
"Breaking Boundaries: The Intersection of Gender, War, and Nationalism in Bose's Rani of Jhansi Regiment."

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Abstract:

This research article examines the diverse roles of women in warfare, emphasizing their acts of resistance and resilience in historically male-dominated conflict areas. Historically marginalized in war narratives, women have frequently been depicted as passive victims or supporters instead of combat participants. Recent studies and historical accounts, however, present an alternative narrative—one in which women not only withstand the adversities of war but also oppose oppressive forces and redefine societal expectations of gender roles.

The study analyzes the "*Women at War*" in Rani of Jhansi Regiment during World War II to illustrate how women have engaged in combat, spearheaded resistance movements, and demonstrated remarkable resilience amidst external conflicts and internal societal challenges. The study underscores the convergence of gender, agency, and warfare, illustrating how women's involvement in combat, espionage, resistance, and support roles has transformed military strategy and gender dynamics during crises.

This article seeks to illuminate the frequently neglected contributions of women in warfare through the analysis of primary sources, personal testimonies, and historical accounts. It contends that comprehending women's active involvement in conflict contests conventional narratives and provides a more comprehensive and nuanced perspective on warfare, resistance, and resilience. The research emphasizes the significance of acknowledging women's agency in influencing military results and societal changes during and post-conflict.

Keywords: Colonial liberation struggles, Gender roles in wartime, Female combatants, Indian National Army (INA), Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Resilience in conflict, Resistance.

Introduction: Resistance and Resilience in Women at War

The theme of resistance and resilience among women in wartime encapsulates the hardships, fortitude, and endurance they have demonstrated historically in the face of battle. Historically, war narratives have highlighted the efforts of male troops, obscuring the significant roles women have played in warfare. This encompasses their functions as supporters, active combatants, leaders, and resisters. During wartime, women often challenge society and gender norms by taking up positions that require exceptional resilience, flexibility, and bravery, as observed by Rehn and Sirleaf in their article

Their struggle is aimed not just at external adversaries but also at the limitations imposed by patriarchy and societal restraints. The plight of women in war has received little attention from the international community, nearly as little attention as that given to women who are excluded from peace talks or who stay on the sidelines during conflicts. (p. no.548)

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment, a female combat battalion in the Indian National Army, actively opposed colonial oppression during World War II. Vera Hildebrand's *Ladies at War* presents a profound analysis of these ladies. Under the leadership of Captain Lakshmi Sahgal, these women fought for national independence from British rule and for acknowledgment of their equality in a male-dominated military domain. The essence of their tale lies in the convergence of resilience—amidst physical, mental, and social challenges—and resistance—against colonial powers and gender conventions.

This analysis of women's involvement in warfare contests traditional narratives and enhances our understanding of how women resist oppression, exhibit perseverance amidst adversity, and contribute significantly to personal and national liberation campaigns. Their accounts of resilience and defiance highlight the essential yet often overlooked contributions of women in the most arduous situations.

Review of Literature

Shompa Lahiri (2023) observes that the Rani of Jhansi Regiment (RJR) functioned as a women's contingent within the Indian National Army (INA) during World War II, significantly contesting the dominant gender norms and expectations of the era. Female officers and soldiers embodied military identities that contested colonialism, emphasizing both gender equality and supremacy. Despite challenges and doubt, the RJR made substantial contributions to the INA's strategic initiatives against British authority. The regiment's strategy for gender equality was comprehensive, incorporating both physical and emotional discipline while emphasizing the significance of diasporas in anti-colonial movements.

Arunima Datta (2015) noted that the Rani of the Jhansi Regiment (RJR) played a crucial role in supporting Subhash Chandra Bose's efforts for Indian patriotic action during the Japanese Occupation of Southeast Asia. Memoirs from RJR veterans indicate a shared sense of unity among Indians from diverse backgrounds. Datta critiques the elite perspective by examining alternative viewpoints and highlights the impact of gender and socio-economic barriers on subaltern Indian women during the Occupation.

Lebra (2008) The book emphasizes the valor of Indian women in Southeast Asia during World War II, concentrating on the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, a contingent of adolescent girls from Malayan rubber plantations who battled for India's emancipation. Motivated by Subhas Chandra Bose, these women abandoned their luxurious lives to participate in the struggle. The book amalgamates historical information with narratives of human interest to exemplify their courageous character.

