

# Bhagat Singh

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<b>Born</b>	28 September 1907 <sup>[a]</sup> <a href="#">Lyallpur, Punjab, British India</a> (present-day <a href="#">Punjab, Pakistan</a> )
<b>Died</b>	23 March 1931 (aged 23) <a href="#">Lahore, Punjab, British India</a> (present-day <a href="#">Punjab, Pakistan</a> )
<b>Cause of death</b>	Execution by hanging Naujawan Bharat Sabha
<b>Organization(s)</b>	Hindustan Socialist Republican Association Workers and Peasants Party Kirti Kisan Party
<b>Movement</b>	Indian Independence movement

**Bhagat Singh** (27 September 1907 — 23 March 1931) was an [Indian](#) socialist revolutionary. He is considered to be one of the most influential revolutionary person of the [Indian Independence Movement](#).

## Early life

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Singh was born to Vidyavati Kaur and Sardar Kishan Singh, in a Sikh Jat family on 28 September 1907 at [Lyallpur](#) in [Punjab Province](#) of British India.

His family had earlier been involved in revolutionary activities against the [British government](#). His uncle, [Swaran Singh](#), had participated in the freedom struggle against the British. When in 1907, an another uncle of Bhagat, [Ajit Singh](#) was arrested and exiled to [Rangoon](#) in [Burma](#), Swaran asked the people of Punjab to force the government to release him and due to his efforts Ajit Singh was released from Rangoon Jail in October 1907. After coming back from jail, Ajit Singh decided to start a major revolt against the British. He began agitating the farmers and peasants to start a movement against them. The movement called '[Pagdi Sambhal Jatta](#)' was launched in 1908. The British came to know of his intentions and arrested him on 13 January 1911, when he was attending the Lohri festival celebration at his relative's house. In February, Ajit Singh escaped from jail and ran away home, only to tell them about his planning to start a mass struggle abroad. Ajit Singh fled to [Persia](#) in March.

In 1912, Bhagat joined the District Primary School in Lyallpur and received his elementary education there till class 5th. In 1917, his family shifted to [Lahore](#) for his higher education. In Lahore, he was admitted to the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School. When he was in the 8th standard, the

[Jallianwala Bagh massacre](#) (13 April 1919) took place. The very next day (on 14 April) he went to the bagh telling them at his home that he was going to school. After running about 30 miles from [Lahore](#), Bhagat reached [Amritsar](#). At 2 pm, as Bhagat entered the compound he saw blood scattered all over the ground. The turbans and torn clothes of panic-stricken people were on the ground. The walls of the compound were red with blood. There was a [curfew](#) in Punjab so the blood hadn't been cleaned. Bhagat had taken a glass bottle with him. He took a handful of blood-stained soil and put it in the bottle. He reached home and put the bottle in front of the Sikh Guru's portrait and prayed to him for peace and solace for the victims of the massacre and he pledged to teach the British a lesson.

In 1920, [Mahatma Gandhi](#) launched the [Non-cooperation movement](#) to encourage a mass protest against the British and to boycott their trade in India and to end their cooperation with the British rule. Many people joined the movement and stopped the use of foreign goods and clothes. The people boycotted schools and colleges. Lawyers such as [Motilal Nehru](#) boycotted law courts and other government institutions. They publicly burnt their lawyers' dress in protest.

Bhagat Singh also actively participated in the movement. He along with a group of people used to burn foreign clothes publicly and boycott government-funded schools. He was only 14 years old.

In February 1922, In Chauri Chaura village of [Gorakhpur](#) in United Provinces, non-violent activists of the town lead a march to a nearby liquor shop to picket it. Some policemen began thrashing the activists. The protesters became angry and they burnt down the [police station](#) where the policemen had taken refuge, killing all 22 policemen inside. Mahatma Gandhi was shocked to hear about the incident and he suspended the [non-cooperation movement](#) realising that the people had still not understood the message of non-violent protest against the British. This created much chaos as people thought that if Gandhi had not suspended the movement they would have easily achieved independence. When Bhagat came to know about this, he was disappointed with Gandhi's decision to suspend the movement and he lost confidence in the philosophy of non-violence.

