

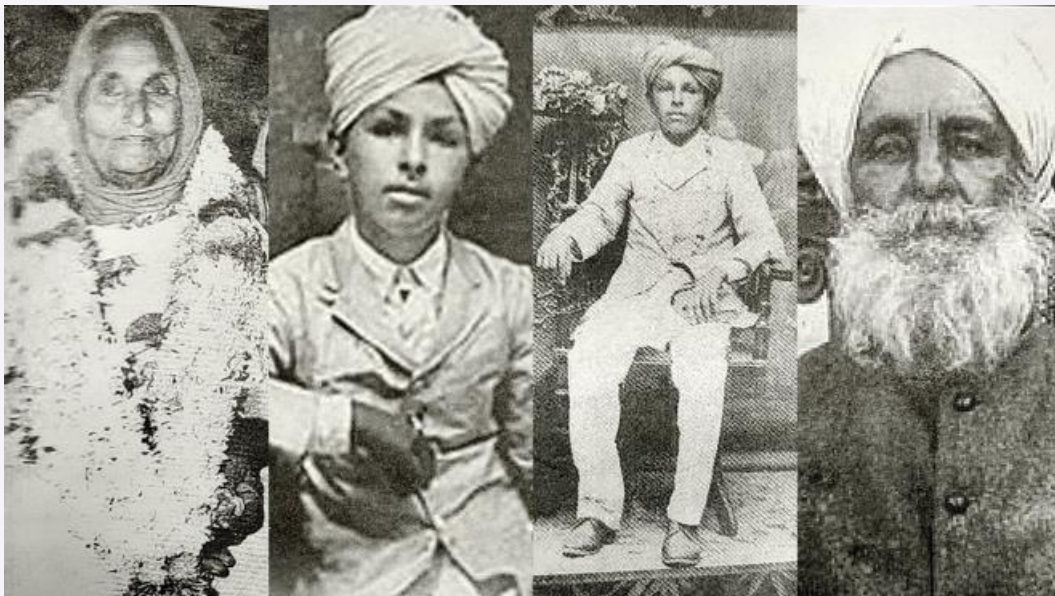


Tribute to Bhagat Singh

About Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh (1907-1931) was an Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter who played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence from British rule. He became an iconic figure of resistance and is remembered for his bold actions, including the 1929 Assembly bombing, which was intended to protest British colonial policies. Singh's powerful writings, his courage, and his ultimate sacrifice at the young age of 23 made him one of India's most revered heroes. He was martyred on March 23, 1931.

Image Gallery





STARVING TO DEATH FOR COUNTRY'S HONOUR.



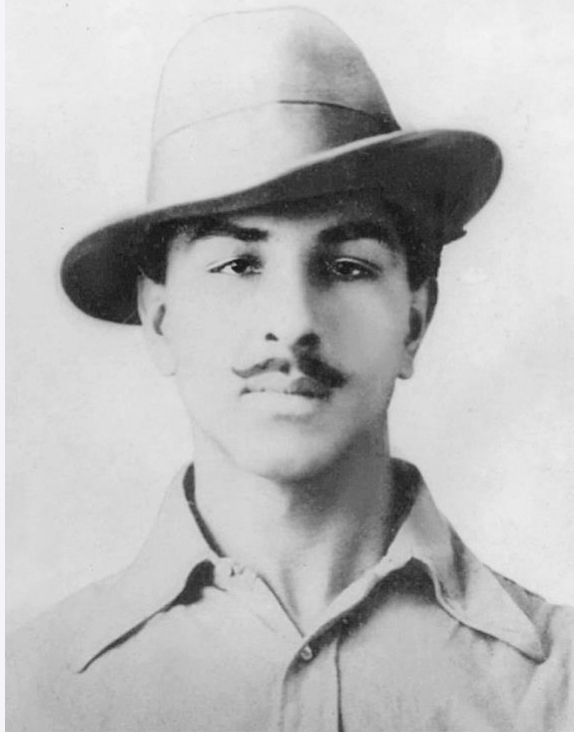
B. BHAGAT SINGH.



MR. R. K. DATTA.

"From under the seeming stillness of the sea of Indian humanity a veritable storm is about to break out. We have given a fair and loud enough warning."

"By crushing two insignificant units the nation cannot be crushed."



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BHAGAT SINGH, RAJGURU AND SUKHDEV EXECUTED.

NO "LAST INTERVIEW" WITH RELATIONS.

Shouts Emerge From Jail.

DEAD BODIES SECRETLY DISPOSED OF

Removed to Distant Place.

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed at about 11.30 p.m. on Monday.

Buried in the jail law prison, and in accordance with their own last wishes, the bodies of the three revolutionaries were taken to the crematorium at the Punjab Secretariat, Lahore, and cremated on the 25th.

