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Appearance

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## Early life

Magatlung

Singh's father and his uncle Ajit Singh were active in progressive politics, taking part in the [agitation around the Canal Colonization Bill](#) in 1907, and later the [Ghadar Movement](#) of 1914–1915.<sup>[21]</sup>

After being sent to the village school in Banga for a few years, Bhagat Singh was enrolled in the [Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School](#) in Lahore.<sup>[21]</sup> In 1923, he joined the National College in Lahore, founded two years earlier by [Lala Lajpat Rai](#) in response to [Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement](#), which urged Indian students to shun schools and colleges subsidized by the British Indian government.<sup>[21]</sup>

Police became concerned with Singh's influence on the youth and arrested him in May 1927 on the pretext that he had been involved in a bombing that had taken place in Lahore in October 1926. He was released on a [surety](#) of Rs. 60,000 five weeks after his arrest.<sup>[22]</sup> He wrote for, and edited, [Urdu](#) and [Punjabi](#) newspapers, published in [Amritsar](#)<sup>[23]</sup> and also contributed to low-priced pamphlets published by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha that excoriated the British.<sup>[24]</sup> He also wrote for *Kirti*, the journal of the [Kirti Kisan Party](#) ("Workers and Peasants Party") and briefly for the *Veer Arjun* newspaper, published in [Delhi](#).<sup>[25][c]</sup> He often used pseudonyms, including names such as Balwant, Ranjit and Vidhrohi.<sup>[27]</sup>



Photo of Singh (back row, fourth from right) in the Lahore College Drama Club (1924)



Singh's photo during his first arrest

## Revolutionary activities

### Killing of John Saunders

In 1928, the British government set up the [Simon Commission](#) to report on the political situation in India. Some Indian political parties boycotted the Commission because there were no Indians in its membership,<sup>[d]</sup> and there were protests across the country. When the Commission visited Lahore on 30 October 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led a march in protest against it. Police attempts to disperse the large crowd resulted in violence. The superintendent of police, James A. Scott, ordered the police to [lathi charge](#) (use batons against) the protesters and personally assaulted Rai, who was injured. Rai died of a heart attack on 17 November 1928. Doctors thought that his death might have been hastened by the injuries he had received. When the matter was raised in the [Parliament of the United Kingdom](#), the British Government denied any role in Rai's death.<sup>[29][30][31]</sup>

Singh was a prominent member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) and was probably responsible, in large part, for its change of name to [Hindustan Socialist Republican Association](#) (HSRA) in 1928.<sup>[32]</sup> The HSRA vowed to avenge Rai's death.<sup>[22]</sup> Singh conspired with revolutionaries like [Shivaram Rajguru](#), [Sukhdev Thapar](#), and [Chandrashekhar Azad](#) to kill Scott.<sup>[25]</sup> However, in a case of mistaken identity, the plotters shot John P. Saunders, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, as he was leaving the District Police Headquarters in Lahore on 17 December 1928.<sup>[33]</sup>

Contemporary reaction to the killing differs substantially from the adulation that later surfaced. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha, which had organised the Lahore protest march along with the HSRA, found that attendance at its subsequent public meetings dropped sharply. Politicians, activists, and newspapers, including *The People*, which Rai had founded in 1925, stressed that non-cooperation was preferable to violence.<sup>[34]</sup> The murder was condemned as a retrograde action by [Mahatma Gandhi](#), the Congress leader, but [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) later expressed his opinion in these words:

Bhagat Singh did not become popular because of his act of terrorism but because he seemed to vindicate, for the moment, the honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, and through him of the nation. He became a symbol, the act was forgotten, the symbol remained, and within a few months each town and village of the Punjab, and to a lesser extent in the rest of northern India, resounded with his name. Innumerable songs grew about him and the popularity that the man achieved was something amazing.<sup>[35]</sup>

### Killing of Channan Singh

After killing Saunders, the group escaped through the D.A.V. College entrance, across the road from the District Police Headquarters. Chanan Singh, a [Head Constable](#) who was chasing them, was shot dead by Chandrashekhar Azad.<sup>[36]</sup> They then fled on bicycles to pre-arranged safe houses. The police launched a massive search operation to catch them, blocking all entrances and exits to and from the city; the [Criminal Investigation Department](#) (CID) kept a watch on all young men leaving Lahore. The fugitives hid for the next two days. On 19 December 1928, Sukhdev called on [Durgawati Devi](#), sometimes known as Durga Bhabhi, wife of another HSRA member, [Bhagwati Charan Vohra](#), for help, which she agreed to provide. They decided to catch the train departing from Lahore to [Bathinda](#) en route to [Howrah](#) ([Calcutta](#)) early the next morning.<sup>[37]</sup>

### Escape from Lahore

Bhagat Singh and Rajguru, both carrying loaded revolvers, left the house early the next day.<sup>[37]</sup> Dressed in Western attire (Bhagat Singh cut his hair, shaved his beard and wore a hat over cropped hair), and carrying Devi's sleeping child, Singh and Devi passed as a young couple, while Rajguru carried their luggage as their servant. At the station, Singh managed to conceal his identity while buying tickets, and the three boarded the train heading to Cawnpore (now

Kanpur). There they boarded a train for Lucknow since the CID at Howrah railway station usually scrutinised passengers on the direct train from Lahore.<sup>[37]</sup> At Lucknow, Rajguru left separately for Benares while Singh, Devi and the infant went to Howrah, with all except Singh returning to Lahore a few days later.<sup>[38][37]</sup>

## Delhi Assembly bombing and arrest

For some time, Bhagat Singh had been exploiting the power of drama as a means to inspire the revolt against the British, purchasing a magic lantern to show slides that enlivened his talks about revolutionaries such as Ram Prasad Bismil who had died as a result of the Kakori conspiracy. In 1929, he proposed a dramatic act to the HSRA intended to gain massive publicity for their aims.<sup>[24]</sup> Influenced by Auguste Vaillant, a French anarchist who had bombed the Chamber of Deputies in Paris,<sup>[39]</sup> Singh's plan was to explode a bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly. The nominal intention was to protest against the Public Safety Bill, and the Trade Dispute Act, which had been rejected by the Assembly but were being enacted by the Viceroy using his special powers; the actual intention was for the perpetrators to allow themselves to be arrested so that they could use court appearances as a stage to publicise their cause.<sup>[27]</sup>

The HSRA leadership was initially opposed to Bhagat's participation in the bombing because they were certain that his prior involvement in the Saunders shooting meant that his arrest would ultimately result in his execution. However, they eventually decided that he was their most suitable candidate. On 8 April 1929, Singh, accompanied by Batukeshwar Dutt, threw two bombs into the Assembly chamber from its public gallery while it was in session.<sup>[40]</sup> The bombs had been designed not to kill,<sup>[41]</sup> but some members, including George Ernest Schuster, the finance member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, were injured.<sup>[42]</sup> The smoke from the bombs filled the Assembly so that Singh and Dutt could probably have escaped in the confusion had they wished. Instead, they stayed shouting the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad!" ("Long Live the Revolution") and threw leaflets. The two men were arrested and subsequently moved through a series of jails in Delhi.<sup>[43]</sup>

## Assembly case trial

According to Neeti Nair, "public criticism of this terrorist action was unequivocal."<sup>[41]</sup> Gandhi, once again, issued strong words of disapproval of their deed.<sup>[18]</sup> Nonetheless, the jailed Bhagat was reported to be elated, and referred to the subsequent legal proceedings as a "drama".<sup>[43]</sup> Singh and Dutt eventually responded to the criticism by writing the Assembly Bomb Statement:

We hold human life sacred beyond words. We are neither perpetrators of dastardly outrages ... nor are we 'lunatics' as the *Tribune* of Lahore and some others would have it believed ... Force when aggressively applied is 'violence' and is, therefore, morally unjustifiable, but when it is used in the furtherance of a legitimate cause, it has its moral justification.<sup>[41]</sup>

The trial began in the first week of June, following a preliminary hearing in May. On 12 June, both men were sentenced to life imprisonment for: "causing explosions of a nature likely to endanger life, unlawfully and maliciously."<sup>[43][44]</sup> Dutt had been defended by Asaf Ali, while Singh defended himself.<sup>[45]</sup> Doubts have been raised about the accuracy of testimony offered at the trial. One key discrepancy concerns the automatic pistol that Singh had been carrying when he was arrested. Some witnesses said that he had fired two or three shots while the police sergeant who arrested him testified that the gun was pointed downward when he took it from him and that Singh "was playing with it."<sup>[46]</sup> According to an article in the *India Law Journal*, the prosecution witnesses were coached, their accounts were incorrect, and Singh had turned over the pistol himself.<sup>[47]</sup> Singh was given a life sentence.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Arrest of associates

In 1929, the HSRA had set up bomb factories in Lahore and Saharanpur. On 15 April 1929, the Lahore bomb factory was discovered by the police, leading to the arrest of other members of HSRA, including Sukhdev, Kishori Lal, and Jai Gopal. Not long after this, the Saharanpur factory was also raided and some of the conspirators became informants. With the new information available, the police were able to connect the three strands of the Saunders murder, Assembly bombing, and bomb manufacture.<sup>[31]</sup> Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, and 21 others were charged with the Saunders murder.<sup>[49]</sup>

## Hunger strike and Lahore conspiracy case

Singh was re-arrested for murdering Saunders and Chanan Singh based on substantial evidence against him, including statements by his associates, Hans Raj Vohra and Jai Gopal.<sup>[47]</sup> His life sentence in the Assembly Bomb case was deferred until the Saunders case was decided.<sup>[48]</sup> He was sent to Central Jail Mianwali from the Delhi jail.<sup>[45]</sup> There he witnessed discrimination between European and Indian prisoners. He considered himself, along with others, to be a political prisoner. He noted that he had received an enhanced diet at Delhi which was not being provided at Mianwali. He led other Indian, self-identified political prisoners he felt were being treated as common criminals in a hunger strike. They demanded equality in food standards, clothing, toiletries, and other hygienic necessities, as well as access to books and a daily newspaper. They argued that they should not be forced to do manual labour or any undignified work in the jail.<sup>[50][51]</sup>