In 1923, He joined the National College in [Lahore](#). There he studied as well took part in many [extracurricular activities](#). In August 1923, an essay competition was held at the college by Punjab Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The topic was to write about any of the special acknowledgements about [Punjab](#). Bhagat Singh wrote an essay on the following topic:

### THE PROBLEM OF PUNJAB'S LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT

An acquaintance of the [literature](#) of a society or a [country](#) is of prime importance for the understanding of that society or country, because the consciousness of the soul of a society or country, because the consciousness of the soul of a society gets reflected in its literature also." [History](#) is witness to the authenticity of the above statement. Countries have followed the direction determined by the flow of their literature. Every nation needs

literature of high quality for its own uplift. As literature of a country attains new heights, the country also develops. Patriots — be they merely social reformers or political leaders — pay highest attention to the literature of their country. If they do not create new literature to meet the requirements of the contemporary issues and situations, all of their efforts will fail and their work will prove unstable.

Perhaps [Garibaldi](#) could not have succeeded in mobilising the [army](#) with such ease if [Mazzini](#) had not invested his thirty years in his mission of [cultural](#) and literary renaissance. The revival of [Irish language](#) was attempted with the same enthusiasm along with the renaissance in [Ireland](#). The rulers so much wanted to suppress their language for the ultimate suppression of the [Irish people](#) that even kids were punished for the crime of keeping a few verses in [Gaelic](#). The [French revolution](#) would have been impossible without the literature of [Rousseau](#) and [Voltaire](#). Had [Tolstoy](#), [Karl Marx](#) and [Maxim Gorky](#) not invested years of their lives in the creation of a new literature, the [Russian Revolution](#) would not have taken place, leave alone the propagation and practice of [communism](#).

The same applies to the social and religious reformers. [Kabir's](#) ideas have a stable impact because of his literature. Till date, the sweetness and sensitivity of his poems prove captivating to the people.

Exactly the same can be said about [Guru Nanak Devji](#). When the Sikh Gurus started establishing their new order along with the preaching of their beliefs, they felt the need of a new literature and this inspired Guru Angad Devji to evolve the [Gurumukhi script](#). Centuries of continuous warfare and Muslim invasions had dried up the literature of [Punjab](#). The [Hindi language](#) was at the verge of extinction. He adopted the Kashmiri script in his search for an Indian language. Later the [Adi Granth](#) was compiled by [Guru Arjun Devji](#) and Bhai Gurudasji. They took a far-reaching and useful step in this act of creating their own script and literature to perpetuate their beliefs...

A month later he joined a Dramatic Society near the college campus and began to organize functions and shows. In late October, the society organized a show for the governor of [Punjab](#). When the governor [Edward Douglas MacLagan](#) arrived at the theatre, the audience present there consisting mainly of college students didn't show courtesy to him. He became so angry with the lack of respect that he walked out of the theatre. Bhagat Singh didn't mind and performed the show in front of the limited audience.

While studying in the National College, he used to spend most of his time in the college library reading books about armed revolution in foreign countries. He was inspired by the Russian revolutionaries who believed that only armed [revolt](#) can bring freedom. In March 1924 it is said that one of his friend's [bullock cart](#) drivers was beaten harshly by some English officials as

the sign the outside the office of the officials read - 'Dogs and Indians are not allowed'. He took revenge and along with Sukhdev he attacked the officials car and beat them with *lathis* (wooden sticks) and escaped unnoticed in the night.

In April, his father asked him to get married which he refused. His father pressurised him for it, so one night, he quietly left his home and went to [Kanpur](#). Before leaving he wrote a letter to his father:

Dear father,

My life has been dedicated for serving the nation, I cannot get married as I have no intention to achieve worldly pleasures when my motherland is suffering. I have a responsibility to save the 30 crore citizens of my country as they are in great distress. So, I am leaving to achieve *Swaraj* for my country. I hope you will allow me to do this small contribution for my motherland.

Your son,

Bhagat

Bhagat Singh worked for [Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi](#) in the newspaper [Pratap Press](#) in Kanpur for some months. Then he met [Chandra Shekhar Azad](#) and they began to work together for freedom struggle.

