The sheaves of radd paper have just been delivered to the new refugee camps in the last year in a dilapidated condition. Prasun Chaudhuri, 91, former political scientist who fought the Indian National Army (INA) in World War II, has left behind a legacy of service to India.

The INA was an armed force that fought against the British during World War II. It was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose, a nationalist leader, and was comprised of Indian soldiers who had been interned in Japan. The INA fought against the British in Burma and other parts of Asia.

Chaudhuri, who was a member of the INA, has written a memoir titled "My INA Memoirs," which is a detailed account of his experiences during the war. He has also written several other books on Indian history and politics.

The memoir, published by the Government of India, is a comprehensive account of Chaudhuri's life and his role in the INA. It is a must-read for anyone interested in Indian history and the struggle for independence.

RAJENDRA PRASAD

It was a happy coincidence that Prasun Chaudhuri died on the same day as the 75th anniversary of the INA. His contribution to the INA and his efforts to keep the INA's legacy alive will always be remembered.

To celebrate the triumphal sense of the moment, Lt Col Benoy Kumar Nandy made rasagollas. He noted in his history that Netaji partook of them as well.

NETAJI ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

Nandy’s says was a mix of Bengali and English. The language is unprecendented. In his memoirs, he says, “The INA in the Indian Army was a new formation. It was a new kind of army, and it was a new kind of life.”

He adds that the INA was formed in response to the British imperialist policies in India. The INA was a direct result of the Indian independence movement and the struggle for freedom.

The INA was formed in 1941 and was led by Subhas Chandra Bose. It was a military force that fought against the British in Burma and other parts of Asia.

Netaji Bose was a revolutionary leader who had been arrested by the British in 1940. He was then exiled to Japan, where he founded the INA. The INA was a direct result of the Indian independence movement and the struggle for freedom.

Nandy was a member of the INA and was part of the team that transported Bose from Japan to Singapore in 1941. He was also part of the team that brought Bose back to India after the war.

The INA was a major force in the struggle for Indian independence and its legacy lives on today. Nandy’s memoirs are a testament to the INA’s role in the struggle for freedom and the importance of remembering its contribution.

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