The hunger strike inspired a rise in public support for Singh and his colleagues from around June 1929. *The Tribune* newspaper was particularly prominent in this movement and reported on mass meetings in places such as Lahore and Amritsar. The government had to apply Section 144 of the criminal code in an attempt to limit gatherings.<sup>[52]</sup>

Jawaharlal Nehru met Singh and the other strikers in Central Jail Mianwali. After the meeting, he stated:

I was very much pained to see the distress of the heroes. They have staked their lives in this struggle. They want that political prisoners should be treated as political prisoners. I am quite hopeful that their sacrifice would be crowned with success.<sup>[53]</sup>

Muhammad Ali Jinnah spoke in support of the strikers in the Assembly, saying:

The man who goes on hunger strike has a soul. He is moved by that soul, and he believes in the justice of his cause ... however much you deplore them and, however, much you say they are misguided, it is the system, this damnable system of governance, which is resented by the people.<sup>[54]</sup>

The government tried to break the strike by placing different food items in the prison cells to test the prisoners' resolve. Water pitchers were filled with milk so that either the prisoners remained thirsty or broke their strike; nobody faltered and the impasse continued. The authorities then attempted *force-feeding* the prisoners but this was resisted.<sup>[55][e]</sup> With the matter still unresolved, the *Indian Viceroy, Lord Irwin*, cut short his vacation in *Simla* to discuss the situation with jail authorities.<sup>[57]</sup> Since the activities of the hunger strikers had gained popularity and attention nationwide, the government decided to advance the start of the Saunders murder trial, which was henceforth called the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Singh was transported to Borstal Jail, Lahore,<sup>[58]</sup> and the trial began there on 10 July 1929. In addition to charging them with the murder of Saunders, Singh and the 27 other prisoners were charged with plotting a conspiracy to murder Scott, and waging a war against the King.<sup>[47]</sup> Singh, still on hunger strike, had to be carried to the court handcuffed on a stretcher; he had lost 14 pounds (6.4 kg) from his original weight of 133 pounds (60 kg) since beginning the strike.<sup>[58]</sup>

The government was beginning to make concessions but refused to move on the core issue of recognising the classification of "political prisoner". In the eyes of officials, if someone broke the law then that was a personal act, not a political one, and they were common criminals.<sup>[59]</sup> By now, the condition of another hunger striker, *Jatindra Nath Das*, lodged in the same jail, had deteriorated considerably. The Jail committee recommended his unconditional release, but the government rejected the suggestion and offered to release him on bail. On 13 September 1929, Das died after a 63-day hunger strike.<sup>[58]</sup> Almost all the nationalist leaders in the country paid tribute to Das' death. Mohammad Alam and *Gopi Chand Bhargava* resigned from the Punjab Legislative Council in protest, and Nehru moved a successful *adjournment motion* in the Central Assembly as a censure against the "inhumane treatment" of the Lahore prisoners.<sup>[60]</sup> Singh finally heeded a resolution of the Congress party, and a request by his father, ending his hunger strike on 5 October 1929 after 116 days.<sup>[47]</sup> During this period, Singh's popularity among common Indians extended beyond Punjab.<sup>[61]</sup>

Singh's attention now turned to his trial, where he was to face a Crown prosecution team comprising C. H. Carden-Noad, Kalandar Ali Khan, Jai Gopal Lal, and the prosecuting inspector, Bakshi Dina Nath.<sup>[47]</sup> The defence was composed of eight lawyers. Prem Dutt Verma, the youngest amongst the 27 accused, threw his slipper at Gopal when he turned and became a prosecution witness in court. As a result, the magistrate ordered that all the accused should be handcuffed.<sup>[47]</sup> Singh and others refused to be handcuffed and were subjected to brutal beating.<sup>[62]</sup> The revolutionaries refused to attend the court and Singh wrote a letter to the magistrate citing various reasons for their refusal.<sup>[63][64]</sup> The magistrate ordered the trial to proceed without the accused or members of the HSRA. This was a setback for Singh as he could no longer use the trial as a forum to publicise his views.<sup>[65]</sup>

### Special Tribunal

To speed up the slow trial, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, declared an emergency on 1 May 1930 and introduced an ordinance to set up a special tribunal composed of three high court judges for the case. This decision cut short the normal process of justice as the only appeal after the tribunal was to the Privy Council located in England.<sup>[47]</sup>

On 2 July 1930, a *habeas corpus* petition was filed in the High Court challenging the ordinance on the grounds that it was *ultra vires* and, therefore, illegal; the Viceroy had no powers to shorten the customary process of determining justice.<sup>[47]</sup> The petition argued that the *Defence of India Act 1915* allowed the Viceroy to introduce an ordinance, and set up such a tribunal, only under conditions of a breakdown of law-and-order, which, it was claimed in this case, had not occurred. However, the petition was dismissed as being premature.<sup>[66]</sup>

Carden-Noad presented the government's charges of conducting robberies, and the illegal acquisition of arms and ammunition among others.<sup>[47]</sup> The evidence of G. T. H. Hamilton Harding, the Lahore superintendent of police, shocked the court. He stated that he had filed the *first information report* against the accused under specific orders from the chief secretary to the governor of Punjab and that he was unaware of the details of the case. The prosecution depended mainly on the evidence of P. N. Ghosh, Hans Raj Vohra, and Jai Gopal who had been Singh's associates in the HSRA. On 10 July 1930, the tribunal decided to press charges against only 15 of the 18 accused and allowed their petitions to be taken up for hearing the next day. The trial ended on 30 September 1930.<sup>[47]</sup> The three accused, whose charges were withdrawn, included Dutt who had already been given a life sentence in the Assembly bomb case.<sup>[67]</sup>

The ordinance (and the tribunal) would lapse on 31 October 1930 as it had not been passed by the Central Assembly or the British Parliament. On 7 October 1930, the tribunal delivered its 300-page judgement based on all the evidence and concluded that the participation of Singh, *Sukhdev*, and *Shivaram Rajguru* in Saunderson's murder was proven. They were sentenced to death by hanging.<sup>[47]</sup> Of the other accused, three were acquitted (*Ajoy Ghosh*, *Jatindra Nath*



Hunger strike poster of Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt



Lahore conspiracy case poster  
9 Oct 1930 jindal sunam 12x9  
copy



Sanyal and Des Raj) Kundan Lal received seven years' [rigorous imprisonment](#), Prem Dutt received five years of the same, and the remaining seven [Kishori Lal](#), [Mahavir Singh](#), [Bijoy Kumar Sinha](#), [Shiv Verma](#), [Gaya Prasad](#), [Jaidev Kapoor](#) and [Kamal Nath Tewari](#) were all sentenced to transportation for life.<sup>[68]</sup>

### Appeal to the Privy Council

In [Punjab province](#), a defence committee drew up a plan to appeal to the Privy Council. Singh was initially against the appeal but later agreed to it in the hope that the appeal would popularise the HSRA in Britain. The appellants claimed that the ordinance which created the tribunal was invalid while the government countered that the Viceroy was completely empowered to create such a tribunal. The appeal was dismissed by [Judge Viscount Dunedin](#).<sup>[69]</sup>

### Reactions to the judgement

After the rejection of the appeal to the Privy Council, Congress party president [Madan Mohan Malaviya](#) filed a mercy appeal before Irwin on 14 February 1931.<sup>[70]</sup> Some prisoners sent Mahatma Gandhi an appeal to intervene.<sup>[47]</sup> In his notes dated 19 March 1931, the Viceroy recorded:

While returning Gandhiji asked me if he could talk about the case of Bhagat Singh because newspapers had come out with the news of his slated hanging on March 24th. It would be a very unfortunate day because on that day the new president of the Congress had to reach Karachi and there would be a lot of hot discussion. I explained to him that I had given a very careful thought to it but I did not find any basis to convince myself to commute the sentence. It appeared he found my reasoning weighty.<sup>[71]</sup>

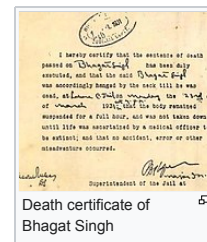
The [Communist Party of Great Britain](#) expressed its reaction to the case:

The history of this case, of which we do not come across any example in relation to the political cases, reflects the symptoms of callousness and cruelty which is the outcome of bloated desire of the imperialist government of Britain so that fear can be instilled in the hearts of the repressed people.<sup>[70]</sup>

A plan to rescue Singh and fellow HSRA inmates from the jail failed. HSRA member Durga Devi's husband, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, attempted to manufacture bombs for the purpose, but died when they exploded accidentally.<sup>[72]</sup>

### Execution

Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case and ordered to be hanged on 24 March 1931.<sup>[73]</sup> The schedule was moved forward by 11 hours and the three were hanged on 23 March 1931 at 7:30 pm<sup>[74]</sup> in the [Lahore](#) jail. It is reported that no magistrate at the time was willing to supervise Singh's hanging as was required by law. The execution was supervised instead by an honorary judge named [Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kasuri](#), who also signed the three death warrants, as their original warrants had expired.<sup>[75]</sup> The jail authorities then broke a hole in the rear wall of the jail, removed the bodies, and secretly cremated the three men under cover of darkness outside [Ganda Singh Wala](#) village, and then threw the ashes into the [Sutlej](#) river, about 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) from [Ferozepore](#).<sup>[76]</sup>



### Criticism of the tribunal trial

Singh's trial has been described by the Supreme Court as "contrary to the fundamental doctrine of criminal jurisprudence" because there was no opportunity for the accused to defend themselves.<sup>[77]</sup> The Special Tribunal was a departure from the normal procedure adopted for a trial and its decision could only be appealed to the Privy Council located in Britain.<sup>[47]</sup> The accused were absent from the court and the judgement was passed *ex-parte*.<sup>[65]</sup> The ordinance, which was introduced by the Viceroy to form the Special Tribunal, was never approved by the Central Assembly or the British Parliament, and it eventually lapsed without any legal or constitutional sanctity.<sup>[62]</sup>

### Reactions to the executions

The executions were reported widely by the press, especially as they took place on the eve of the annual convention of the [Congress party](#) at [Karachi](#).<sup>[78]</sup> Gandhi faced black flag demonstrations by angry youths who shouted "Down with Gandhi".<sup>[79]</sup> *The New York Times* reported:

A reign of terror in the city of Cawnpore in the United Provinces and an attack on Mahatma Gandhi by a youth outside Karachi were among the answers of the Indian extremists today to the hanging of Bhagat Singh and two fellow-assassins.<sup>[80]</sup>

[Hartals](#) and strikes of mourning were called.<sup>[81]</sup> The Congress party, during the [Karachi](#) session, declared:

While dissociating itself from and disapproving of political violence in any shape or form, this Congress places on record its admiration of the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru and mourns with their bereaved families the loss of these lives. The Congress is of the opinion that their triple execution was an act of wanton vengeance and a deliberate flouting of the unanimous demand of the nation for commutation. This Congress is further of the opinion that the



*The Tribune* news report of Sardar Bhagat Singh's execution, 1931.

