943 a parade was held to select men for Bose's bodyguard, and those men were to form the S.S.S. Gp.

Note : The 1st O.T.S. was organised by the Hikari Kikan, but owing to the unsatisfactory results, it was decided to start a 2nd O.T.S. when the I.N.A. took over Kanbe from the Hikari Kikan in early March 1944.

(c) Oath of Allegiance :

Seven Oaths of allegiance were recited every day by all Kanbe students at both the Flag Hoisting and Lowering parades. The oaths were administered by Mahabirsing and repeated in unison by all students. The Roman-Urdu text of the oaths is given below :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Oath No. 1 | Ham sab sache dil se Hindustani hain aur matri bhumi se prem karte hain. |
| Oath No.2 | Mam bharat ki azadi ke lia larengi aru iski khatir apna sab kuchh balidan KARENGE. |
| Oath No.3 | Angrezon ke zor sulm ka hadd bagi nahin raha. ham sab iske nest karenge. |
| Oath No.4 | Ham Hindustani ki azadi wapas lenge aur asiya ilam pher se qayam karenge. |
| Oath No.5 | Bharat ki Shandar azadi ke lie ham apni jati aur mazbhi jagre ke bhulka ek ho jaenge. |
| Oath No.6 | Ham apna desh ki izat aur bhalai ke lie larrahe hain aur un desh bhakton ki yad hamesha karte hain. Jo desh ke lie jan dijie takih unki atma ki shakti hamare khun mer milkar hamen bhi us laiq banaiye. |

Here we enclose a press report on the occasion of passing out of the first batch of O.T.S.

(d) Domei News Service : ⁴³

In the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the East Asia Indian Independence League and high Indian officers, the first batch of Indian cadets passed out from the Officers' Training School of the I.N.A. at a graduation ceremony held in Shonan yesterday evening. It is understood that the graduates received high appointments in the I.N.A. Addressing the graduates, Subhas Bose exhorted them to enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the cause to which the I.N.A. is pledged to give their all into their fight to liberate their motherland. After congratulating the graduates, Bose declared, "Our countrymen at home who have been bravely carrying on the campaign for so long are demanding a second front. Their task is to set up their front as soon as possible, thereby to ensure the speedy emancipation of our motherland."

Thus we find that Netaji completely overhauled the undeveloped and defective Kanbe O.T.S. system and organised it as an efficient and useful unit of military training system of the I.N.A.

4. Azad School, Hongkong

CONFIDENTIAL

ST/12/82
S SEC CSDIC(1)
SOUTH EAST ASIA COMD.
2 February 1946.

Comdt CSDIC(1)
Red Fort, DELHI.

NOTE ON THE AZAD SCHOOL, HONGKONG

The following note on the Azad School HONGKONG is based on the interrogation of the following :

- (1) Jam JAGAT SINGH 5/7 RAJPUT (H/1182)
- (2) Hav JARNALL SINGH 2/14 PUNJAB(H/1196)

(3) Hav/Maj SHER SINGH 2/14 Punjab(H/1348)

It is forwarded ref para 1 of your 1300/1/SE dated 23 Jan 46.⁴⁴

From I.N.A. files⁴⁵

INTRODUCTION

1. Lt. Col. (Maj Gen) LOGANADAN (b953) Visited HONGKONG in Sep 43, to inspect the League branches. He addressed a mass meeting and called for volunteers. Many civilian youths and 100 POWS came forward. The transport problem presenting difficulties it was decided to open a School in HONGKONG itself where the local recruits could be trained before being sent to various training camps. The Azad School was accordingly opened in WHITFIELD barracks near KOWLOON on 1 Jan 44. This School closed down on 31 Dec.,44, after functioning only for 12 months.

OBJECT

2. The object of the above school was to import elementary military training to local recruits before passing them on to various training centres in MALAYA for advance training and eventual absorption in the I.N.A.

SOURCES OF RECRUITMENT

3. The candidates were recruited locally by the league branch. After a medical examination by Capt. SUNDARAM, they were sent to the WHITFIELD barracks. Instructors were selected from among the POW volunteers, preference being given to men who had been instructors in the I.N.A. There was no test for instructors, previous service bearing alone governing the selection.

ORGANIZATION

4. 100 recruits were trained at a time. Each party of 100 was divided into 4 platoons, which in turn were sub-divided into 3 sections. The school staff provided the platoon comds, and the section comds were selected from among the recruits.
5. Selection of section comds was done by a regular test in which the candidates were examined in the following subjects :
 - (a) Geography
 - (b) History of India
 - (c) War situation
 - (d) Biography of Congress leaders
 - (e) Indian politics
 - (f) General Knowledge.

The papers were corrected and assessed by the Comd. Of the School and the first 12 candidates were selected and posted as Sec.Comds.

RATES OF PAY, RATIONS, CLOTHING

The rates of pay as under :

Comd.	120	Yen	P.M.
Instructor	70	“	“
Recruit	15	“	“

For rations and pay the school was attached to the local league branch. No clothing was issued and recruits had to find their own.

