

Role Of Bhagat Singh In Indian National Movement

Dr.Iftikhar Arshad

Assistant Professor

Department Of History

PrabhuDhan Degree College

Bhorugram

Rajgarh

Churu

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Abstract

A key figure in India's fight against British colonial control was revolutionary independence fighter Bhagat Singh. Generations of people are still motivated to strive for justice and equality by his unwavering patriotism and progressive beliefs. The purpose of this essay is to thoroughly examine Bhagat Singh's life, philosophy, accomplishments, and lasting legacy. Indian revolutionary and well-known freedom fighter Bhagat Singh was instrumental in the country's fight for independence from British colonial control. Strong socialist beliefs, a strong feeling of patriotism, and a yearning for social justice and equality all influenced his thinking. With a particular emphasis on its applicability to India's independence movement, this research study seeks to offer a thorough examination of Bhagat Singh's philosophy. It examines the main tenets of Bhagat Singh's philosophy, his driving forces, and how his theories affected the Indian liberation struggle. This essay also looks at Bhagat Singh's techniques of protest, his contributions to the anti-colonial movement, and his legacy as a martyr for Indian freedom.

Keywords: Ideology, India's Freedom Struggle

Introduction

A leading figure in India's independence fight, Bhagat Singh embodied unwavering bravery, unreserved patriotism, and progressive ideas. His life was characterised by an unrelenting struggle against British imperialism till his martyrdom on March 23, 1931. He was born in Punjab on September 28, 1907. Bhagat Singh has made a significant contribution to India's fight for independence. He is considered one of the most revolutionary leaders that the British eventually put to death. "Shaheed" Bhagat Singh is another name for Bhagat Singh. One of the most recognisable and well-known representatives of India's independence, he was a fervent advocate of socialist and communist principles and resorted to violence in order to free his country from British rule⁽¹⁾.

One of India's most significant independence fighters is Bhagat Singh. Bhagat Singh was a fierce revolutionary whose deeds, beliefs, and writings have permanently altered the course of

Indian history. A well-known revolutionary and freedom fighter, Bhagat Singh was instrumental in India's campaign for independence from British colonial control. Bhagat Singh was born in the small village of Banga on September 28, 1907, and was raised in a politically heated atmosphere that influenced his outlook on life and stoked his desire for his nation's independence^(2,3). He is well known for being a revolutionary who boldly opposed the harsh British government and fought for an equal and just society in India. His experiences and views of the sociopolitical climate of his era served as the foundation for Bhagat Singh's philosophy⁽²⁾. Bhagat Singh was up at a time of strong nationalistic fervour and saw firsthand the pervasive injustices and prejudice Indians endured under British rule. As a result, he developed a strong commitment to the cause of India's independence. His radical views on nationalism, secularism, socialism, and equality distinguished him as a visionary leader and ideologue. He was influenced by the international socialist and communist movements of his era. Bhagat Singh was renowned as a young revolutionary for his tenacity and bravery in opposing the British administration. He participated in a number of actions of resistance against the repressive colonial government, such as bombings and the killings of British officials. Bhagat Singh became a well-known figurehead of the revolutionary movement because his acts and beliefs were perceived as deviating from the prevalent narrative of peaceful resistance promoted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. But when Bhagat Singh was detained and then found guilty in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, his revolutionary career came to an abrupt end⁽⁴⁾. Even though Bhagat Singh was only 23 years old, he bravely faced his execution and remained steadfast in his beliefs. Generations of Indians have been inspired by his sacrifice and legacy, which serves as a constant reminder of the heroic fight for justice and freedom. We shall examine Bhagat Singh's philosophy in further detail in this research paper, paying particular attention to the Indian liberation movement. We'll look at his radical views on nationalism, socialism, equality, and secularism as well as the influences on his worldview. We will also look at Bhagat Singh's enduring significance as a significant figure in Indian history and how his beliefs influenced the country's independence fight. This study article seeks to clarify the lasting relevance and significance of Bhagat Singh's contributions to India's freedom movement by thoroughly examining his ideology⁽³⁻⁴⁾.