[British] Government lost a golden opportunity for promoting good-will between held to be crucial at this juncture, and for winning over to methods of peace a p resorts to political violence.<sup>[82]</sup>

In the issue of *Young India* of 29 March 1931, Gandhi wrote:

Bhagat Singh and his two associates have been hanged. The Congress made many attempts to save their lives and the Government entertained many hopes of it, but all has been in a vain.

Bhagat Singh did not wish to live. He refused to apologise, or even file an appeal. Bhagat Singh was not a devotee of non-violence, but he did not subscribe to the religion of violence. He took to violence due to helplessness and to defend his homeland. In his last letter, Bhagat Singh wrote, " I have been arrested while waging a war. For me there can be no gallows. Put me into the mouth of a cannon and blow me off." These heroes had conquered the fear of death. Let us bow to them a thousand times for their heroism.

But we should not imitate their act. In our land of millions of destitute and crippled people, if we take to the practice of seeking justice through murder, there will be a terrifying situation. Our poor people will become victims of our atrocities. By making a dharma of violence, we shall be reaping the fruit of our own actions.

Hence, though we praise the courage of these brave men, we should never countenance their activities. Our dharma is to swallow our anger, abide by the discipline of non-violence and carry out our duty.<sup>[83]</sup>

### Gandhi's role

On 23 March, [Mahatama Gandhi](#) had written a letter to viceroy appealing for commutation for the death sentences against Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.<sup>[84]</sup> While there have been unfounded claims that Gandhi had an opportunity to stop Singh's execution, it is held that Gandhi did not have enough influence with the British to stop the execution, much less arrange it,<sup>[85]</sup> but that he did his best to save Singh's life.<sup>[86]</sup> Gandhi supporters assert that Singh's role in the independence movement was no threat to Gandhi's role as its leader, so he would have no reason to want him dead.<sup>[30]</sup> Gandhi always maintained that he was a great admirer of Singh's patriotism. He also stated that he was opposed to Singh's execution (and for that matter, capital punishment in general) and proclaimed that he had no power to stop it.<sup>[85]</sup> Of Singh's execution Gandhi said: "The government certainly had the right to hang these men. However, there are some rights which do credit to those who possess them only if they are enjoyed in name only."<sup>[87]</sup> Gandhi also once remarked about capital punishment: "I cannot in all conscience agree to anyone being sent to the gallows. God alone can take life, because he alone gives it."<sup>[88]</sup> Gandhi had managed to have 90,000 political prisoners, who were not members of his [Satyagraha](#) movement, released under the [Gandhi–Irwin Pact](#).<sup>[30]</sup> According to a report in the Indian magazine *Frontline*, he did plead several times for the commutation of the death sentences of Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, including a personal visit on 19 March 1931. In a letter to the Viceroy on the day of their execution, he pleaded fervently for commutation, not knowing that the letter would arrive too late.<sup>[30]</sup> Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, later said:

As I listened to Mr. Gandhi putting the case for commutation before me, I reflected first on what significance it surely was that the apostle of non-violence should so earnestly be pleading the cause of the devotees of a creed so fundamentally opposed to his own, but I should regard it as wholly wrong to allow my judgement to be influenced by purely political considerations. I could not imagine a case in which under the law, penalty had been more directly deserved.<sup>[30]</sup>

## Ideals and opinions

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### Communism

Singh regarded [Kartar Singh Sarabha](#), a founding-member of the [Ghadar Party](#) as his hero. Bhagat was also inspired by [Bhai Parmanand](#), another founding-member of the [Ghadar Party](#).<sup>[89]</sup> Singh was attracted to [anarchism](#) and [communism](#).<sup>[90]</sup> He was an avid reader of the teachings of [Mikhail Bakunin](#) and also read [Karl Marx](#), [Vladimir Lenin](#) and [Leon Trotsky](#).<sup>[91]</sup> In his last testament, "To Young Political Workers", he declares his ideal as the "Social reconstruction on new, i.e., Marxist, basis".<sup>[92]</sup> Singh did not believe in the [Gandhian](#) ideology – which advocated Satyagraha and other forms of non-violent resistance, and felt that such politics would replace one set of exploiters with another.<sup>[93]</sup>

From May to September 1928, Singh published a series of articles on [anarchism](#) in *Kirti*. He was concerned that the public misunderstood the concept of anarchism, writing that: "The people are scared of the word anarchism. The word anarchism has been abused so much that even in India revolutionaries have been called anarchist to make them unpopular." He clarified that anarchism refers to the absence of a ruler and abolition of the state, not the absence of order. He went on to say: "I think in India the idea of universal brotherhood, the Sanskrit sentence [Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam](#) etc., has the same meaning." He believed that:

The ultimate goal of Anarchism is complete independence, according to which no one will be obsessed with God or religion, nor will anybody be crazy for money or other worldly desires. There will be no chains on the body or control by the state. This means that they want to eliminate: the Church, God and Religion; the state; Private property.<sup>[90]</sup>

On 21 January 1930, during the trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Bhagat Singh and his HSRA comrades, appeared in the court wearing red scarves. When the magistrate took his chair, they raised slogans "Long Live Socialist Revolution", "Long Live Communist International", "Long Live People" "Lenin's Name Will Never Die", and

"Down with [Imperialism](#)".<sup>[94]</sup> Bhagat Singh then read the text of a telegram in the court and asked the magistrate to send it to the [Third International](#). The telegram stated:

On Lenin day we send harty greetings to all who are doing something for carrying forward the ideas of the great Lenin. We wish success to the great experiment Russia is carrying out. We join our voice to that of the international working class movement. The [proletariat](#) will win. [Capitalism](#) will be defeated. Death to [Imperialism](#).<sup>[94]</sup>

Historian [K. N. Panikkar](#) described Singh as one of the early [Marxists](#) in India.<sup>[93]</sup> The political theorist Jason Adams notes that he was more enamoured with Lenin than with Marx.<sup>[91]</sup> From 1926 onward, he studied the history of the revolutionary movements in India and abroad. In his prison notebooks, he quoted Lenin in reference to imperialism and capitalism and also the revolutionary thoughts of Trotsky.<sup>[95]</sup>

On the day of his execution, Bhagat Singh was reading the book, *Reminiscences of Lenin*, authored by [Clara Zetkin](#), a German Marxist.<sup>[96][94]</sup> When asked what his last wish was, Singh replied that he was studying the life of Lenin and he wanted to finish it before his death.<sup>[97]</sup>

## Atheism

Singh began to question religious ideologies after witnessing the Hindu–Muslim riots that broke out after Gandhi disbanded the [Non-Cooperation Movement](#). He did not understand how members of these two groups, initially united in fighting against the British, could be at each other's throats because of their religious differences.<sup>[98]</sup> At this point, Singh dropped his religious beliefs, since he believed religion hindered the revolutionaries' struggle for independence, and began studying the works of [Bakunin](#), [Lenin](#), [Trotsky](#) – all atheist revolutionaries. He also took an interest in [Soham Swami](#)'s book *Common Sense*.<sup>[9][99]</sup>

While in prison in 1930–31, Bhagat Singh was approached by [Randhir Singh](#), a fellow inmate, and a Sikh leader who would later found the [Akhand Kirtani Jatha](#). According to Bhagat Singh's close associate Shiva Verma, who later compiled and edited his writings, Randhir Singh tried to convince Bhagat Singh of the existence of God, and upon failing berated him: "You are giddy with fame and have developed an ego that is standing like a black curtain between you and God".<sup>[100][9]</sup> In response, Bhagat Singh wrote an essay entitled "[Why I Am an Atheist](#)" to address the question of whether his atheism was born out of vanity. In the essay, he defended his own beliefs and said that he used to be a firm believer in the Almighty, but could not bring himself to believe the myths and beliefs that others held close to their hearts.<sup>[102]</sup> He acknowledged the fact that religion made death easier, but also said that unproven philosophy is a sign of human weakness.<sup>[100]</sup> In this context, he noted:

As regard the origin of God, my thought is that man created God in his imagination when he realised his weaknesses, limitations and shortcomings. In this way he got the courage to face all the trying circumstances and to meet all dangers that might occur in his life and also to restrain his outbursts in prosperity and affluence. God, with his whimsical laws and parental generosity was painted with variegated colours of imagination. He was used as a deterrent factor when his fury and his laws were repeatedly propagated so that man might not become a danger to society. He was the cry of the distressed soul for he was believed to stand as father and mother, sister and brother, brother and friend when in time of distress a man was left alone and helpless. He was Almighty and could do anything. The idea of God is helpful to a man in distress.<sup>[100]</sup>