In early 1925, his father called him home as his grandmother was very ill. He wrote to him for coming home, promising he would not force him to get married:

Dear son Bhagat,

Your grandmother is very ill. The village doctor gave some medicines to her but she wants to meet you as she is very sad that you left home without telling anyone. Please come home as soon as possible. I know that wherever you are you are no doubt fighting for freedom of the motherland but your grandmother also needs your support. I would not pressurise you for marriage. If you receive this letter please come home soon.

Your father,

Kishan Singh

In March 1925, he accepted his father's wish returned to Lahore but had to soon escape from there as police had come to know of his whereabouts. He went to [Delhi](#) and started publishing the Daily [Veer Arjun](#) Newspaper for 6 months.

In October, he returned to Kanpur to free the [Kakori](#) prisoners who had been arrested after the train robbery in Kakori (9 August) along with their leader Ram Prasad Bismil. The prisoners were temporarily detained at Kanpur police station before being shifted to different central jails across United Provinces.

On 22 November, along with Azad, Bhagat went to the police station unnoticed and broke the lockups and freed one of their comrades but the police soon arrived and they had to run away. Their plan had failed.

In March 1926, he organized the [Naujawan Bharat Sabha](#) to encourage the young men of his country to fight for their freedom. He began to address big public meetings and asked them to overthrow the British rule in India. He also used the dramatic society for the purpose of spreading his message.

On 16 October, when the [Dussehra](#) festival fair was held in Lahore Maidan at 7 pm, a bomb exploded in a crowded section of the maidan when the [Ramleela](#) play was held. 12 people died in this explosion and about five times of that were injured. People rushed out of the maidan to save their lives.

Next day, [The Tribune](#) was published as follows-

### *THE TRIBUNE*

LAHORE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1926 (VOL-XLVI)

#### BOMB EXPLOSION AT DUSSEHRA FAIR

Lahore-On Saturday, during the festival of Dussehra, the annual Dussehra Fair was organised at Lahore Maidan. About 200 people gather there for celebration. When the *Ramleela* play is held at 7 pm a tragic bomb explosion takes place at the crowded section. According to the sources, fortunately the explosion hasn't caused much harm. Many people escaped unhurt but sadly, 12 people are said to have died in this explosion and 50 are said to be injured. According to the police report, the explosion has been committed by political terrorists who wanted to spread terror among the people and disturb peace among the masses. The local people deny and say it is the doing of the British government to blame the innocent citizens for such ungrateful act.

The British Government took advantage of the incident and arrested Bhagat on the pretext that he was involved in the bomb incident on 29 May 1927. The real reason for his arrest was to stop him from instigating people against the British rule. It was later found that the bomb explosion was caused by a man named [Channa Din](#) who was bribed by the Lahore police to get an excuse for arresting the revolutionaries. He was released for a security deposit of ₹ 60,000 with no evidence against him, about a month later.

# Activities

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He became involved in numerous revolutionary activities. He quickly gained prominence in the [Hindustan Republican Association](#) and became one of its leaders. The name of the organization was changed to [Hindustan Socialist Republican Association](#) on 9 September 1928.

A Commission known as the [Simon Commission](#) was appointed by the British Government to consider political reforms. The commission which reached India on 3 February 1928 decided to tour the whole India to gain first hand information of the administrative system. There were no Indians in the commission. This angered many Indian political leaders who lead protests against the commission. The nationalist leaders lead protest marches wherever the commission went with the slogan 'Simon Go Back'.

The Commission reached Lahore on 30 October 1928. Here, the protest march was being lead by [Lala Lajpat Rai](#). As the members of commission got down from the train at Lahore Railway Station the protesters began yelling 'Simon Go Back'. Soon the protest turned violent and the police used a lathi charge to stop the protest. The superintendent of police of Lahore James A. Scott began to beat Lalaji with a baton. Lalaji was wounded by the batoning but he continued to yell 'Simon Go Back...Simon Go Back...Simon Go Back...' Lalaji was wounded and he fell to the ground. Before he fell he is said to have announced:

'Each and every baton that rained down on me will prove the last nails of the coffin of this empire'.

18 days later, Lalaji succumbed to his wounds. Bhagat Singh who was also in the protest march was witness to this incident and decided to take revenge. Bhagat made a plan by calling a meeting at Mozang House (an [Hindustan Socialist Republican Association](#) hideout). On the night of 10 December the plan to kill superintendent Scott was made. Jaigopal was asked to keep a watch on Scott for five days and make a plan. On 15 December, the meeting was held in which Sukhdev presented a map of the Police Headquarters of Lahore where Scott worked. Bhagat and Rajguru were chosen to execute the plan. Jaigopal was told to signal Bhagat and Rajguru when he saw Scott coming out of the office. The plan was now ready to be executed.

