

Chapter

06



STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

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Alternative Paths

"To sound the order of retreat just when public enthusiasm was reaching the boiling point was nothing short of a national calamity. The principal lieutenants of the Mahatma, Deshabandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai, who were all in prison, shared the popular resentment. I was with the Deshabandhu at that time and I could see that he was beside himself with anger and sorrow at the way Mahatma Gandhi was repeatedly bungling."

Subhash Chandra Bose

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Motilal Nehru



C.R.Das

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Which party formed by CR Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 opposed Gandhi's boycott style?

-Swaraj Party.

-They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotting them and they contested elections.

-Contested elections into legislatures.

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Chandra Sekhar Azad



Raj Guru



Bhagat Singh



Sukh Dev

Who were the leaders of the organization of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?

-Chandra Sekhar Azad,

-Bhagat Singh,

-Sukh Dev,

-Raj Guru - They were formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928 in Delhi.

Which was military wing formed by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajaguru and Sukhadev for the armed revolution?

-RepublicanArmy

-Their plan was to overthrow the colonial government through military action and establish a federal republic of Indian states.

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Lala Lajpat Rai

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Letter sent to Batukeshwar Dutt by Bhagat Singh

Dear Brother

The judgement has been delivered. I am condemned to death. In these cells, besides myself, there are many other prisoners who are waiting to be hanged. The only prayer of these people is that somehow or other they may escape the noose. Perhaps I am the only man amongst them who is anxiously waiting for the day when I will be fortunate enough to embrace the gallows for my ideals. I will climb the gallows gladly and show to the world as to how bravely the revolutionaries can sacrifice themselves for the cause.

I have been condemned to death, but you have been sentenced to transportation for life. You will live and, while living, you will have to show to the world that the revolutionaries not only die for their ideals but can face every calamity. Death should not be a means to escape the worldly difficulties. Those revolutionaries who have by chance escaped the gallows for the ideal many also bear the worst type of tortures in the dark dingy prison cells.

Central Jail, Lahore
1930 November

Yours Bhagat Singh

ദേശീയ ബഹുഭാവമുള്ള ദേശീയ അയച്ച കത്ത്

പ്രിയ ആത്മമിത്രമേ,

കേസിയുടെ വിധി പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്രാജ്യത്വം എനിക്ക് തുക്കുകയറാണ് വിധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ ഇരുണ്ട ജയിലറകളിൽ മറ്റു തടവുകാരോടൊപ്പം ഞാനും തുക്കിക്കൊല കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുപക്ഷേ സഖാക്കളുടെയെല്ലാം പ്രാർഥന ഏതുവിധേനയും ഈ തുക്കുകയറിൽ നിന്ന് രക്ഷപ്പെടുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ കാലമുകളെ, ഇവരിൽനിന്ന് വ്യത്യസ്തമാണ്. എന്റെ ദേശത്തിനും ഞാൻ ജീവനോടു ചേർത്ത ആദർശത്തിനുംവേണ്ടി തുക്കുമരണത്തെ ആജ്ഞാപിക്കാനുള്ള ആ സുദിനവും കാത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ് ഞാൻ.

അത്യാഹ്ലാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ കൊലക്കുരുക്കിൽ കയറും. ധീരദേശാഭിമാനികൾ ഒരു ദേശത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എങ്ങനെയാണ് തങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാണൻ വെടിയുന്നത് എന്നത് ഞാൻ ലോകത്തിനു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കും. വധശിക്ഷയാണല്ലോ എനിക്ക് വിധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ എന്നിൽ നിന്നു തികച്ചും വിഭിന്നമായി നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ജീവപര്യന്തം നാടുകടത്തലിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷയാണ് കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. അപ്പോഴും നിങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കും. ജീവിതം അപ്രകാരം തുടരുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ ലോകത്തിന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടത് സമരവിപ്ലവകാരികൾ തങ്ങളുടെ ആദർശങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മരിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാവുക മാത്രമല്ല ചെയ്യുന്നത്, ഏത് ആപത്ഘട്ടത്തെയും തലയുയർത്തിപ്പിടിച്ച് നേരിടാൻ തയ്യാറാണ് എന്നതാണ്. മുത്യ ലൗകികപ്രയാസങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് ഒളിച്ചോടാനുള്ള ഒരു വഴിയാകരുത്. കൊലക്കയറിൽനിന്ന് ഇറങ്ങിനടക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ വിപ്ലവസഖാക്കൾ ജീവിക്കുകയും തങ്ങൾ കൊലമരണലോറാൻ ഉത്തുകരാണെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല, കൊടുത്ത ഇരുട്ടിന്റെ ജയിൽദിത്തികൾക്കുള്ളിൽ കിടന്ന് അതിക്രമമായ പീഡനങ്ങൾപോലും സഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്ന് ലോകത്തിന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കും.