Towards the end of the essay, Bhagat Singh wrote:

Let us see how steadfast I am. One of my friends asked me to pray. When informed of my atheism, he said, "When your last days come, you will begin to believe." I said, "No, dear sir, Never shall it happen. I consider it to be an act of degradation and demoralisation. For such petty selfish motives, I shall never pray." Reader and friends, is it vanity? If it is, I stand for it.<sup>[100]</sup>

## "Killing the ideas"

In the leaflet he threw in the Central Assembly on 8 April 1929, he stated: "It is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill the ideas. Great empires crumbled, while the ideas survived."<sup>[103]</sup> While in prison, Singh and two others had written a letter to Lord Irwin, wherein they asked to be treated as prisoners of war and consequently to be executed by firing squad and not by hanging.<sup>[104]</sup> Prannath Mehta, Singh's friend, visited him in the jail on 20 March, three days before his execution, with a draft letter for clemency, but he declined to sign it.<sup>[30]</sup>

## Influence

[Subhas Chandra Bose](#) said that: "Bhagat Singh had become the symbol of the new awakening among the youths." Nehru acknowledged that Bhagat Singh's popularity was leading to a new national awakening, saying: "He was a clean fighter who faced his enemy in the open field ... he was like a spark that became a flame in a short time and spread from one end of the country to the other dispelling the prevailing darkness everywhere".<sup>[79]</sup> Four years after Singh's hanging, the Director of the Intelligence Bureau, Sir Horace Williamson, wrote: "His photograph was on sale in every city and township and for a time rivaled in popularity even that of Mr. Gandhi himself".<sup>[79]</sup>

## Legacy and memorials

*See also:* [Hussainiwala National Martyrs Memorial](#)

Bhagat Singh remains a significant figure in Indian iconography to the present day.<sup>[105]</sup> His memory, however, defies categorisation and presents problems for various groups that might try to appropriate it. Pritam Singh, a professor who has specialised in the study of federalism, nationalism and development in India, notes that

Bhagat Singh represents a challenge to almost every tendency in Indian politics. Gandhi-inspired Indian nationalists, Hindu nationalists, Sikh nationalists, the parliamentary Left and the pro-armed struggle Naxalite Left compete with each other to appropriate the legacy of Bhagat Singh, and yet each one of them is faced with a contradiction in making a claim to his legacy. Gandhi-inspired Indian nationalists find Bhagat Singh's resort to violence problematic, the Hindu and Sikh nationalists find his atheism troubling, the parliamentary Left finds his ideas and actions as more close to the perspective of the Naxalites and the Naxalites find Bhagat Singh's critique of individual terrorism in his later life an uncomfortable historical fact.<sup>[106]</sup>

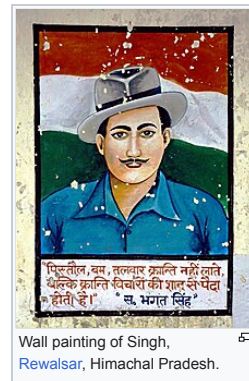
- On 15 August 2008, an 18-foot tall bronze statue of Singh was installed in the [Parliament of India](#), next to the statues of [Indira Gandhi](#) and [Subhas Chandra Bose](#).<sup>[107]</sup> A portrait of Singh and Dutt also adorns the walls of the [Parliament House](#).<sup>[108]</sup>
- The place where Singh was cremated, at [Hussainiwala](#) on the banks of the Sutlej river, became Pakistani territory during the [partition](#). On 17 January 1961, it was transferred to India in exchange for 12 villages near the [Sulemanki Headworks](#).<sup>[76]</sup> Batukeshwar Dutt was cremated there on 19 July 1965 in accordance with his last wishes, as was Singh's mother, Vidyawati.<sup>[109]</sup> The National Martyrs Memorial was built on the cremation spot in 1968<sup>[110]</sup> and has memorials of Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. During the [1971 India–Pakistan war](#), the memorial was damaged and the statues of the martyrs were removed by the Pakistani Army. They have not been returned<sup>[76][111]</sup> but the memorial was rebuilt in 1973.<sup>[109]</sup>
- The *Shaheedi Mela* (Punjabi: Martyrdom Fair) is an event held annually on 23 March when people pay homage at the National Martyrs Memorial.<sup>[112]</sup> The day is also observed across the Indian state of [Punjab](#).<sup>[113]</sup>
- The Shaheed-e-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum opened on the 50th anniversary of his death at his ancestral village, [Khatkar Kalan](#). Exhibits include Singh's ashes, the blood-soaked sand, and the blood-stained newspaper in which the ashes were wrapped.<sup>[114]</sup> A page of the first Lahore Conspiracy Case's judgement in which Kartar Singh Sarabha was sentenced to death and on which Singh put some notes is also displayed,<sup>[114]</sup> as well as a copy of the *Bhagavad Gita* with Bhagat Singh's signature, which was given to him in the Lahore Jail, and other personal belongings.<sup>[115][116]</sup>
- The Bhagat Singh Memorial was built in 2009 in Khatkar Kalan at a cost of ₹168 million (US\$2.0 million).<sup>[117]</sup>
- The [Supreme Court of India](#) established a museum to display landmarks in the history of India's judicial system, displaying records of some historic trials. The first exhibition that was organised was the Trial of Bhagat Singh, which opened on 28 September 2007, on the centenary celebrations of Singh's birth.<sup>[77][62]</sup>

## Modern days

The youth of India still draw tremendous amount of inspiration from Singh.<sup>[118][119]</sup> He was voted the "Greatest Indian" in a poll by the Indian magazine *India Today* in 2008, ahead of Bose and Gandhi.<sup>[120]</sup> During the centenary of his birth, a group of intellectuals set up an institution named Bhagat Singh Sansthan to commemorate him and his ideals.<sup>[121]</sup> The Parliament of India paid tributes and observed silence as a mark of respect in memory of Singh on 23 March 2001<sup>[122]</sup> and 2005.<sup>[123]</sup> In Pakistan, after a long-standing demand by activists from the [Bhagat Singh Memorial Foundation of Pakistan](#), the Shadman Chowk square in Lahore, where he was hanged, was renamed as Bhagat Singh Chowk. This change was successfully challenged in a Pakistani court.<sup>[124][125]</sup> On 6 September 2015, the Bhagat Singh Memorial Foundation filed a petition in the Lahore high court and again demanded the renaming of the Chowk to Bhagat Singh Chowk.<sup>[126]</sup>

## Films and television

Several films have been made portraying the life and times of Singh. The first film based on his life was *Shaheed-e-Azad Bhagat Singh* (1954) in which [Prem Adeeb](#) played the role of Singh followed by *Shaheed Bhagat Singh* (1963), starring [Shammi Kapoor](#) as Bhagat Singh, *Shaheed* (1965) in which [Manoj Kumar](#) portrayed Bhagat Singh and *Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh* (1974) in which Som Dutt portrays Singh. Three films about Singh were released in 2002 *Shaheed-E-Azam*, *23 March 1931: Shaheed* and *The Legend of Bhagat Singh* in which



Wall painting of Singh, Rewalsar, Himachal Pradesh.



Then the President, [Pratibha Patil](#) honoring the renowned Sculptor, [Ram V. Sutar](#) who prepared the statue of Bhagat Singh, which is unveiled at the Parliament House of India, in New Delhi on 15 August 2008.



Singh on a 1968 stamp of India



The National Martyrs Memorial, built at Hussainiwala in memory of Bhagat Singh, [Sukhdev](#), and [Rajguru](#)



Statues of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev at the India–Pakistan Border, near [Hussainiwala](#)



Singh was portrayed by [Sonu Sood](#), [Bobby Deol](#) and [Ajay Devgn](#) respectively.<sup>[127][128]</sup> *Bhagat Singh* (2002), a drama film directed by Anand Sagar and written/produced [Ramanand Sagar](#) was aired on [DD National](#). It featured Deepak Dutta in the titular role.<sup>[129]</sup>

[Siddharth](#) played the role of Bhagat Singh in the 2006 film *[Rang De Basanti](#)*, a film drawing parallels between revolutionaries of Bhagat Singh's era and modern Indian youth.<sup>[130]</sup> A similar approach was taken in the independent film, among others, *[Shaheed-E-Aazam](#)* (2018) about freedom fighter [Kamal Nath Tiwari](#) where Rahul Pathak played Singh's role. [Gurdas Mann](#) played the role of Singh in *[Shaheed Udham Singh](#)*, a film based on life of [Udham Singh](#) while [Amol Parashar](#) portrayed Singh in *[Sardar Udham](#)*, another film based on Udham Singh's life.<sup>[131]</sup> [Karam Rajpal](#) portrayed Bhagat Singh in *[Star Bharat](#)*'s television series *[Chandrashekhar](#)*, which is based on life of [Chandra Shekhar Azad](#). *[Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azaad](#)* (2020) and *[Hero of Nation Chandra Shekhar Azad](#)* (2022) are films about Azad which include portrayals of Singh, where he is portrayed by [Rishabh Raj](#) and [Vivek Mishra](#) respectively.<sup>[132][133]</sup>

In 2008, [Nehru Memorial Museum and Library](#) (NMML) and [Act Now for Harmony and Democracy](#) (ANHAD), a non-profit organisation, co-produced a 40-minute documentary on Bhagat Singh entitled *[Inqilab](#)*, directed by [Gauhar Raza](#).<sup>[134][135]</sup>

#### Theatre

Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru have been the inspiration for a number of plays in India and Pakistan, that continue to attract crowds.<sup>[136][137][138]</sup>

#### Songs

Although not written by Singh, the patriotic Hindustani songs, "[Sarfarooshi Ki Tamanna](#)" ("The desire to sacrifice") created by [Bismil Azimabadi](#),<sup>[139]</sup> and "[Mera Rang De Basanti Chola](#)" ("O Mother! Dye my robe the colour of spring") created by [Ram Prasad Bismil](#),<sup>[140]</sup> are largely associated with him and have been used in a number of related films.<sup>[141]</sup>