On 17 December, Bhagat along with Rajguru & Chandrashekhar Azad went to the area of Police Headquarters. Bhagat and Rajguru hid behind a tree nearby. Jaigopal also came riding on his bicycle and acted as if he was repairing it to wait for Scott. At 1620 hours, as another police officer Assistant Superintendent of Police Saunders came out of the office Jaigopal mistook him for Scott and signaled Bhagat and Rajguru. As soon as Saunders approached the tree, Rajguru came out and shot him in the head which wounded him and Bhagat shot thrice in his chest and killed him. The Head Constable Chanan Singh chased Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Azad but



was wounded by Azad's covering fire. The traffic inspector Fern who was standing there controlling the traffic saw them running and started chasing them. Bhagat fired at Fern but he ducked down to prevent the shot and thus the shot missed. The four then escaped through the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School backdoor to arranged [safehouses](#).

Next day, Posters appeared all over the walls of Lahore informing the public about the revenge action against the British-

"TYRANT GOVERNMENT BEWARE" Saunders has been killed.  
Lalaji's death has been avenged....

The rest of the poster contained the motives behind the murder of the officer and warning given to the Intelligence Department and bureaucracy. It was signed by Balraj (a pseudonym of [Chandrashekhar Azad](#)).

When the news of Saunder's murder reached the British government, it launched a search operation in the whole of Lahore. The Criminal Investigation Department was asked to keep a watch on every person departing and arriving in Lahore. On 18 and 19 December many people were arrested on suspicion of the murder. Many people were beaten mercilessly and caught and jailed without warrant.

The HSRA decided that it was not safe for Bhagat to be in Lahore as he would be soon caught by the police if so. So they planned Bhagat's escape from Lahore to Calcutta.

On the evening of 19 December Sukhdev requested Durga Bhabhi (wife of Bhagwati Vohra, a member of HSRA) to accompany Bhagat to escape from Lahore. Durga Bhabhi agreed willingly. To avoid recognition Bhagat had shaved his beard and cut his long hair (a violation of Sikh customs) and wore an English outfit. He asked Durga Bhabhi to wear an English outfit too. Rajguru was asked to be their porter at the station. At about 6:00 am, Bhagat along with Durga Bhabhi and Rajguru, who acted as their porter and Azad reached the railway station and boarded the first train from Lahore to Calcutta.

At Calcutta, Bhagat and Chandra Shekhar Azad met [Jatindranath Das](#), a scholar and a scientist in January 1929. Jatin was asked to make bombs, and other weapons for the HSRA. The HSRA set up a bomb factory in [Agra](#) for the purpose. In March, the arsenals were tried and tested in secret near the Yamuna River.

In April, the British Government introduced two bills: the [Public Safety Bill](#) and the [Trade Dispute Bill](#). The first was for the purpose of curbing mass protests that were taking place in many parts of the country and the second was for lowering the pension of the mill workers and farmers by 10%.

The [Bombay Textile Mill](#) workers announced a strike on 15 February to protest against low wages paid by [Sir Nusserwanjee Wadia](#), the owner of the mill. The workers remained on strike for many days. They also barred the

Wadia's entry in the mill. Wadia reported the problem to his friend who was a British officer. The officer agreed to help him. On 1 April, he came with a large cavalry force to disperse the protesting workers to make way for Wadia. First the officer requested the workers to end the strike but they refused to do so. The officer then ordered the cavalry to [lathi-charge](#) on the workers. Many were injured in this lathi-charge.

To put a stop on the strikes of workers, the government decided to pass the bills as soon as possible. They decided to pass the bills on 8 April with the special powers of the [Viceroy Lord Irwin](#) in the Central Assembly. Bhagat Singh decided to protect the rights of the farmers of his country to protest against unjust laws of the government and decided to halt the passing of bills. He made a plan to bomb the Central Legislative Assembly in [New Delhi](#) with [Batukeshwar Dutt](#). On 8 April the Speaker [Vithalbhai Patel](#) stood up to announce the passing of the bills at 1230 hours. They threw two small bombs into the Assembly chamber from the public gallery. Nobody was killed.. They were shouting slogans of [revolution](#) and threw [pamphlets](#). They surrendered.