സെൽട്രൽ ജയിൽ, ലാഹോർ
1930 നവംബർ

താങ്കളുടെ ദേശീയ

Who killed Sanderson, who was responsible for the lathi charge that led to the death of national leader Lala Lajpat Rai?

-Bhagat Singh,

-Raj Guru,

-Sukh Dev

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Why did Bhagat Singh and Badukesar Dutt throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly?

-protest against the attempt to pass laws curtailing civil rights.

-They were arrested and sent to jail.

-On March 23, 1931, Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were hanged to death by the British government.

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PLAY

**Revolutionary organisations and their
leaders who dedicated their life to attaining
freedom for India.**



Abhinav Bharath Society

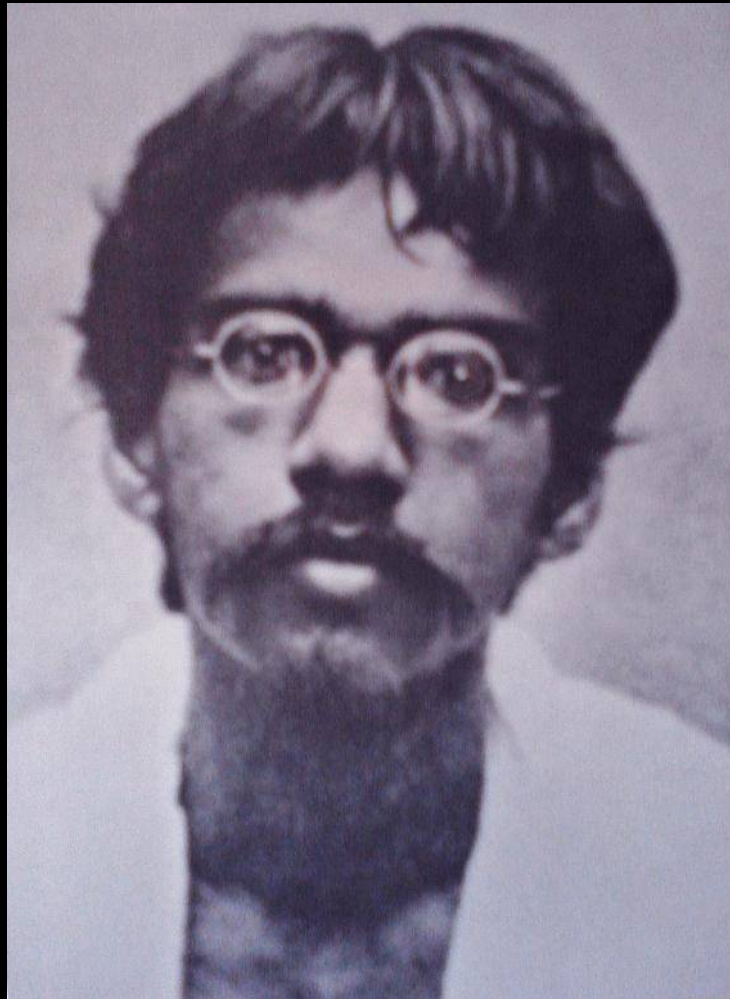
-V.D.Savarkar

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Anuseelan Samithi

-Bareeder kumar,

Pulin Bihari Das



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Ghadar Party

-Lala Hardayal



Indian Republican Army

-Surya Sen



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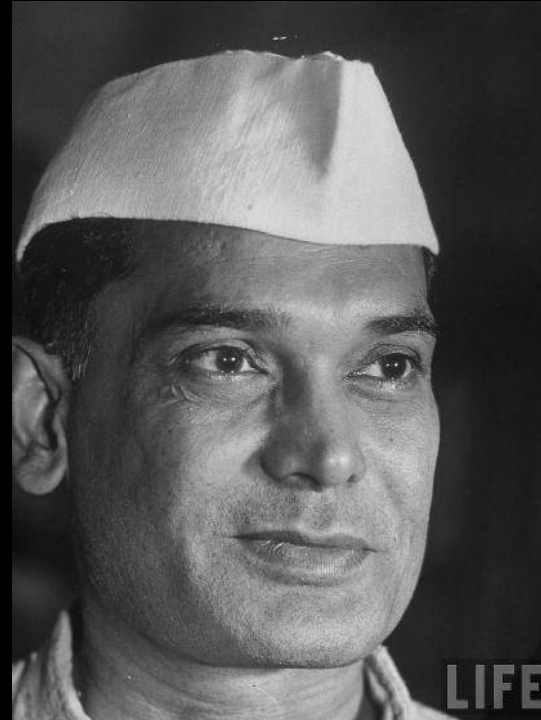
Who led the Congress Socialist wing within the Congress Party?