#### Other

In 1968, a postage stamp was issued in India commemorating the 61st birth anniversary of Singh.<sup>[142]</sup> A ₹5 coin commemorating him was released for circulation in 2012.<sup>[143]</sup>

## Books

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## See also

- [Udham Singh](#)
- [Kartar Singh Sarabha](#)
- [Harnam Singh Saini](#)
- [Dharam Singh Hayatpur](#)
- [Lala Ram Saran Das Talwar](#)

## References

#### Notes

- ↑ Whereas most sources state 27 September 1907 to be Bhagat Singh's birth date,<sup>[1]</sup> some mention 28 September 1907.<sup>[2]</sup> Some others mention both 27 September and 28 September in different contexts.<sup>[3]</sup> One scholar has suggested that 27 September was widely celebrated in India as Bhagat Singh's birthday until the turn of the 21st century when [Google's](#) celebration of its founding on that day began to critically affect Indian media's coverage of the birthday.<sup>[4]</sup>

- b. <sup>a</sup> Whereas most sources state 27 September 1907 to be Bhagat Singh's birth date,<sup>[1]</sup> some mention 28 September 1907.<sup>[2]</sup> Some others mention both 27 September and 28 September in different contexts.<sup>[3]</sup> One scholar has suggested that 27 September was widely celebrated in India as Bhagat Singh's birthday until the turn of the 21st century when Google's celebration of its founding on that day began to critically affect Indian media's coverage of the birthday.<sup>[4]</sup>
- c. <sup>a</sup> He was secretary of the Kirti Kisan Party when it organised an all-India meeting of revolutionaries in September 1928 and he later became its leader.<sup>[26]</sup>
- d. <sup>a</sup> Opposition in India to the Simon Commission was not universal. For example, the [Central Sikh League](#), some Hindu politicians, and some members of the [Muslim League](#) agreed to co-operate<sup>[28]</sup>
- e. <sup>a</sup> An example of the methods adopted to counterattack attempts at force-feeding is the swallowing of red pepper and boiling water by a prisoner called [Kishori Lal](#). This combination made his throat too sore to permit entry of the feeding tube.<sup>[56]</sup>
- f. <sup>a</sup> Singh incorrectly referred to [Niralamba Swami](#) as the author of the book, however Niralamba had only written the introduction.
- g. <sup>a</sup> In his own account of the meeting though, Randhir Singh says that Bhagat Singh repented for giving up his religion and said that he did so only under the influence of irreligious people and in search of personal glory. Certain Sikh groups periodically attempt to reclaim Bhagat Singh as a Sikh based on Randhir Singh's writings.<sup>[101]</sup>

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  - —, ed. (9 January 2024). *The Political Writings of Bhagat Singh* <sup>c</sup>. NYU Press. p. 127. ISBN 978-1-68590-067-0. "Bhagat Singh wrote an impassioned letter to Bhai Randir Singh, and the latter agreed to meet. However, he implored the young revolutionary to renounce his atheism and embrace the religion in which he was raised. He claimed his word convinced Bhagat Singh to repent and return to the religious fold. But Bhagat Singh, understanding that what he said could be distorted after his death, soon wrote this famous essay, so that people would know what he really believed. This was done in October 1930, and the essay was published in *The People* on 27 September 1931, the first birth anniversary of Bhagat Singh after his execution.<Footnote 1: Bhagat Singh's birth anniversary is now widely accepted to fall on 28 September>"
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4. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Phanjoubam, Pradip (2016), *The Northeast Question: Conflicts and frontiers* <sup>c</sup>, London and New York: Routledge, ISBN 978-1-138-95798-5, "Consider this. 27 September is the birthday of Google. This day is also the birthday of well-known and respected Indian freedom fighter Bhagat Singh, though some claim 28 September to be his birthday. For all the years after Indian independence, Bhagat Singh's birthday was what the Indian media remembered on 27 September, with the union government's Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) issuing large eulogising display advertisements ahead of the day, reminding the nation of the day's significance in the Indian independence movement and nation-building. But by the turn of the twenty-first century, amidst the excitement of changes brought about by the liberalisation of the Indian economy and its consequent growing integration with the global market, all major Indian news channels and newspapers began enthusiastically remembering Google, carrying features on this phenomenon of the digital age for days, and in the process, virtually marginalised the memory of Bhagat Singh to the periphery of the media's, and therefore, the public's consciousness."
5. <sup>a</sup> Deol, Jeevan Singh (2004). "Singh, Bhagat [known as Bhagat Singh Sandhu]". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/73519 <sup>c</sup>. "The trial of Bhagat Singh and a number of his associates from the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association for the killing of Saunders and Channan Singh followed. On 7 October 1929 Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar were sentenced to death. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Shiv Ram Hari Rajguru were executed by hanging at the central gaol, Lahore, on 23 March 1931." (Subscription or UK public library membership <sup>c</sup> required.)
6. <sup>a</sup> Jeffrey, Craig (2017), *Modern India: A Very Short Introduction* <sup>c</sup>, Oxford University Press, p. 30, ISBN 978-0-19-876934-7, "Congress was often split on the question of the extent to which all protests should be non-violent. Gandhi, though highly influential, had opponents. It is particularly important to recognize the existence of a socialist, radical wing within the nationalist movement. Historians often discuss this wing with reference to Bhagat Singh, a charismatic Indian revolutionary executed by the British with two other revolutionaries in 1931 for murdering a British police officer."
7. <sup>a</sup>
- Raza, Ali (2020), *Revolutionary Pasts: Communist Internationalism in Colonial India* <sup>c</sup>, Cambridge University Press, pp. 106–107, ISBN 978-1-108-48184-7, "Bhagat Singh's life epitomized the political journeys of many disaffected youths who took to revolutionary and militant activism. Involved in a (mistaken) high-profile assassination of John Saunders, ..."
  - Moffat, Chris (2019), *India's Revolutionary Inheritance: Politics and the Promise of Bhagat Singh* <sup>c</sup>, Cambridge University Press, pp. 78–79, ISBN 978-1-108-75005-9, "One month after Lajpat Rai's death, at 4:30 pm on 17 December 1928, members of the HSRA ambushed Assistant Superintendent of Police J. P. Saunders as he was leaving the police station on Lahore's College Road. He was shot once by Shivaram Rajguru, and then again by Bhagat Singh." "As the two fled through the gates of the DAV College located opposite the station, their comrade Chandrashekhar Azad fired at the pursuing officer, Constable Chanan Singh. Both Singh and Saunders died from their wounds. Amid the chaos, there was some room for farce. Saunders was not the primary target; the HSRA's Jaigopal mistook the assistant for his boss, Mr. Scott, the man who had ordered police to charge the Simon Commission protestors two months earlier. Once it was clear this was a subordinate and not Scott, the revolutionaries scrambled to amend posters prepared in advance to announce the act."

- Vaidik, Aparna (2021), *Waiting for Swaraj: Inner Lives of Indian Revolutionaries* [↗](#), Cambridge University Press, p. 121, ISBN 978-1-00-903238-4, "The memoirs poignantly recount how they would be filled with agony and remorse after the assassinations and the deaths of the innocent. For instance, Azad shot the Indian constable Chanan Singh, who had chased Bhagat and Rajguru as they escaped through the DAV College after shooting Saunders. Azad was standing guard a few metres away from Bhagat and Rajguru supervising the operation and, if needed, was supposed to give them cover. Azad called out to Chanan Singh to give up the chase before shooting but Chanan did not heed the warning and kept running. Azad lowered his gun and aimed at his legs and shot a preventive bullet. It got Chanan in the groin and he eventually bled to death. The well-being of Chanan Singh's family kept nagging Azad, who would voice his worries time and again to his associates."
- Vaidik, Aparna (2021), *Waiting for Swaraj: Inner Lives of Indian Revolutionaries* [↗](#), Cambridge University Press, pp. 121–122, ISBN 978-1-00-903238-4, "Despite it being a vengeful act, even Rajguru and Bhagat Singh were deeply disturbed and filled with remorse after shooting Saunders. Rajguru opined: 'Bhai bada sundar naujawan tha [Saunders!]. Uske gharwalon ko kaisa lag raha hoga?' (Brother, he [Saunders] was a very handsome young man. How his family must be feeling?)! Similar was Bhagat's state. Mahour recounts that he met Bhagat after the Saunders murder and found him deeply shaken. 'Kitna udvelit tha unka manas. Unke sayant kanth se unka uddveg ubhara pada tha. Baat karte karte ruk jaate aur der tak chup raha kar phir baat ka sutra pakad kar muskaraane ke prayatn karte aage badhte the' (How shaken his mind was. Despite his measured tone his discomposure was visible. He would suddenly stop talking mid-sentence and then stay quiet for a while before making an effort to smile and move forward.)"
- 9. <sup>^</sup> Maclean, Kama (2016), "The Art of Panicking Quietly: British Expatriate Responses" [↗](#), in Fischer-Tine, Harald (ed.), *Anxieties, Fear and Panic in Colonial Settings: Empires on the verge of a Nervous Breakdown*, Cambridge Imperial and Post-Colonial Studies, Palgrave Macmillan, p. 154, ISBN 978-3-319-45136-7, "Several HSRA members, including Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev, had dabbled in journalism and enjoyed friendships with journalists and editors in nationalist newspapers in Punjab, UP and Delhi, with the result that much of the coverage in Indian-owned newspapers was sympathetic to the revolutionary cause. By the end of 1929, Bhagat Singh was a household name, his distinctive portrait widely disseminated ..."
- Grant, Kevin (2019), *Last Weapons: Hunger Strikes and Fasts in the British Empire, 1890–1948* [↗](#), University of California Press, p. 143, ISBN 978-0-520-97215-5, "After 1929 the British regime became increasingly concerned that the hunger strike might break down discipline across the prison system and demoralize the police and army. In this year the power of the hunger strike was demonstrated by members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before and during their trial in the second Lahore conspiracy case. This case was widely publicized because several of the defendants had been involved either in the assassination of a police official and a head constable or in the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Bhagat Singh, the charismatic leader of the group, had participated in both actions."
- Raza, Ali (2020), *Revolutionary Pasts: Communist Internationalism in Colonial India* [↗](#), Cambridge University Press, p. 107, ISBN 978-1-108-48184-7, "His trial became the stuff of popular legend, as did his hanging — and those of his comrades Raj Guru and Sukhdev — in Lahore in March 1931. Bhagat Singh's death earned him the title of Shaheed-e-Azam (Great Martyr). He was not the only Shaheed who went to the gallows for his or her revolutionary activities, nor was he the only Shaheed-e-Azam."