Bhagat and Dutt were jailed. They were kept in Delhi Central Jail (present day Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi) from 22 April to 13 June. The trial for Delhi Assembly Bomb case began on 7 May. The lawyer [Asaf Ali](#) defended Dutt. Bhagat defended himself. On 12 June, both were sentenced to life imprisonment for: "causing explosions of a nature likely to endanger life, unlawfully and maliciously".

In the Court hearings, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt made a statement to clarify their motives for bombing and about the repressive action of government against the labourers and farmers of the country:

Today there is no hope for labour. We have been ruminating upon all these matters as also upon the wholesale arrests of the leaders of the labour movement. When the introduction of the Trade Disputes Bill brought us into the Assembly to watch its progress, the course of the debate only served to confirm our conviction that the labouring millions of [India](#) had nothing to expect from an institution that stood as a menacing monument to the strangling of the exploiters and the serfdom of the helpless labourers.

The next day, the police came to know about his involvement in the murder of ASP Saunders. They police took him to [Mianwali](#) jail. Bhagat got to know that the English prisoners and thieves were treated with dignity and were given healthy food but Indian prisoners weren't. He and other revolutionaries began a hunger strike which lasted from 15 June to 5 October 1929.

The demands that Bhagat placed before the Jailor Major [Pindi Das Chopra](#) were:

- There should be no discrimination between the English and Indian prisoners.



- Indian prisoners should be given books and newspapers to read and clean clothes to wear as given to the English.
- Healthy food should be provided to the Indian prisoners.

The demands were refused many times by the jail authorities. The police tried to get the prisoners to break their hunger strike. [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) and [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#) supported the hunger strike. It got popular support.

The Lahore Conspiracy Case trial began on 10 July 1929, in the Lahore Jail court house. The Presiding Judge was Justice Rai Sahib Pandit Sri Kishen. There were 14 accused.

Jatin Das who had begun his hunger strike 28 days after Bhagat, died on 13 September 1929 due to weakness. Thousands of people attended his funeral procession in [Lahore](#) and felt proud for the brave revolutionary Jatin Das. He was cremated at [Calcutta](#) on 16 September.

On 5 October the Jail authorities agreed to the prisoners' demands and they ended their hunger strike.

Rajguru was arrested at a motor garage in [Pune](#) on 30 September 1929 and was presented in the court hearing on 18 October. Kundan Lal and Bejoy Kumar Sinha were also arrested in September.

The Conspiracy Case trials went on with no decision for months. Jaigopal betrayed the HSRA by telling that Bhagat was involved in the murder of Saunders. On 21 October 1929, as Jaigopal spoke the truth a revolutionary [Prem Dutt](#) became so angry he insulted him and threw his shoes towards him. Jaigopal fainted and collapsed in the witness box. Prem Dutt was [handcuffed](#) but the revolutionaries protested so Magistrate Rai Saheb ordered all of them to be handcuffed. They refused to cooperate. The police then started to beat them and forced them to be handcuffed. They were badly wounded. Many had to be taken away from the court on stretchers. To speed up the slow-moving trial, Lord Irwin declared an [emergency](#) on 1 May 1930. The arrested people were to go to trial by the special tribunal appointed by the Viceroy on 30 April. The tribunal consisted three senior judges – [Justice Coldstream](#), Justice [G. C. Hilton](#) and Justice [Agha Hyder](#).

The trials of the special tribunal began on 5 May 1930 at the court of special magistrate in Poonch House. The location had been shifted from the Lahore Jail. On 12 May, the revolutionaries were again harshly beaten with sticks and were dragged to the court for trial. The revolutionaries boycotted the trials from that day on and did not present themselves in the court. They demanded that Justice G. C. Hilton be removed and an Indian judge preside the case. But the government refused. In June, they removed Justice Agha Hyder (who had tried to stop the police from beating the revolutionaries as he had sympathy for them) and presiding judge Justice Coldstream and made Justice G. C. Hilton the presiding judge and appointed Justice [Abdul Qadir](#) and Justice Tapp instead.