**Jawaharlal
Nehru,**



**Subhash
Chandra Bose,**



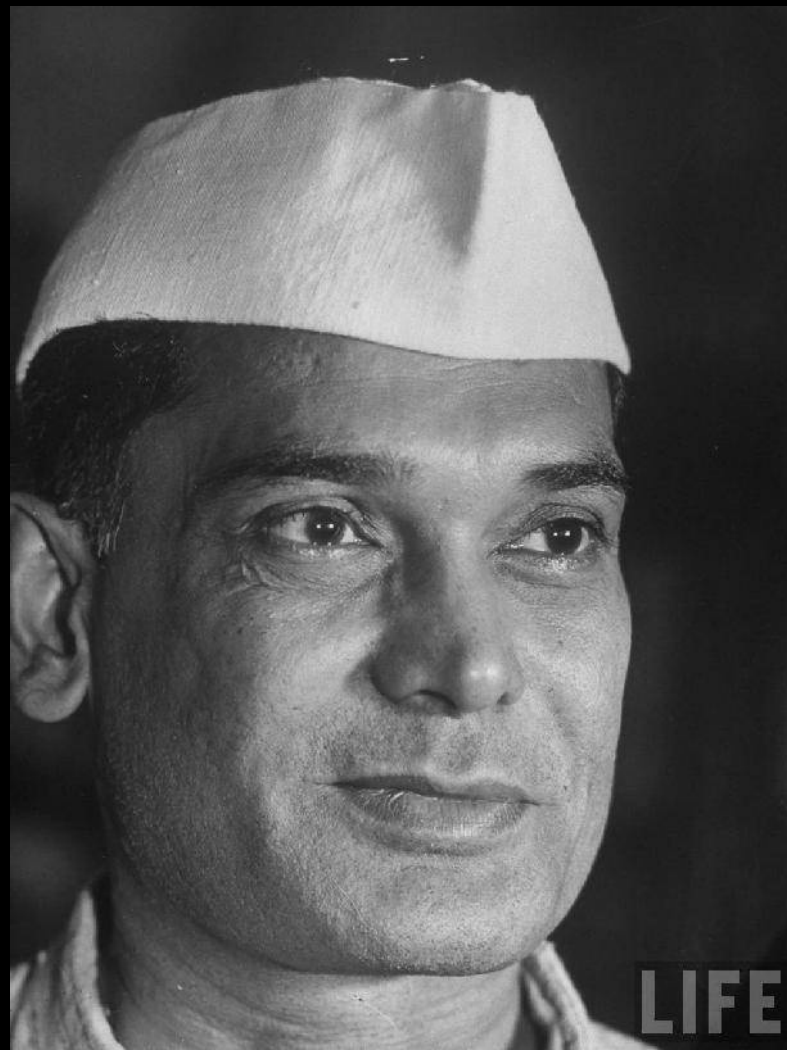
**Jai Prakash
Narayan,**



**Aruna
Asaf Ali.**

Taking cue from the Russian revolution, socialist ideologies started to spread in India in 1930s and these ideas influenced a section of Congress activists.

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Jai Prakash Narayan

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Who formed the Congress Socialist Party in Bombay in 1934?

-Jai Prakash Narayan.

-This new organisation played a decisive role in the Quit India Movement.

-When Gandhiji and other top leaders of the Congress were arrested Socialist Party leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali led the movement from their hideouts.

Assess the role of Indian National Army (INA) and Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian independence movement.

-Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle.

-Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called Forward Bloc.

-He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India .

-He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India.

-The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment.