- Loadenthal, Michael (2017), *The politics of attack: Communiques and insurrectionary violence, Digital Edition*, Contemporary Anarchist Studies, Manchester University Press, p. 74, ISBN 978-1-5261-1445-7, "Though numerous illegalist anarchists are (in)famous due to their linkages to specific acts of political violence, the tradition includes many lesser known individuals. These include French illegalists Clément Duval, Francois Claudius Koenigstein (aka Ravachol), ...; and Indian socialist-anarchist Bhagat Singh who played a major role in India's anti-colonial struggle."
- Jeffrey, Craig (2010), *Timepass: Youth, Class, and the Politics of Waiting in India*, Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, p. 111, ISBN 978-0-8047-7073-6, "Bhagat Singh (1907–34), often referred to as "Shaheed (martyr) Bhagat Singh" was a freedom fighter influenced by communism and anarchism who became involved as a teenager in a number of revolutionary anti-British organizations. He was hanged for shooting a police officer in response to the killing of a veteran freedom fighter."
- Balinisteanu, Tudor (2013), *Violence, Narrative and Myth in Joyce and Yeats: Subjective Identity and Anarcho-Syndicalist Traditions*, Palgrave Macmillan, p. 141, ISBN 978-0-230-29095-2, "To capture better the political value of the manifestation of the contrary tendencies of monoglossia and heteroglossia in Joyce and Sorel, we might employ a term used to define the identity of the Indian anarchist Bhagat Singh: 'mystical atheism'. Singh developed his own brand of anarchism in the context of anti-colonial movements in India led by Gandhi and partly in relation to Irish anti-imperialism. Singh read anarchist philosophy extensively and translated Daniel Breen's *My Fight for Irish Freedom* (1924) under the name of Balwant Singh (Dublin, 1982, p. 54). In his 'Why I am an Atheist's, written in jail awaiting execution, Singh reflected on the role of religious belief in producing the romantic conviction required of the revolutionaries, but reasserted his faith in reason."
- Moffat, Chris (2019), *India's Revolutionary Inheritance: Politics and the Promise of Bhagat Singh*, Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, doi:10.1017/9781108655194 , ISBN 978-1-108-49690-2, S2CID 158993652 , "(p. 34) The worldliness of these spaces and print areas – rallies against the bombing of Medina at Mochi Bagh, reports from Munich in Lajpat Rai's weekly. The People, speeches on South Africa at the Bradlaugh Hall, books on the Soviet Union smuggled into Lahore by underground booksellers – allows us to approach a problem related to Bhagat Singh's biography: the manner in which the young man negotiated transnational currents so deftly, citing French anarchists in manifestos and regularly alluding to revolutionary Moscow, without ever once leaving India. (p. 151) The second function of the journey metaphor is to posit the eventual arrival at something refined, comprehensive, stable. If Bhagat Singh is separated from a 'terrorist' past above, here he is propelled into the future, beyond the event of death. The nature of his destination varies across the corps: for some it is most certainly Marxist, for others anarchist. <Footnote 128:Regarding the move from 'libertarian socialism' to 'decentralized collectives', the American historian and anarchist activist Maia Ramnath writes on Bhagat Singh that 'one revolutionary who might have been capable of persuasively elaborating such a synthesis died too soon to do so.' Ramnath, *Decolonizing Anarchism*, 145>"
- Vaidik, Aparna (2021), *Waiting for Swaraj: Inner Lives of Indian Revolutionaries*, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, p. 123, ISBN 978-1-108-83808-5, LCCN 2021005366 , "As Bhagat wrote in one his essays: 'All forms of government rest on violence.' The state, in the Marxist–anarchist conception, was the focal point of violence. "at is, the state created and perpetuated conditions of violence. If elimination of structural violence was the aim then the state as a form of human governance had to be done away with. Bhagat Singh questioned the desirability of all forms of state systems, democratic or otherwise: 'They say: "Undermine the whole conception of the State and then only we will have liberty worth having."' In Bhagat's conception, anti-statism (or astatism) was almost indistinguishable from anarchism. The post-revolutionary society was to be one with absolute individual freedom: a society created, maintained and experienced collectively, and where military and bureaucracy were no longer needed. The statement the HSRA revolutionaries made to the Commissioner of the Special Tribunal, for instance, declared: 'Revolutionaries by virtue of their altruistic principles are lovers of peace – a genuine and permanent peace based on justice and equity, not the illusory peace resulting from cowardice and maintained at the point of bayonets.' Here *poorna swaraj* transformed into an 'astatist' and 'aviolent' utopia for absolute political and human freedom even if the means of achieving this goal were violent or involved staging an armed revolution."

11. <sup>A</sup> Chenoy, Kamal Mitra (2021). "Russian Revolution and the Global South" [↗](#). In Chenoy, Anuradha M.; Upadhyay, Archana (eds.). *Hundred Years of the Russian Revolution: Its Legacies in Perspective*. Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 9789813347854. "Indian communists, who became active in the early 1920s and called for independence from Great Britain in 1925, became a significant force in the 1930s and 1940s and influenced several other progressive movements inspired by the Russian Revolution. Most popular and well known among them were the Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Army established in 1928, whose **charismatic leader Bhagat Singh** and his comrades were all executed and buried in unmarked graves by the British colonialists."
- Grant, Kevin (2019). *Last Weapons: Hunger Strikes and Fasts in the British Empire, 1890–1948*. University of California Press. p. 143. ISBN 9780520301009. LCCN 2018057018 [↗](#). "In this year (1929) the power of the hunger strike was demonstrated by members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before and during their trial in the second Lahore conspiracy case. This case was widely publicized because several of the defendants had been involved either in the assassination of a police official and a head constable or in the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Bhagat Singh, **the charismatic leader** of the group, had participated in both actions"
- Misra, Maria (2007). *Vishnu's Crowded Temple: India Since the Great Rebellion*. New Haven: Yale University Press. p. 174. ISBN 978-0-300-13721-7. LCCN 2007936529 [↗](#). "The slavishly pro-Moscow communists left room for another form of Marxism, more fully blended with nationalism. In 1928 the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), an out-growth of the older revolutionary tradition of the Punjab, was founded in Lahore. Led by a **charismatic 22-year-old student**, Bhagat Singh, it departed from its pre-war terrorist lineage by adopting Marxist militant atheism as its ideology. The HSRA favoured acts of 'exemplary' revolutionary violence."
- Macleane, Kama (2016). *A Revolutionary History of Interwar India: Violence, Image, Voice and Text*. Penguin Books. p. 184. ISBN 978-0143426332. "Chapter 8, Controlling Political Violence, Prisoner as Pedagogy: The bulk of the memoirs, oral histories and visual artefacts that I have drawn on to demonstrate the intersection between revolutionary and Congress activity in 1929–1930 are so heavily focused on the lives and adventures of personalities, especially **the charismatic Bhagat Singh** and the more enigmatic Chandrashekhar Azad, that evidence of revolutionary energies being channelled into Congress activity in the aftermath of their deaths becomes elusive. From the perspective of Manmathnath Gupta, after the loss of these two figureheads, the revolutionary movement 'became divorced from its moorings and was more artificial and people came into it because of romantic glamour attached to it, not out of any deep idealism.'"
- Young, Robert J. C. (2016) [2001]. *Postcolonialism: An Historical introduction* (Anniversary ed.). Wiley Blackwell. p. 324. ISBN 9781405120944. LCCN 2016025068 [↗](#). "Even within Gandhi's own closest political entourage his prohibitions against violence were interpreted with some liberality, the understanding being that violence against people was unacceptable, but violence against property was permissible. In political terms Gandhi's position also served to distinguish him clearly from the violence of the Bengali Hindu, Maharashtran chitpavan Brahmin, and communist terrorists, such as the celebrated group under Surjya Sen that carried out the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930, the followers of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, or the **charismatic Bhagat Singh's Hindustan Socialist Republic Association**. Although this terrorism was carried out by small groups and never seriously endangered British rule, its militancy, its increasing frequency from 1930 onwards, and its popularity greatly worried the British Government of India and led to fierce repression. It also made the government much more receptive to the liberal Congress Party that adopted Gandhi's stance of non-violence. As always in liberation struggles, militant 'extremists' encouraged the administration to negotiate with the moderates."
- Nair 2011, p. 258: "The **charisma and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh** and thirteen other prisoners could unite the entire spectrum of political opinion in the Punjab and beyond, a significant achievement for a particularly fractured Congress, but for reasons never clear, the non-violent hunger strikers failed to move Gandhi very much. At any rate, the "Punjab wrongs" brought Indians from the rest of India into the politics of the province, courting arrest, writing in the press, and returning their medals of honour in protest against British imperialism."
- Grant, Kevin (18 June 2019). *Last Weapons: Hunger Strikes and Fasts in the British Empire, 1890–1948*. Berkeley series in British studies. Oakland, CA: University of California Press. p. 143. ISBN 9780520301009. LCCN 2018057018 [↗](#). "After 1929 the British regime became increasingly concerned that the hunger strike might break down discipline across the prison system and demoralize the police and army. In this year the power of the hunger strike was demonstrated by members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association before and during their trial in the second Lahore conspiracy case." This case was widely publicized because several of the defendants had been involved either in the assassination of a police official and a head constable or in the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Bhagat Singh, **the charismatic leader** of the group, had participated in both actions."
- Tickell, Alex (17 June 2013). *Terrorism, Insurgency and Indian English Literature, 1830–1947* [↗](#). Routledge Research in Postcolonial Literatures series. London and New York: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-87715-2. LCCN 2011019599 [↗](#). "Under its **charismatic leader, Bhagat Singh**, the HSRA carried out several high-profile terror-attacks, including the assassination of J. P. Saunders, the Lahore assistant superintendent of police, whom they wrongly held responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death as the result of police brutality during a demonstration.' The HSRA also carried out two bombings: the first, a daring attack on the Legislative Assembly in session at Delhi, in which bombs were thrown from the public gallery but little damage was caused; and a subsequent attempt to blow up the viceroy's train. Bhagat Singh and a co-revolutionary, Sukhdev, were soon arrested and underwent a highly publicized trial before being executed in 1931. Baghwati Charan Vohra, another leading light of the association, died testing a bomb that would have been used to try to liberate Bhagat Singh from the Lahore Central Jail."