The trials continued in the absence of the accused. They were only conducted on the basis of testimonies of the 3 government approvers Jaigopal, Hans Raj Vohra & Phonindra Nath Ghosh. The testimonies were

utilised as prime evidence against the accused and were thus used to give the judgement in the case.

On 7 October 1930, the special tribunal of three judges pronounced their judgement as follows —

- To be hanged till death —

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, Shivaram Rajguru

- Sentenced to life imprisonment —

Shiv Verma, Jaidev Kapoor, Mahavir Singh, Gaya Prasad, Kishori Lal, Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Kamal Nath Tiwari

- Termed imprisonment —

Prem Dutt – 5 Years; Kundan Lal – 7 Years

- Acquitted due to lack of evidence —

Desh Raj, Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, Jatindra Nath Sanyal

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were ordered to be hanged on 27 October 1930 at 8 am, but the sentence was delayed. Finally the date was decided as 24 March 1931.

Many nationalist leaders appealed to the government to reduce the punishment, including [Madan Mohan Malaviya](#), [Mohammed Ali Jinnah](#) and [Subhash Chandra Bose](#) who had positive views about the revolutionaries. [Mahatma Gandhi](#) asked the Viceroy Lord Irwin to revoke the death sentence of the three revolutionaries but he refused to do so.

On 22 March, the Jailor decided to bring forward the hanging time 1 1/2 hours earlier to prevent public protest outside the jail. The families of the three were not allowed to meet them on 23 March. The father of Bhagat, Kishan Singh with his wife waited outside for a long a time to get a last glimpse of their son but even they were denied. At 7:20 pm, the Jailor P. D. Chopra arrived with other officers to take them to the gallows. At that time, Bhagat was reading the biography of Russian communist leader [Vladimir Lenin](#). He called out to Bhagat to get ready as they were getting late. He replied 'wait a minute, one revolutionary is meeting the other'. He read for a few minutes and came out of the cell. While going towards the gallows, Bhagat, Sukhdev and Rajguru weren't even slightly afraid. They were singing the patriotic song 'Mera Rang De Basanti Chola'. At 7:28, the three arrived at the execution site where several members of the jail staff including Jail Doctor Narinder Singh Sodhi, IG Prisons Fredrick Barker, Senior officer Charles Stead and District magistrate [Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts](#), were waiting for them. Jail warden Chhatar Singh was also present. Bhagat said to Lane Roberts 'Sir, today you will see how bravely the great sons of India embrace death'. So at 7:30 pm, the three were hanged till death by the Lahore Central Jail authorities.

After hanging, their bodies were carried away secretly to [Ferozepore](#) through the backdoor of the jail. Late at night, the authorities reached the Sutlej river banks at Ferozepore where they burnt the three bodies. Soon a big crowd armed with fire torches arrived the river banks. The authorities were frightened and they fled. The people in the crowd then informed Bhagat's father Kishan Singh about the incident who along with Vidyawati came rushing to Ferozepore. Kishan Singh wept with grief along with pride at the same time for his brave son. The next day, the people and Kishan Singh cremated the bodies of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.<sup>[4]</sup>

In the memory of their martyrdom the day 23 March is celebrated every year as 'Martyrs Day'.

The [Government of India](#) has made memorials and released postage stamps to honour these brave martyrs of India.

## Notes

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

- a. <sup>↑</sup> The date of Singh's birth is subject to dispute. Commonly thought to be born on either 27<sup>[1]</sup> or 28<sup>[2]</sup> September 1907, some biographers believe that the evidence points to 19 October 1907.<sup>[3]</sup>

## References

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

1. <sup>↑</sup> "[Bhagat Singh](#)". *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Archived from [the original](#) on 30 September 2015.
2. <sup>↑</sup> "[Bhagat Singh's sister passes away on his 107th birthday](#)". *The Times of India*. Archived from [the original](#) on 30 September 2015.
3. <sup>↑</sup> [Sanyal et al. \(2006\)](#), pp. 19, 26
4. <sup>↑</sup> [Nayar, Kuldeep](#) (2000), *[The Martyr Bhagat Singh: Experiments in Revolution](#)*, Har-Anand Publications, [ISBN 978-81-241-0700-3](#)

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