Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
‘Jai Hind’, His Stirring Mantra for India

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‘A’ Patriot of patriots’ - this is how Mahatma Gandhi described Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. An intellectual immensely proud of India’s cultural and spiritual heritage, a warrior of freedom, and a brilliant organizer - Netaji was all these and more, ‘Jai Hind’ was his battle-cry and he roused the nation to great patriotic heights. A restless life, bent on winning freedom for his country at any cost, Netaji’s life was cruelly cut short by an unkind fate. Historians are yet to make a proper assessment of Netaji’s role in renascent India.

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897, of Janakinath Bose and Prabhably Bose, in Cuttack. He was the sixth son and the ninth child of his parents.

Subhas sat for the Matriculation Examination in 1913, when he had just completed 15 and came out second in the whole University. Subhas passed the intermediate examination with credit in 1915. He fulfilled a long-cherished desire by taking the honours course in philosophy for his B.A. degree, and took his studies seriously for the first time in his college career. Early next year, however, his academic career received a severe jolt. He was expelled from the college as a result of an incident. He rejoined the
university only after two years. At the B.A. examination in 1919 Subhas got first class honours in Philosophy. Subhas sailed for England on September 15, 1919, to study for the Indian Civil Service Examination. Early in July 1920, eight months after he joined Cambridge University, Subhas sat for the examination. He came out fourth in the Examination.

He was 23 when he landed in Bombay on July 16, 1921. He called on Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay and on his advice, contacted Desabandhu Chittaranjan Das. Both Das and Subhas were arrested on December 10, 1921 and detained. He was to be detained 11 times during the next years.

When he was serving as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation (during the Mayoralty of C.R. Das) he was detained for three years in Mandalay on the ground of his alleged association with violent activities. On his release owing to ill-health, Subhas became the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress and pleaded for India’s ‘Complete Independence’ in opposition to the Motilal Nehru Committee’s advocacy of Dominion Status. Acting as the G.O.C. of Volunteers at the Calcutta Congress session in 1928, Subhas Chandra became well known as a radical leader of the young and ‘the new’. He was in the thick of the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. Once again the authorities decided to detain an aggressive Subhas and released him when his health deteriorated.

Banished to Europe for three years he returned despite a ban on his entry and was detained till 1937. Soon he was unanimously elected as the Congress President at Haripura and he set up in October 1938 a National Planning Committee. At Tripuri Subhas Chandra was re-elected President by defeating Gandhiji’s candidate, Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya. Following political differences and the curtailment of his powers, Subhas resigned from the Presidency in 1939. Arrested in connection with the Holwell monument agitation, Subhas in jail convinced himself that assistance from Britain’s enemies should be sought for India’s Independence. The result was his dramatic disappearance from Calcutta soon after his release in 1941 and his founding of the Indian Liberation Army in Germany by recruiting Indian prisoners of war.

In 1943, Subhas Chandra - now known as Netaji - moved to East Asia, re-organized the Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) and as its Supreme Commander proclaimed a Free Provisional Government with the Andamans and Nicobar as its territory. In January, 1944, the Indian National Army marched towards the homeland with delirious battle cries of “Chalo Delhi” and “Jai Hind”, crossed the Burma Frontier and reached Kohima and Imphal.

In the meantime, Netaji announced the formation of a women’s brigade within the INA and named it “Rani of Jhansi Regiment,” after the celebrated queen of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai, who had led her soldiers against the British in an uprising during the First War of Independence in 1857. Coincidentally, another Lakshmi, Lieutenant-Col. Lakshmi, was placed in charge of this regiment by Netaji. In November it was agreed between Netaji and the Japanese military headquarters that the INA first division and the civil and military headquarters would move to Burma in January 1944.

On August 22, 1945, Tokyo radio announced the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in an air-crash in Formosa on August 18, 1945, en route to Japan. He was posthumously conferred the award of Bharat Ratna in January, 1992.

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Useful Tips while using a cellphone

1. Emergency
The Emergency Number worldwide for **Mobile** is 112
*If you find yourself out of coverage area of your mobile network and there is an emergency,
dial 112 and the mobile will search any existing network to establish the emergency number for you,
and interestingly this number 112 can be dialed even if the keypad is locked. **Try it out.**

2. Have you locked your keys in the car? Does your car have remote keys?
This may come in handy someday. Good reason to own a cell phone:
If you lock your keys in the car and the spare keys are at home, call someone at home on their cell
phone from your cell phone.

Hold your cell phone about a foot from your car door and have the person at your home
press the unlock button, holding it near the mobile phone on their end. Your car will unlock.
Saves someone from having to drive your keys to you. Distance is no object. You could be hundreds of
miles away, and if you can reach someone who has the other “remote” for your car, you can unlock the
doors (or the trunk)

3. Hidden Battery power
Imagine your cell battery is very low, you are expecting an important call and you don’t have a changer. **Nokia instrument comes with a reserve battery.**
To activate, press the keys *3370# your cell will restart with this reserve and the instrument will show
a 50% increase in battery. This reserve will get charged when you charge your cell next time.

4. How to disable a STOLEN mobile phone?
To check your Mobile phone’s serial number, key in the following digits on your phone:

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* # 0 6 #
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A 15 digit code will appear on the screen. This number is unique to your handset. Write it down and keep it somewhere safe. When your phone get stolen, you can phone your service provider and give them this code. They will then be able to block your handset so even if the thief changes the SIM card, your phone will be totally useless.
You probably won’t get your phone back, but at least you know that whoever stole it can’t use/sell it either.

5. Be careful while using your mobile phone
When you try to call someone through mobile phone, don’t put your mobile closer to your ears until the recipient answers.
Because directly after dialing, the mobile phone would use its maximum signaling power, which is : 2watts = 33dbi

Please Be Careful, Message as received (Save your brain)
Please use left ear while using cell (mobile), because if you use the right one it will affect
brain directly.

This is a true fact from Apollo medical team.

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