12. <sup>a</sup> \*Jaffrelot, Christophe (22 September 2017), "[The Making of Indian Revolutionaries \(1885–1931\)](#)"<sup>c</sup>, in Bozarsian, Hamit; Battalione, Gilles; Jaffrelot, Christophe (eds.), *Revolutionary Passions: Latin America, Middle East and India*, Routledge, p. 122, ISBN 978-1-351-37809-3, "The man who epitomizes this transition is Bhagat Singh. His Janus-like appearance reflected his two sources of inspiration (Bolshevism and Anarchism), the Marxist one becoming dominant by the late 1920s. But his evolution has been followed by others, including Shiv Verma, one of the founders of the HSRA. Verma, however, admitted in a 1986 article, that if in 1928 the firm resolution to turn away from 'anarchism and to make socialism an act of faith' had been taken, 'in practice, we held on to our old style of individual actions' "
  - Misra, Maria (2008), *Vishnu's Crowded Temple: India Since the Great Rebellion*<sup>c</sup>, Yale University Press, p. 174, ISBN 978-0-300-14523-6, "In 1928 the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), an out-growth of the older revolutionary tradition of the Punjab, was founded in Lahore. Led by a charismatic 22-year-old student, Bhagat Singh, it departed from its pre-war terrorist lineage by adopting Marxist militant atheism as its ideology. The HSRA favoured acts of 'exemplary' revolutionary violence."
  - Vaidik, Aparna (2021), *Waiting for Swaraj: Inner Lives of Indian Revolutionaries*<sup>c</sup>, Cambridge University Press, p. 75, ISBN 978-1-00-903238-4, "Bhagat's use of the 'socialist' language in his later writings has created the assumption of him being a theoretically sophisticated author. Daniel Elam in his analysis of Bhagat's jail notebook, however, observes that there has been 'a politically sympathetic attempt to place Bhagat Singh in line with other radical writers, especially Antonio Gramsci'. While Bhagat was believed to be a singular anti-colonial 'author' figure of his jail notebook, the text was actually an assemblage of quotations, fragments and notes. He is also believed to have authored all the HSRA propaganda materials (pamphlets, posters, court statements and essays) that were in fact a product of brainstorming and collective authorial contribution of Shiv Verma, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Yashpal and others."
  - Raza, Ali (2020), *Revolutionary Pasts: Communist Internationalism in Colonial India*<sup>c</sup>, Cambridge University Press, p. 107, ISBN 978-1-108-48184-7, "Bhagat Singh's hanging further galvanized a radical and militantly nationalistic politics that was in a state of ferment from the mid-1920s onwards.<Footnote 22: A point made, among others, by Kama Maclean in *A Revolutionary History of Interwar India ...*> It also lent an added urgency to the ongoing civil disobedient movement."
13. <sup>a</sup> Moffat 2016, pp. 83, 89.
14. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Moffat 2016, p. 83.
15. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Maclean & Elam 2016, p. 28.
16. <sup>a</sup> Moffat 2016, p. 89.
17. <sup>a</sup> Moffat 2016, p. 84.
18. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Mittal & Habib (1982)
19. <sup>a</sup> Raza, Ali (2020), *Revolutionary Pasts: Communist Internationalism in Colonial India*<sup>c</sup>, Cambridge University Press, p. 107, ISBN 978-1-108-48184-7, "His trial became the stuff of popular legend, as did his hanging — and those of his comrades Raj Guru and Sukhdev — in Lahore in March 1931. Bhagat Singh's death earned him the title of Shaheed-e-Azam (Great Martyr). He was not the only Shaheed who went to the gallows for his or her revolutionary activities, nor was he the only Shaheed-e-Azam."
20. <sup>a</sup> Ramaswamy, Sumathi (2010). *The Goddess and the Nation: Mapping Mother India*<sup>c</sup>. Duke University Press. p. 218. ISBN 978-0-8223-4610-4. "... Bhagat Singh (b. 1907)—a Punjabi Jat Sikh with avowedly socialist and atheist views on the nation and the world ..."
21. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Deol, Jeevan Singh (2004). "Singh, Bhagat [known as Bhagat Singh Sandhu]". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/73519<sup>c</sup>. (Subscription or UK public library membership<sup>c</sup> required.)
22. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Singh & Hooja (2007), p. 16
23. <sup>a</sup> "Sardar Bhagat Singh (1907–1931)"<sup>c</sup>. *Research Reference and Training Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India*. Government of India. Archived from the original<sup>c</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
24. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Gaur (2008), pp. 99–100
25. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Gupta (1997)
26. <sup>a</sup> Singh, Roopinder (23 March 2011). "Bhagat Singh: The Making of the Revolutionary"<sup>c</sup>. *The Tribune*. India. Archived from the original<sup>c</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 17 December 2012.
27. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Gaur (2008), p. 100
28. <sup>a</sup> Nair 2011.
29. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005a), p. 36
30. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> Vaidya, Paresh R. (27 April 2001), "Historical Analysis: Of means and ends"<sup>c</sup>, *Frontline*, **18** (8), archived from the original<sup>c</sup> on 29 August 2007, retrieved 9 October 2013
31. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Friend, Corinne (1977), "Yashpal: Fighter for Freedom – Writer for Justice", *Journal of South Asian Literature*, **13** (1): 65–90 [69–70], JSTOR 40873491<sup>c</sup> (subscription required)
32. <sup>a</sup> Sawhney, Simona (2012), "Bhagat Singh: A Politics of Death and Hope", in Malhotra, Anshu; Mir, Farina (eds.), *Punjab Reconsidered: History, Culture, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, p. 380, doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198078012.003.0054<sup>c</sup>, ISBN 978-0-19-807801-2
33. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 39
34. <sup>a</sup> Nair 2011, p. 115.
35. <sup>a</sup> Mittal, S.K.; Habib, Irfan (June 1982), "The Congress and the Revolutionaries in the 1920s", *Social Scientist*, **10** (6): 20–37, doi:10.2307/3517065<sup>c</sup>, JSTOR 3517065<sup>c</sup> (subscription required)
36. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005b), p. 65
37. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Nayar (2000), pp. 42–44
38. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005a), p. 39
39. <sup>a</sup> Bakshi, Gajrani & Singh (2005), p. 34
40. <sup>a</sup> Gaur (2008), pp. 100–101
41. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Nair 2011, p. 116.
42. <sup>a</sup> "Bombs Thrown into Assembly"<sup>c</sup>. *Evening Tribune*. 8 April 1930. p. 1. Retrieved 29 August 2013.
43. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Gaur (2008), p. 101
44. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), pp. 76–78
45. <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Lal, Chaman (11 April 2009), "April 8, 1929: A Day to Remember"<sup>c</sup>, *Mainstream*, archived from the original<sup>c</sup> on 1 October 2015, retrieved 14 December 2011
46. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005a), p. 47