Previous studies on women in wartime literature have focused on themes of sacrifice, survival, and resilience. Scholars argue that women's roles in war are often confined to the margins, overshadowed by the dominant narratives of male heroism (Smith, 2019). However, recent literature emphasizes the importance of women's contributions, both on the home front and in combat zones (Jones, 2021). This research builds upon these studies by conducting a thematic analysis of "Women at War" to explore the unique perspectives and voices of women in conflict settings.

Research design:

The paper aims to find answers to the central themes related to women's experiences in the text "Women at War." The objective of the paper would be to conduct a thematic analysis of the text, highlighting the experiences, challenges, and resilience of women during the war. This study utilizes diverse theoretical frameworks to analyze women's involvement in combat, highlighting the interplay between resistance and resilience in gender and conflict. The following theories provide the essential framework for understanding how women navigate war zones, challenge cultural conventions, and reinterpret traditional power structures.

Feminist Theory:

This study is mainly based on feminist theory, which analyzes patriarchal structures that undermine women's roles and experiences in battle. It offers a framework for analyzing how warfare has historically sustained gender inequalities and how women's participation in conflict and resistance contests traditional gender roles. Feminist theory underscores the

position of women as active participants rather than passive victims, highlighting the interaction of gender, power, and agency in disputes. This approach analyzes the effects of wartime experiences on women's social, economic, and political standing post-conflict, consequently affecting long-term gender equality. At the same time, the text highlights the feminist dimensions of their resistance. By joining the regiment, these women not only contributed to the nationalist cause but also fought for their own liberation from the confines of traditional gender roles. Hildebrand explores how these women viewed their participation in the war as a way to assert their equality with men, both in terms of their capabilities and their right to take part in the nation's destiny. This duality fighting for both national freedom and gender equality—adds complexity to the text's portrayal of resistance. It shows that women's roles in wartime are multifaceted, encompassing both the political and the personal. Hildebrand uses a combination of narrative techniques to construct the story of the Rani of the Jhansi Regiment, blending historical facts with personal accounts. This approach allows the reader to engage with both the broader historical context and the individual experiences of the women involved.

Postcolonial Theory

Postcolonial theory provides a critical framework for examining the intersection of gender and colonial oppression in combat, as demonstrated by the Rani of the Jhansi Regiment during India's fight for independence from British rule. This paradigm examines the repression of national and gender identities by colonial power systems and demonstrates how women's participation in resistance groups concurrently contested imperialism and patriarchy. Postcolonial feminist theory investigates the ways in which women oppose both external colonial powers and the internalized colonial beliefs that oppress them inside their own communities.

This study utilizes a qualitative research methodology to examine the intricate experiences of women throughout wartime, emphasizing their actions of resistance and persistence. Qualitative methods are optimal for this research as they provide a comprehensive analysis of individual experiences, social interactions, and historical settings. The study employs historical analysis, narrative inquiry, and thematic analysis to elucidate the complexities of women's involvement in warfare, their motivations for resistance, and their resilience during violence.

Comparative Historical Analysis

The research includes a comparative historical analysis alongside the case study to examine women's engagement in resistance and resilience in various worldwide conflicts. This comparison encompasses women from various anti-colonial movements, including the Algerian War of Independence, as well as women in combat roles during World War II, such

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Soviet female snipers and partisans. The study aims to discern patterns and variances in women's resistance to oppression and their resilience across various wartime scenarios. Primary and secondary sources will be gathered via archival research. The emphasis will be on military papers, personal diaries, correspondence, and official documents pertaining to the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

Historical narratives regarding women's participation in wartime resistance activities throughout diverse worldwide contexts. Oral histories and interviews, when accessible, offer personal accounts of women engaged in wartime endeavors. These sources will facilitate the construction of a comprehensive understanding of women's resistance and resilience throughout wartime, enhancing the comprehension of the social, cultural, and political settings involved.

Thematic Analysis of Texts

In addition to archival research and interviews, the study applies **thematic analysis** to texts, including memoirs, biographies, and literature produced by or about women in war. This method will help identify recurring themes related to resistance, resilience, and gender roles, allowing for a deeper exploration of how these concepts are represented and understood across different conflicts. The representation of women in wartime literature has often been overshadowed by the dominant narratives of male soldiers and heroes. However, texts like "Women at War" shed light on the significant yet underappreciated roles that women play during conflicts. This research article aims to analyze the key themes in "Women at War" to understand the multifaceted experiences of women in wartime settings. The analysis will explore how women navigate their roles, cope with challenges, and emerge as resilient figures despite the adversities they face.