Freedom Fighter of India- Bhagat Singh

His father, Kishan Singh, and his uncles, Ajit and Swaran Singh, were imprisoned at the time of his birth in imitation of the world because they opposed the 1906 Colonisation Bill. His uncle, Sardar Ajit Singh, started the Indian Patriots' Association and had previously backed the development. His colleague Syed Haider Raza was of significant assistance to him in

addressing the workers' concerns regarding the Chenab Canal Colony Bill. Ajit Singh was forced to escape to Iran for 22 reasons. Adolescent Bhagat Singh was influenced by the politically conscious environment at home, since his family used to host the Ghadar celebration.

- A prominent figure in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter whose bravery and philosophy influenced India's war for independence.
- He promoted violent opposition to British colonial control.
- Bhagat Singh's writings and beliefs motivated young people to strive for justice and equality; his deeds, such as the 1929 bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly, were intended to protest harsh laws without causing casualties⁽⁵⁾.
- He became a martyr after being executed at the age of 23, representing the spirit of selflessness for India's independence.

Ideology of Bhagat Singh

- Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter whose bravery and philosophy influenced India's independence struggle for a long time.
- He supported armed resistance to British colonial rule and was a key member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- Bhagat Singh's actions, like bombing the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 to protest oppressive laws without inflicting casualties, brought him national attention.
- The youth were inspired to fight for equality and justice by his writings and ideas. • He became a martyr when he was executed at the age of 23, representing the spirit of sacrifice for India's freedom.

Bhagat Singh Jayanti

Every year on September 28, people celebrate Bhagat Singh Jayanti, commonly known as the anniversary of Shaheed Bhagat Singh's birth. It is in honour of Bhagat Singh, a well-known Indian freedom fighter who battled valiantly against the British during the country's independence movement. A number of lectures, activities, and cultural programs are planned in Bhagat Singh's honour.

Bhagat Singh- Biography

Even though there were other pioneers of the current format, every law now recognizes Bhagat Singh's role in the freedom struggle when describing India's inventive political dissidents. In

1926, he established the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. By motivating workers and laborers, this organization intended to conform to its anger toward the British administration. As the association's secretary, Singh was in charge. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was established in 1928 by Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, and others. Due to injuries sustained by a gumshoe lathi cost of the sets of a Superintendent of Police named James Scott, Lala Lajpat Rai lived until 1928. This incident almost turned Bhagat Singh's career upside down when considering his role in the freedom struggle⁽⁵⁻⁶⁾. However, his revolutionary friends chose to stage the costly leader's death. Nevertheless, they injured J. P. Saunders, a second police officer, in a scenario involving couple characters. Because of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, this was very important. Singh changed his appearance and fled with Lahore following this incident⁽⁶⁻⁷⁾.

Central Assembly Bombing Case

The case also involved Bhagat Singh. Singh yet Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb into the Central Assembly of Delhi from the Visitors' Gallery on April 8, 1929. They also educated people about current trademarks and distributed leaflets. Both progressives pursued seize because they required a stage in order to alter their guidance regarding transition and conflict after dominion. The incident did not result in any injuries, but it was never their intention to cause harm. "To satisfy the strength of listening to hear" was their stated objective. The incident was orchestrated by Bhagat Singh, with Auguste Vaillant, a French rebel who had been monitored by France for a similar act in Paris, providing support. The preliminary verdict has resulted in the sentences of life in transit for Singh and Dutt. From a very young age, Bhagat Singh's still, short voice had been planted with nationalism. After emphasizing the importance of a non-British India and the virtues of patriotism, he advanced⁽⁷⁾. He formed a communist position after reading a lot of European literature. He was on the same page as a vote-based future for his home country. Bhagat Singh was skeptical about the uprising despite being a Sikh, as not many clashes between Hindus and Muslims result in significant escalation. Singh had so much faith in something as fundamental as solace that he had to use a whole campaign to spread the false idea of colonialism in order to maintain his success. He thought that a planned disorder like the Russian Bolshevik Revolution should continue to be used for a lot of specific trade⁽⁸⁾. He introduced the trademark "Inquilab Zindabad," which sort of changed the war cry relating to Indian Independence progress. Bhagat Singh became a role model for young people his age because he participated in the freedom struggle and promoted positivism. Through his written or spoken appeal to the British Imperial Government, he rose to prominence as one of his generation's authors. As a result of Bhagat Singh's active departure

from the Gandhian tranquil path following Swaraj, his role in the freedom struggle has been swiftly condemned by a tussle over people, followed by the heroic embrace of struggle, which has inspired many young people to join the possible battle passionately.