STATE

6. Staff for the first six months was :

(1) Sub/Maj KARNAIL SINGH HKSRA	C.O.
(2) Jem DHANIRAM 2/14 Punjab	C.O.(School)
(3) Hav/Maj DHARSHAN SINGH HKSRA	Hav/Maj School
(4) Hav ONKAR SINGH 5/7 Rajpur	Instructor
(5) Hav BALWANT SINGH 2/14 Punjab	“
(6) Hav MOHD ANWAR HKSRA	“
(7) Hav JARNAIL SINGH 2/14 Punjab	“

From Jan-Dec 44 changes took place as follows :

(1) Sub SULTAN AHMED HKSRA	C.O.
(2) Jem JAGAT SINGH 5/7 Rajput	C.O. School(H1182)
(3) Hav/Maj SHER SINGH 2/14 Punjab	Hav/Maj(school)(H/1348)
(4) Hav BALWANT SINGH “	Instructor
(5) “ JARNAIL SINGH “	“ (H/1196)
(6) “ GULWANT SINGH HKSRA	“
(7) “ MOHD ANWAR “	“
(8) FAZAL HASSAN “	“

(Note : These changes were made necessary by the departure of serials 1.2 and 3 para 7 to SINGAPORE with the first batch of students).

9. Sub/Maj KULWANT SINGH HKSRA, was working as a liaison officer between the I.N.A. and the local League, and was in charge of all the I.N.A. activities.in

HONGKONG.

10. SUBJECTS TAUGHT

- (a) P.T. & Drill.
- (b) Rifle range practice (IA method).
- (c) Bayonet practice (IA and Japanese method)
- (d) Military discipline
- (e) Health and Hygiene
- (f) Spiritual lectures
- (g) Route marches
- (h) Swimming and boating
- (i) First Air

No sabotage fifth column method or guerilla activities were ever taught at the school.

TIME TABLE

11. The School used to function from 08.00 hrs. to 11.30 hrs and from 15.00 hrs. On Saturday the School closed at 11.00 hrs. The programme of work was drawn up week by week and the duration of various periods was :

P.T.	30 minutes
Bayonet training	30 "
Aiming and firing	45 "
Drill	45 "
Rifle exercise	45 "
Spiritual lectures	60 "
Lectures on discipline	30 "
First Aid	30 "
Games	60 "
Swimming and boating	every Saturday morning.
Route march	Thrice a week, Mondays, Thursday and Saturday. From 08.30 hrs. to 11.30 hrs.

SPIRITUAL LECTURES

12. These consisted of :
- (a) History of the Congress
 - (b) Biography of national leaders

(c) Importance of Independence

(d) British mis-rule in India. A Special stress was laid on S.C.Bose's life and his Achievements generally.

DURATION OF THE COURSE

13. There was no fixed duration for the course. The recruits were despatched to SINGAPORE as and when available.

PROGRESS MADE

14. Within the first 6 months one batch had been trained and sent to SINGAPORE, under the Comd. Of Sub KARNAIL SINGH, HKSRA. Jem DHANI RAM, 2/14 Punjab, and Hav/Maj DHARSHAN SINGH, HKSRA also accompanied it. In Aug 44, all the rifles were withdrawn by the Japanese and the last two batches did P.T. and Drill instead of rifle drill.

NEED FOR HIGHER TRAINING :

When Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had assumed direct command of the I.N.A. he felt the need of getting the young lads the highest training in defence services. This was possible only in Tokyo and fortunately the Japanese military authorities agreed to such a suggestion. The training was to be of two year's duration at the Imperial Japanese Military Academy; but that was to be preceded by about six month's academic studies, as the cadets had to be conversant in Japanese language and culture. According to K.S.Giani Netaji Subhas Chandra wanted young men to be trained specially in Navy and Air Force and I.N.A. had no infra-structure to arrange that.

Accordingly, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose decided to recruit 46 such Cadets for the highest Military Training in Tokyo, on the pattern of Sandhurst. Selection was to be rigorous and the process started in October 1943. There was unprecedented enthusiasm in the young men to join the first batch consisting of 35 cadets. The youngest cadet to join was R.K.Sekhar, who was only 13 in 1942 and receiving training at the Hind Swaraj Institute at Penang.

On July 4, 1944, i.e., on the anniversary of the assumption of the high office of Presidentship of the Indian Independence League in South and East Asia, Netaji S.C. Bose wrote to the Cadets under training in Tokyo -

“My dear Boys, you are always in my thought, I am proud of you, I have faith in you.”⁴⁶

“The feeling letters written by Netaji to the Cadets had lasting effect on them.”⁴⁷ They always looked to him not only as their Netaji but as their doting guardian. In their daily prayers they repeated as under :

I shall always remain faithful to Azad Hind;

I shall always remain faithful to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

I shall always remain pure in thought and in deed;

I shall always regard every Indian as my brother;

I shall always remember that I am Indian first and Indian last;

I shall always remember that I am a representative of India.