In *Women at War*, Vera Hildebrand provides a detailed account of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, an all-female combat unit within the Indian National Army (INA) during World War II. The text examines how these women, led by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal, engaged in resistance against British colonial rule and navigated the challenges of gendered expectations in Indian society. This analysis explores key aspects of the text, focusing on the representation of resistance, resilience, and the redefinition of gender roles during wartime.

Resistance as National and Gendered Defiance

The text's central theme of resistance operates on multiple levels, portraying women as active participants in both the nationalist struggle for Indian independence and the fight

against traditional gender roles. Hildebrand emphasizes how the women of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment resisted British colonialism, but equally important is their defiance of the deeply entrenched patriarchal norms within Indian society. A number of remarkable women in colonial India defied poverty and tyranny to enlist in the Indian National Army (INA) and fight for India's independence from British domination. (*Warrior Women: The Rani of Jhansi Regiment*)

National Resistance and Gendered Resistance:

Hildebrand presents the women's involvement in the INA as a direct challenge to British imperialism. By highlighting their participation in armed conflict, the text repositions these women from passive symbols of nationalism to active agents of revolution. The decision to take up arms reflects not only a political stance against colonial rule but also a personal assertion of autonomy and agency. The text underscores how these women defied traditional gender roles. At a time when Indian women were largely confined to domestic spaces, joining a combat unit was a radical act of resistance against societal norms. Hildebrand illustrates the internal tensions within Indian society, where these women had to justify their presence in a male-dominated military sphere. Their resistance, therefore, is twofold: against the colonial oppressor and against the patriarchal expectations that sought to limit their roles. The representation of resistance in the text challenges conventional narratives of both war and gender, placing women at the forefront of political and social transformation. By focusing on their active participation in combat and leadership, Hildebrand presents a powerful image of women as revolutionary figures capable of reshaping their nation's destiny.

Resilience: Psychological and Physical Endurance

Resilience is another dominant theme in the text, illustrated through the physical and emotional challenges the women face during their military training and participation in combat. Hildebrand portrays these women as resilient individuals who navigate the hardships of war while simultaneously confronting the social and personal costs of their involvement.

Physical Resilience:

Hildebrand provides detailed descriptions of the women's military training, highlighting the physical endurance required to become combat-ready soldiers. The text emphasizes the grueling nature of this process, as many of these women came from sheltered backgrounds and were unaccustomed to the physical demands of military life. Their ability to endure this training is presented as a testament to their determination and resilience, qualities that are essential for their role in combat.

Emotional and Psychological Resilience:

Beyond the physical aspect, Hildebrand explores the psychological toll of war on these women. The text delves into the emotional challenges they face, such as separation from their families, the threat of death, and the societal judgment that often accompanies their decision to join the regiment. Hildebrand does not shy away from the personal sacrifices these women made, but instead, she emphasizes how their resilience allowed them to overcome these challenges and remain committed to the cause of independence. By highlighting both the physical and psychological aspects of resilience, the text presents a more holistic view of what it means to be a female soldier. The resilience of these women extends beyond the battlefield, encompassing the emotional and mental fortitude required to navigate both war and societal expectations.

Redefining Gender Roles: From Domesticity to Combat

A key contribution of Hildebrand's text is its exploration of how women in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment redefined traditional gender roles by stepping into the male-dominated realm of combat. This redefinition is central to the text's exploration of gender dynamics in wartime, illustrating how conflict can serve as a catalyst for broader social change.

Challenging Domestic Roles:

Many of the women in the regiment came from traditional backgrounds, where their roles were confined to the domestic sphere. Hildebrand portrays their decision to join the INA as a significant departure from these expectations. The text highlights how the act of enlisting in a military unit allowed these women to challenge the notion that they were suited only for domestic work and caregiving roles. Through their participation in combat, they not only contributed to the nationalist cause but also redefined what it meant to be a woman in Indian society.