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BHAGAT SINGH.

Information to local agents in Lahore that the three revolutionaries were taken to the crematorium at the Punjab Secretariat, Lahore, and cremated on the 25th.

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Thick Veil of Secrecy.

Relations' Fierce Quest for Dead Bodies.

Relations of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev are making a fierce quest for the dead bodies of their loved ones.

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DEAD BODIES REMOVED.

Not Given to Relations.

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TRUCKS AT BARRAGE.

Waiting for Bodies.

Trucks are waiting at the barrage for the bodies of the three revolutionaries.

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HAIRY RELAY & DISCOMFORT.

Optical Instruments.

A hairy relay and discomfort is being experienced by the optical instruments.

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Timeline

1907

Birth

Bhagat Singh was born on September 28, 1907, in Banga, Punjab, British India (now Pakistan) to a Sikh family. His family was politically active, supporting the independence movement.

1919

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

At the age of 12, Bhagat Singh was deeply affected by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, where British troops killed hundreds of peaceful protesters. This incident intensified his hatred for British rule.

1920

Joined Non-Cooperation Movement

Influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's call for boycotting British goods, Bhagat Singh participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and even burned his school books as a protest.

1921

Disillusionment with Non-Cooperation Movement

After the Chauri Chaura incident, when Gandhi called off the movement, Bhagat Singh became disillusioned with Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and started looking for more radical approaches.

1923

Graduation from National College, Lahore

Bhagat Singh completed his education at National College in Lahore, where he was influenced by Marxist ideologies and developed an interest in European revolutionary movements.

1924

Joined the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)

Bhagat Singh joined the HRA, a revolutionary organization committed to overthrowing British rule through armed struggle. He began working closely with other revolutionaries such as Ram Prasad Bismil and Chandrashekhar Azad.

1925

Kakori Train Robbery

Although Bhagat Singh was not directly involved, the Kakori Train Robbery was carried out by the HRA to fund their activities. The subsequent execution of HRA members led Bhagat Singh to become more involved in revolutionary activities.

1926

Founded Naujawan Bharat Sabha

Bhagat Singh founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, a youth organization focused on anti-colonial activities. The organization worked to inspire youth to join the fight for independence.

1927

Arrest for Bombing Plot

Bhagat Singh was briefly arrested in connection with a bombing that took place in Lahore, but he was soon released. This incident further solidified his status as a revolutionary leader.

1928

Assassination of Saunders

In retaliation for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, along with Shivaram Rajguru, shot and killed British police officer J.P. Saunders on December 17, 1928. This act was a direct protest against British colonial oppression.

1929

Central Assembly Bombing

On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw non-lethal bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. The goal was to "make the deaf hear" by protesting against repressive legislation, and they shouted "Inquilab Zindabad!" (Long live the revolution!) before willingly being arrested.

1930

Hunger Strike in Jail

Bhagat Singh went on a hunger strike that lasted 116 days, demanding better conditions for Indian prisoners. The strike gained massive public support and made him a national hero.

1931

Execution

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, 1931, in Lahore Jail. The British government rushed the execution due to growing public pressure to release them. Their sacrifice inspired millions to join the independence movement.

1947

Legacy

Even after India's independence in 1947, Bhagat Singh remained a symbol of fearless resistance against colonial rule. His ideals and revolutionary spirit continue to inspire generations of Indians.

Few Indian Movies based on the life of Bhagat Singh



Famous Quotes

"They may kill me, but they cannot kill my ideas. They can crush my body, but they will not be able to crush my spirit."

"Revolution is an inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is an imperishable birthright of all."

Major Contributions

- Founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to promote revolution against British rule.
- Participated in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- Assassinated British officer J.P. Saunders as a protest against Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
- Led the Central Assembly Bombing with Batukeshwar Dutt in 1929.
- Went on a 116-day hunger strike in jail to demand better treatment for Indian political prisoners.

Bhagat Singh's Writings:

While Bhagat Singh didn't write songs, his writings, especially his essays and letters, reflect a revolutionary spirit similar to the tone found in patriotic songs and poetry. His notable writings include:

- **"Why I Am an Atheist"** – An essay explaining his ideological beliefs.
- **"Letter to Sukhdev"** – A letter written from jail expressing his thoughts on revolution and sacrifice.
- **"Freedom is now my Bride"** – In a letter to his dad, Bhagat Singh clearly mentioned that his life now is dedicated towards the freedom of India.

Even though Bhagat Singh didn't compose songs, his life and thoughts continue to inspire revolutionary music and patriotic songs in India to this day.

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Contact Us:

Ishardeep Singh, +91 8629826463

Kavish Singla, +91 98729 06423

Jayant Garg, +91 77194 11066