Legacy of Bhagat Singh

Indians continue to be inspired by Bhagat Singh's legacy as a revolutionary and freedom fighter today. The antiimperialism, socialism, secularism, and patriotism that he advocated are still relevant today. In India, social and political discourse is still influenced by Bhagat Singh's concepts of equality, social justice, and democratic governance. The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh is etched in the collective memory of India as a symbol of bravery, selflessness, and national service. He will be remembered as a hero who bravely fought for his country's freedom and as an example of resistance to oppression. In honor of Bhagat Singh's contributions to the freedom movement and his ideology, streets, buildings, and institutions have been named after him, statues have been erected in his honor, and he has been featured in literature, movies, and popular culture. His revolutionary legacy endures, and his ideas continue to inspire activists, intellectuals, and policymakers in India and elsewhere.

- Bhagat Singh made an impact that went beyond his revolutionary deeds. He established himself as a model of youth-driven change and compelled subsequent generations to question oppression.
- While imprisoned, his hunger strikes demanded better treatment for political prisoners, revealing his commitment to justice and equality.
- Thinkers and activists continue to be inspired by his writings, such as Words of Freedom: Ideas of a Nation and The Jail Notebook⁽⁹⁾.
- Bhagat Singh was named the Greatest Indian in a poll conducted by India Today in 2008, surpassing icons like Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose to show his lasting legacy.

Ideological Differences: Gandhi vs. Bhagat Singh

While both Mahatma Gandhi and Bhagat Singh were pivotal to India's freedom struggle, their ideologies and methods were markedly different.

Similarities Between Gandhi And Bhagat Singh

Gandhi and Bhagat Singh shared certain ideals, despite their differences:

- Caste and untouchability: Working toward an egalitarian society, both leaders criticized caste discrimination and untouchability.
- Satyagraha: Bhagat Singh's hunger strikes in jail reflected a form of resistance similar to Gandhi's satyagraha, despite the fact that their methods were different.

- The Universal Brotherhood: Both believed in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which says that the entire world is one family, and they worked for a world that was fair and peaceful.

Dimension	Mahatma Gandhi	Bhagat Singh
View on Each Other	Criticised Bhagat Singh's violence but admired his patriotism.	Criticized Gandhi's non-violence as impractical and utopian.
Approach to Religion	Believed in the harmony of religion and politics, emphasizing ahimsa and spiritual politics.	Advocated secularism, rejecting religion's role in politics, and embraced rationalism and atheism.
Economic Vision	Supported village socialism and opposed large-scale industrialization.	Advocated for economic equality , emphasizing abolition of landlordism and capitalism.
Method of Resistance	Promoted non-violence as an active, moral force.	Justified violence as a necessary tool against oppression.
Vision of Freedom	Focused on Dominion Status for India.	Championed Purna Swaraj , envisioning a society free of caste, class, and imperialism.

Essential Elements of Bhagat Singh's Philosophy

Bhagat Singh's philosophy was complex and included a number of ideas that were essential to his idea of an independent India. The following are some of Bhagat Singh's guiding ideas.

Nationalism And Patriotism

Bhagat Singh loved his nation and felt a strong sense of patriotism. He thought that the prosperity and advancement of India's citizens depended on its independence from British domination. He believed that nationalism was a major factor in India's freedom from colonial enslavement⁽⁹⁻¹⁰⁾.

Socialism:- Bhagat Singh was a fervent supporter of socialism because he believed it could lead to social and economic equality in society. He promoted the creation of a socialist system that would guarantee the fair distribution of income and resources, contending that the capitalist class's exploitation of the working class was a significant hindrance to India's development.

Secularism:- Bhagat Singh was a fervent supporter of secularism and the idea that all religions are equal. In contrast to communalism, he aimed to establish a society in which individuals of different religions might live in harmony and without prejudice.

Opposition to Imperialism:- Bhagat Singh was a fervent opponent of British imperialism, which he believed was the main reason behind India's oppression and exploitation. He felt that

the colonial oppressors had to be expelled from Indian territory and aimed to use revolutionary methods to oppose British control.