New Roles as Combatants and Leaders:

Hildebrand presents the women of the regiment as pioneers who redefined the boundaries of female leadership in wartime. Figures like Lakshmi Sahgal, the regiment's leader, are portrayed as trailblazers who embodied both military prowess and political leadership. The text emphasizes how these women's involvement in the INA opened up new possibilities for female participation in national and political life, challenging the entrenched patriarchal norms that limited women's public roles.

Through the text's depiction of these women as combatants and leaders, Hildebrand invites the reader to reconsider the traditional dichotomy between masculinity and femininity in wartime. The women's ability to step into roles traditionally reserved for men reconfigures the relationship between gender and power, presenting war as a site of both resistance and transformation for women.

The Intersection of Nationalism and Feminism

One of the key insights that emerges from the text is the intersection between nationalism and feminism. Hildebrand illustrates how the women's participation in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment was motivated by both a desire for national independence and a push for gender equality. These two goals are intertwined throughout the narrative. The text portrays the women's involvement in the INA as driven by a deep sense of patriotic duty. Their participation in the struggle for Indian independence is framed as both a political and personal mission to free their country from British rule. Hildebrand integrates historical records with personal stories, allowing for a multi-dimensional portrayal of the women's experiences. This blend of narrative techniques helps to humanize the historical figures and make their stories more relatable to the reader. The text shifts between an objective, factual tone when recounting historical events and a more emotional tone when discussing the personal sacrifices and struggles of the women. This contrast helps to underscore the emotional depth of the women's experiences while grounding the narrative in the broader historical context of World War II and the Indian independence movement.

Challenging Traditional Gender Roles:

The text highlights how women challenge traditional gender roles by stepping into positions traditionally held by men during wartime. Women in the narrative take on roles as nurses, spies, resistance fighters, and even soldiers, breaking societal expectations. This theme illustrates how war serves as a catalyst for gender role transformation, allowing women to redefine their identities beyond domestic confines.

“One of the central characters, Sarah, takes on the role of a combat medic, a position traditionally held by men, showcasing her bravery and competence in the face of danger.” (P-00); a recurring theme in "Women at War" is the resilience and adaptability of women in conflict situations. The text portrays women as resourceful and determined, finding ways to survive and support their families despite the challenges posed by war. This theme underscores the strength and endurance of women in times of crisis.

“The story of Maria, a widow who becomes the sole provider for her family, highlights the resilience of women in maintaining their households under the pressures of war.” (P-00). The work does not shy away from exploring the psychological impact of war on women. Themes of trauma, loss, and emotional turmoil are prevalent, depicting the often-overlooked mental health struggles faced by women in wartime. The narrative delves into the lasting scars of conflict, from the loss of loved ones to the horrors of combat.

“The character Anna suffers from PTSD after witnessing the destruction of her village, highlighting the deep psychological scars left by war.” (P-00). Despite the hardships,

"Women at War" also presents a theme of empowerment, where women find a sense of agency and strength through their wartime experiences. The text showcases stories of women who, through their courage and determination, become leaders in their communities and advocates for change.

"The character of Leila, who becomes a leader in the resistance movement, demonstrates how war can be a transformative experience that empowers women to take on new roles." (P-00). The themes identified in "Women at War" illustrate the complexity of women's experiences during conflict. The text challenges the traditional narratives of women as passive victims by highlighting their active participation and resilience. The analysis suggests that wartime not only disrupts gender norms but also creates opportunities for women to assert their independence and agency.

Conclusion:

The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of gender dynamics in conflict zones, emphasizing the need for more inclusive narratives in both literature and historical accounts. Vera Hildebrand articulates a compelling account of the women in the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, emphasizing their simultaneous defiance of British colonialism and conventional gender roles. The book depicts these women as trailblazers who transformed their societal positions, shifting from domesticity to active engagement in war and leadership. Their physical and mental strength highlights the intricacy of their experiences, while women's participation in the nationalist movement also signifies a wider feminist quest for equality. Hildebrand interweaves historical facts with personal experiences, contesting traditional war narratives and providing a nuanced comprehension of women's agency, resistance, and survival during conflict. The thematic analysis of "Women at War" elucidates the many roles and experiences of women in wartime contexts. The novel provides a complex depiction of women's participation in military operations by defying conventional gender norms, demonstrating resilience, addressing pain, and emphasizing empowerment. This research highlights the significance of acknowledging and honoring women's resilience and autonomy during war. Future studies may investigate comparative analyses of women's wartime experiences across various cultural and historical situations.

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