47. <sup>a b c d e f g h i j k l m</sup> "The Trial of Bhagat Singh" <sup>1</sup>. *India Law Journal*, 1 (3), July–September 2008, archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 1 October 2015, retrieved 11 October 2011
48. <sup>a b</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 81
49. <sup>a</sup> Dam, Shubhankar (2013), *Presidential Legislation in India: The Law and Practice of Ordinances* <sup>1</sup>, Cambridge University Press, p. 44, ISBN 978-1-107-72953-7
50. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), pp. 83–89
51. <sup>a</sup> Nair 2011, p. 117.
52. <sup>a</sup> Nair 2011, p. 118.
53. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 85
54. <sup>a</sup> "When Jinnah defended Bhagat Singh" <sup>1</sup>. *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. 8 August 2005. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
55. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 83
56. <sup>a</sup> Ghosh, Ajoy (6 October 2007) [1945]. "Bhagat Singh as I Knew Him" <sup>1</sup>. *Mainstream*. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 17 December 2012.
57. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 88
58. <sup>a b c</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 89
59. <sup>a</sup> Nair 2011, p. 121.
60. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 91
61. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 92
62. <sup>a b c</sup> Lal, Chaman (15 August 2011). "Rare documents on Bhagat Singh's trial and life in jail" <sup>1</sup>. *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 31 October 2011.
63. <sup>a</sup> Noorani, A.G. (1996). *The Trial of Bhagat Singh* <sup>1</sup>. Oxford University Press. p. 339. ISBN 978-0-19-579667-4.
64. <sup>a</sup> "Reasons for Refusing to Attend the Court" <sup>1</sup>. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 16 February 2012.
65. <sup>a b</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 96
66. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 103
67. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 117
68. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), p. 118
69. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005a), pp. 95–100
70. <sup>a b</sup> Rana (2005a), p. 98
71. <sup>a</sup> Rana (2005a), p. 103
72. <sup>a</sup> "Bhagat Singh: A Perennial Saga Of Inspiration" <sup>1</sup>. Pragoti. 27 September 2008. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 28 October 2011.
73. <sup>a</sup> "Read Bhagat Singh's death warrant on his 84th martyrdom anniversary (updated)" <sup>1</sup>. *India Today*. 23 March 2015. Retrieved 23 March 2019.
74. <sup>a</sup> Nayar (2000), pp. 132–134
75. <sup>a</sup> Khalid, Haroon (March 2010). "In Bhagat Singh's memory" <sup>1</sup>. *Daily Jang*. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 4 December 2011.
76. <sup>a b c</sup> "National Martyrs Memorial, Hussainiwala" <sup>1</sup>. District Administration, Ferozepur, Punjab. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
77. <sup>a b</sup> "Supreme Court of India – Photographs of the exhibition on the "Trial of Bhagat Singh" " <sup>1</sup>. *Supreme Court of India*. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
78. <sup>a</sup> "Bhagat "Indian executions stun the Congress" <sup>1</sup>. *The New York Times*. 25 March 1931. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
79. <sup>a b c</sup> Singh (2007)
80. <sup>a</sup> "50 die in India riot; Gandhi assaulted as party gathers" <sup>1</sup>. *The New York Times*. 26 March 1931. Retrieved 2011-10-11.
81. <sup>a</sup> Ramakrishnan, T. (22 August 2011). "Tamil Nadu saw spontaneous protests after the hanging" <sup>1</sup>. *The Hindu*. Chennai, India. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 23 November 2011.
82. <sup>a</sup> "India: Naked to Buckingham Palace" <sup>1</sup>. *Time*. 6 April 1931. p. 3. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
83. <sup>a</sup> "Bhagat Singh" <sup>1</sup>. Research, Reference and Training Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Archived from the original <sup>2</sup> on 30 September 2015. Retrieved 13 January 2012.
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<b>Organizations</b>	Abhinav Bharat Society <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Anushilan Samiti <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bengal Volunteers <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Berlin Committee <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Communist Consolidation <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Dhaka Anushilan Samiti <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ghadar Party <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Hindustan Socialist Republican Association <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> India House <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jugantar (Yugantar) <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Naujawan Bharat Sabha <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Paris Indian Society <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Workers and Peasants Party	
<b>People</b>	Abinash Chandra Bhattacharya <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ambika Chakrabarty <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ajoy Ghosh <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Alluri Sitarama Raju <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Anant Laxman Kanhere <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ananta Singh <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Anantahari Mitra <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ashfaqulla Khan <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Atul Krishna Ghosh <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Badal Gupta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bagha Jatin <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Baikuntha Shukla <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Banwari Lal <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Basanta Kumar Biswas <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Basawon Singh <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Batukeshwar Dutt <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Benoy Basu <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> <b>Bhagat Singh</b> <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhagwan Singh Gyanee <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhagwati Charan Vohra <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhai Balmukund <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhai Parmanand <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhupendra Kumar Datta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhupendranath Datta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bhavabhushan Mitra <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bina Das <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Binod Bihari Chowdhury <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Bipin Behari Ganguli <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Chempakaraman Pillai <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Chandra Shekhar Azad <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Chittapriya Ray Chaudhuri <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Deba Gupta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Dinesh Gupta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Durgawati Devi <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ganesh Damodar Savarkar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Ganesh Ghosh <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Gaya Prasad Katiyar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Gulab Kaur <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Guran Ditt Kumar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Har Dayal <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Hare Krishna Konar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Haridas Dutta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Harigopal Bal <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Hari Kishan Talwar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Harnam Singh Saini <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Hemchandra Kanungo <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Hemu Kaiani <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jadugopal Mukherjee <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jatindra Nath Das <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jiban Ghoshal <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jnanendra Das Gupta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kanailal Dutta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kalpana Datta <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kalyani Das <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Krishnaji Gopal Karve <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kartar Singh Sarabha <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kishori Lal <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Khudiram Bose <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kunwar Pratap Singh Barhath <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span> Kushal Konwar <span> </span> <b><span>·</span></b> <span> </span>	

	<div>Lokenath Bal<span> </span><span>•</span> Madan Lal Dhingra<span> </span><span>•</span> Mahavir Singh<span> </span><span>•</span> Manmath Nath Gupta<span> </span><span>•</span> Manoranjan Bhattacharya<span> </span><span>•</span> Matangini Hazra<span> </span><span>•</span> Mohit Moitra<span> </span><span>•</span> Mohan Kishore Namadas<span> </span><span>•</span> Motilal Roy<span> </span><span>•</span> M. P. T. Acharya<span> </span><span>•</span> Mukundi Lal<span> </span><span>•</span> Munsha Singh Dukhi<span> </span><span>•</span> Narendra Mohan Sen<span> </span><span>•</span> Niralamba Swami<span> </span><span>•</span> Niranjan Sengupta<span> </span><span>•</span> Nirmal Jibon Ghosh<span> </span><span>•</span> Pandit Kanshi Ram<span> </span><span>•</span> Panchanan Chakraborty<span> </span><span>•</span> Pandurang Mahadev Bapat<span> </span><span>•</span> Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje<span> </span><span>•</span> Prafulla Chaki<span> </span><span>•</span> Pramod Ranjan Choudhury<span> </span><span>•</span> Pratul Chandra Ganguli<span> </span><span>•</span> Pradyot Kumar Bhattacharya<span> </span><span>•</span> Prem Krishna Khanna<span> </span><span>•</span> Pritilata Waddedar<span> </span><span>•</span> Pulin Behari Das<span> </span><span>•</span> P. V. Kurian<span> </span><span>•</span> Rajat Sen<span> </span><span>•</span> Rajendra Lahiri<span> </span><span>•</span> Ram Chandra Bharadwaj<span> </span><span>•</span> Ramakrishna Biswas<span> </span><span>•</span> Ram Prasad Bismil<span> </span><span>•</span> Ram Rakha<span> </span><span>•</span> Rash Behari Bose<span> </span><span>•</span> Roshan Singh<span> </span><span>•</span> Sachindra Bakshi<span> </span><span>•</span> Sachindra Nath Sanyal<span> </span><span>•</span> Santosh Kumar Mitra<span> </span><span>•</span> Satyendranath Bosu<span> </span><span>•</span> Satish Sardar<span> </span><span>•</span> Shiv Verma<span> </span><span>•</span> Shivaram Rajguru<span> </span><span>•</span> Shrish Chandra Ghosh<span> </span><span>•</span> Shyamji Krishna Varma<span> </span><span>•</span> Sohan Singh Bhakna<span> </span><span>•</span> Sohanlal Pathak<span> </span><span>•</span> Sri Aurobindo<span> </span><span>•</span> Srish Pal<span> </span><span>•</span> Subodh Roy<span> </span><span>•</span> Sukhdev Thapar<span> </span><span>•</span> Suniti Choudhury<span> </span><span>•</span> Surya Sen<span> </span><span>•</span> Tarak Nath Das<span> </span><span>•</span> Tarakeswar Dastidar<span> </span><span>•</span> Tarakeswar Sengupta<span> </span><span>•</span> Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath<span> </span><span>•</span> Thakur Zorawar Singh Barhath<span> </span><span>•</span> Uddham Singh<span> </span><span>•</span> Ullaskar Dutta<span> </span><span>•</span> V. V. S. Aiyar<span> </span><span>•</span> Vanchinathan<span> </span><span>•</span> Veer Bhai Kotwal<span> </span><span>•</span> Vinayak Damodar Savarkar<span> </span><span>•</span> Virendranath Chattopadhyaya<span> </span><span>•</span> Vishnu Ganesh Pingle<span> </span><span>•</span> Vishwanath Vaishampayan<span> </span><span>•</span> Yogendra Shukla</div>
<b>Publications</b>	<div>Bande Mataram<span> </span><span>•</span> Bande Mataram (Paris)<span> </span><span>•</span> Hindustan Ghadar<span> </span><span>•</span> Jugantar Patrika</div>
<b>Events</b>	<div>Alipore Bomb case<span> </span><span>•</span> Barisal Conspiracy Case<span> </span><span>•</span> Chittagong Armoury Raid<span> </span><span>•</span> Christmas Day Plot<span> </span><span>•</span> Delhi conspiracy case<span> </span><span>•</span> Delhi Conspiracy Commission<span> </span><span>•</span> Ghadar Mutiny<span> </span><span>•</span> Hindu–German Conspiracy Trial<span> </span><span>•</span> Howrah-Sibpur Conspiracy case<span> </span><span>•</span> Kakori conspiracy<span> </span><span>•</span> Lahore Conspiracy Case trial<span> </span><span>•</span> Rodda company arms heist</div>
<div>Authority control databases  <span>[hide]</span></div>	
<b>International</b>	<div>ISNI <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> VIAF <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> FAST <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> WorldCat <span><span></span></span></div>
<b>National</b>	<div>Germany <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> United States <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> France <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> BnF data <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> Netherlands <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> Israel <span><span></span></span><span> </span><span>•</span> Catalonia <span><span></span></span></div>
<b>Academics</b>	<div>CiNii <span><span></span></span></div>
<b>People</b>	<div>Trove <span><span></span></span> (2 <span><span></span></span>)</div>
<b>Other</b>	<div>IdRef <span><span></span></span></div>
<div>Categories: <span>1907 births</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>1931 deaths</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>20th-century executions by British India</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Former Sikhs</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Hindustan Socialist Republican Association</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian hunger strikers</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian anti-capitalists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian atheism activists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian communists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian nationalists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Executed communists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Executed Indian revolutionaries</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>People executed by British India by hanging</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>People executed for murdering police officers</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>People from Jaranwala</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Revolutionary movement for Indian independence</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Indian anarchists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>Executed anarchists</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>People from Punjab Province (British India)</span><span> </span><span> </span> <span>People from Punjab, Pakistan</span></div>	

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