Reasons for the Ideology of Bhagat Singh:- Bhagat Singh became a revolutionary and fought for India's independence for a variety of reasons, all of which influenced his worldview. The following are some of the main drivers of Bhagat Singh's ideology:

Inequality and Injustice:- The widespread social and economic injustices in India, such as poverty, inequality, and discrimination on the basis of caste, class, and religion, profoundly troubled Bhagat Singh. He was inspired to confront these disparities and work for a society that is fair and just.

Colonial Oppression:- The harsh governance of the British colonial administration in India infuriated Bhagat Singh. His philosophy was significantly impacted by his personal observations of British atrocities, such as the 13 April 1919 slaughter at Jallianwala Bagh. He aspired to liberate India from foreign rule and was inspired to oppose British colonialism.

A yearning for liberty:- Bhagat Singh was a fervent supporter of independence and thought that India ought to be a sovereign state where its citizens could choose their own course. He was inspired to oppose British authority and defend the Indian people's right to self-determination.

Vision of Socialism:- The principles of socialism greatly influenced Bhagat Singh, who thought that a socialist system would solve the economic and social injustices that were pervasive in Indian culture. He was inspired to strive towards the creation of a socialist society in which resources and wealth would be distributed fairly among all societal segments.

Bhagat Singh's Concepts' Effect on the Indian Freedom Movement

The liberation movement in India was significantly influenced by Bhagat Singh's beliefs. Many young revolutionaries and activists joined the fight for independence as a result of his revolutionary philosophy and methods. Many Indians, particularly the working class and young people, found resonance in Bhagat Singh's vision of a socialist and secular India. The question of India's independence gained national and international attention as a result of Bhagat Singh's protest tactics, which included acts of armed resistance and revolutionary activity. His audacious acts, like as the hunger strike in prison and the 1929 bombing of Delhi's Central Legislative Assembly, served as potent symbols of defiance against British authority. Public opinion and support for the liberation movement were significantly influenced by Bhagat Singh's writings, speeches, and letters. Many others were moved to join the fight for independence by his passionate and well-written expression of his beliefs. The Indian liberation struggle was significantly impacted by Bhagat Singh's martyrdom in 1931 at the tender age of

23. Numerous Indians were motivated to continue the fight for independence with newfound vigour by his selflessness and unflinching dedication to the cause.

Bhagat Singh Death

At 7:30 am on March 23, 1931, Bhagat Singh and his companions Rajguru and Sukhdev were hung at Lahore Jail, resulting in his death. "Down with British Imperialism" and "Inquilab Zindabad" were purportedly their favourite slogans⁽⁹⁻¹²⁾.

Conclusion

To sum up, Bhagat Singh's philosophy was crucial to the Indian liberation movement. Bhagat Singh, a well-known rebel, advocated a socialist and revolutionary philosophy that sought to end British colonial control and create a free and just society in India. Bhagat Singh promoted the rights of the disadvantaged and disenfranchised segments of society and highlighted the value of social justice, equality, and unity in his writings, speeches, and deeds. In order to overthrow the repressive colonial government and motivate the populace to rebel against British imperialism, he thought that armed revolution had great potential. The sociopolitical circumstances of Bhagat Singh's era, such as the abuses Indians endured under British rule, the rising dissatisfaction among young people, and the worldwide socialist and communist movements, had a significant impact on his worldview. He challenged the prevailing narrative of peaceful resistance promoted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress with radical and avant-garde views on nationalism, secularism, and socialism. Generations of Indians have been inspired by Bhagat Singh's revolutionary philosophy and he continues to be a symbol of bravery, selflessness, and patriotism. However, at the young age of 23, Bhagat Singh was put to death by the British government, ending his revolutionary career. Nevertheless, people are still motivated to fight against injustice and oppression by his legacy as a legendary freedom warrior and visionary philosopher. With its focus on democracy, secularism, socialism, and equality, Bhagat Singh's philosophy is still relevant in India's current sociopolitical environment, and his historical contributions to the country's independence movement are immortalised. Last but not least, Bhagat Singh's philosophy inspired generations of Indians and was a significant influence in the country's independence movement. He has become a famous figure in India's fight for independence because of his unrelenting dedication to the cause, his progressive beliefs, and his noble sacrifice. Bhagat Singh's philosophy is evidence of his steadfast dedication to equality, justice, and the empowerment of the underprivileged. His memory continues to motivate and direct people who aspire to a fair and just society as India honours his accomplishments.

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