I shall always remember that my nation will be judged by my character and conduct;

I shall always conduct myself in a manner worthy of the fair name of AZAD HIND;

I shall always uphold the honour and dignity of my country;

I shall always be ready to sacrifice everything, even my life, in the cause of my country;

May God Almighty, in his infinite mercy, grant me the courage, strength and spirit of sacrifice to make myself a worthy follower of Netaji and a true and faithful servant of Azad Hind.

Inquilab zindabad ;

Azad Hind Zindabad;

Netaji Zindabad;

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had also given general instructions to all office of the Indian Independence League to be in touch with the Cadets and look after their welfare.

According to John Thivy, Secretary-General, Rear-Headquarters of the I.I.League, Headquarters must be posted of all the news concerning the affairs of the Tokyo Cadets and there should be at least one letter from each of them. Thus they urged each one of the cadets to write at least once a month. In such letters, the Cadets were to state about their health, progress, daily routine besides their requirements or grievances if any. The letter should also include their individual interests in all or any particular subjects, in local surroundings, in people, in their culture and their impression about the same --- in short of everything that they felt and experienced which Netaji would have liked to know. In all 45 Cadets were selected for the officers' courses and sent to Tokyo in two batches. The first batch consisted of 35 cadets and the second one of ten.

Before being admitted to the Imperial Military Academy, Tokyo, the Cadets were inducted into the Japanese University, School of Languages for foreign students and underwent academic studies for six months. In this way they became proficient in Japanese language and were conversant with Japanese culture. They could thus receive training at par with other Cadets. The training in Japan was pretty tough and at times became unbearable, but being a dedicated lot, the Cadets underwent all the sufferings. During the training period when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose came to Tokyo and visited them in the end of 1944, he was satisfied with their progress. Captain Umeda, the Chief Instructor in the Imperial Defence Academy was very much impressed by the performance of these Cadets.²⁸ Unfortunately the training came to a sudden halt by the surrender of Japan.

Thus under Netaji's leadership and guidance the I.N.A. Educational system was established on a sound footing as an organised, efficient, disciplined administrative and educational system based on the lofty ideal of national integration.

Thus we find that Netaji introduced a code of conduct for the military personnel in the I.N.A. administration which served as the guiding norms and principles of the functioning of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Thus unambiguous and unconditional emphasis was laid on the virtues of discipline, sincerity, integrity, honesty and morality of the administrative personnel of the I.N.A. It was meant to increase the morale of the military officers and other administrative staff as well as their potentiality and efficiency, ~~ensures~~, check corruption and establish a clean administration, and a full-proof security system a special mention of which has been made in the security instructions in Appendixes 2 to 9).

This strong sense of discipline was reflected in the minutest details of his military administration. Thus, for example, in clauses no. 398 and 401 of Section IV of this chapter we find enforcement of strong discipline in the selling of Government clothing; clause no.400 of this section is related to use of vehicles followed by regulations on milk supply and strict enforcement of general discipline. Even in the matter of infectious diseases like V.D., strong medical and hygienic measures were enforced (Appendix 1). The main purpose of such disciplinary measures was to prevent corruption and increase efficiency in the military, administration, including office work, field training or parachute training. To prevent and preempt any violation of the disciplinary rules and regulations, provisions were made for strong punishments as we have seen above in this chapter.

But all this did not mean that the military administration of Netaji's Azad Hind Government was oppressive. The authoritarian character and the element of regimentation of the military administration did not indicate any oppressive tendency, their sole purpose was to strengthen the administration in order to make it foolproof and invulnerable, sufficient to fulfil the challenging tasks before it. Hence side by side the rigorous character of the military administration meticulous care was taken by Netaji to establish a democratic, secular, nationalist and humanist framework to ensure justice impartially, fairplay and equality, and avoid discrimination and partiality, by way of just and equal treatment of

the different grades of employees as we find in the security instructions in Appendix 2. This clearly highlights democratic character of functioning of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. There was also a human element in the functional norms of the military administrator. Hence Netaji's unfailing and uniform implementation of a system of awards in recognition of meritorious services to provide incentives to the military personnel (Appendix 3). There was no factor of favouritism, partiality or nepotism in this matter — the sole criterions being merit and efficiency.

At the same time Netaji was very careful, as we have noted above, to guarantee that religious sentiments were not hurt in any way and no religious discrimination was made in the military administration of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Moreover, it is interesting to study, in this context, that even in the office work or field work of military administration special arrangements were made for cultural entertainments; the main focus of which was on nationalism and patriotism. Further, a comprehensive educational system was built up by Netaji covering regular, special and propaganda lectures to train up the officers and the soldiers alike in martial art. Thus we find above the opening up of different military schools for this purpose. Besides the military purpose, its objective was also to highlight the nationalist and patriotic character of the Azad Hind government, the curriculum and programmes being planned with this objective. The programme of Higher military education and training for the I.N.A. cadets was determined by similar objectives and plannings.

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