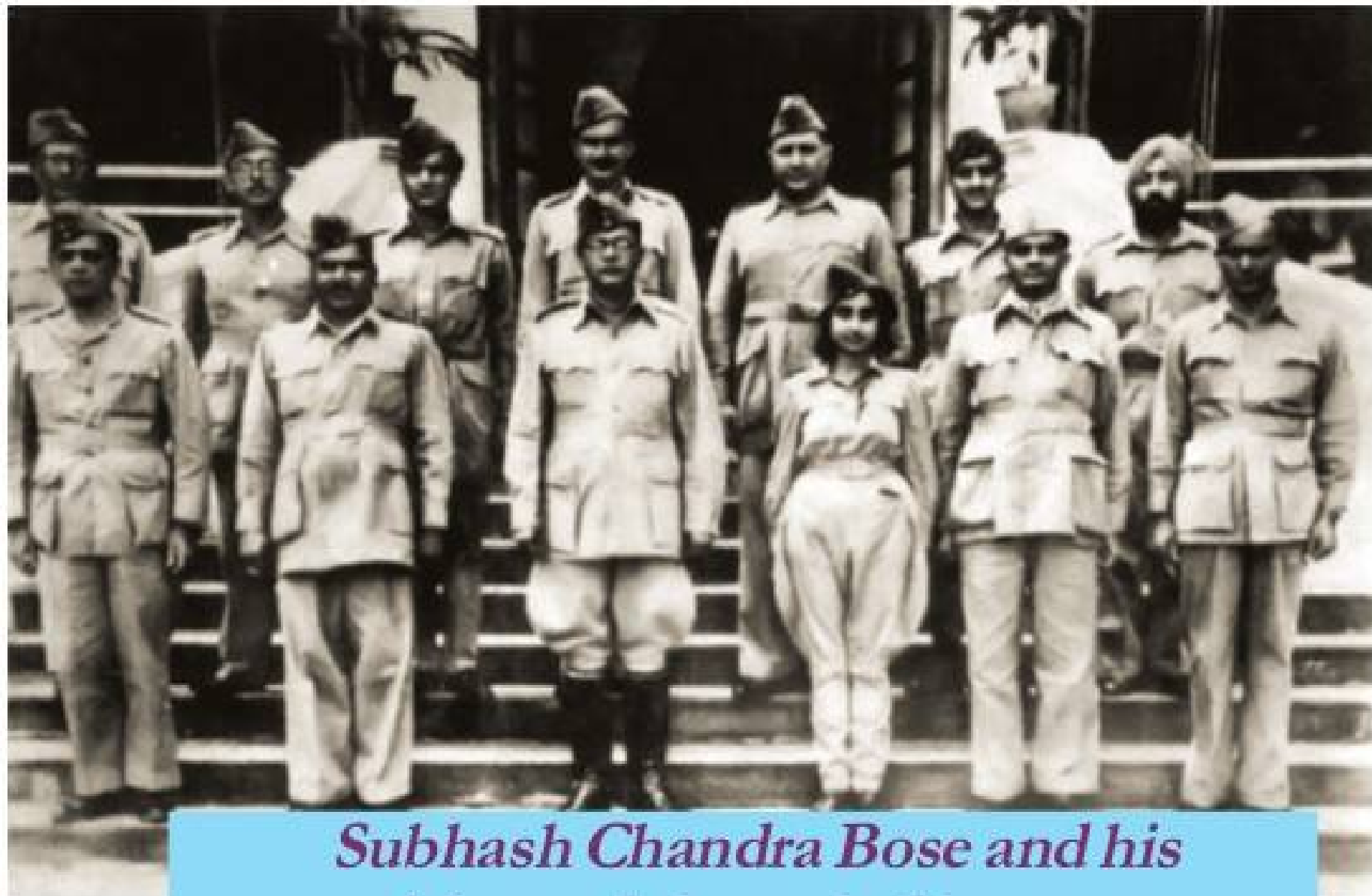
-Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment.

-With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.

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*Subhash Chandra Bose and his
cabinet ministers in Singapore*



Vanchi Iyer

Vanchi Iyer is the first martyr of freedom struggle in south India. He shot Thirunelveli district collector Robert William Descourt Ashe, on 17 July, 1911 in Maniachi railway station in Tamil Nadu in retaliation of the collector's callous torturing of freedom fighters. Iyer committed suicide on the same spot to escape from the British police. Praising Iyer, Madame Cama wrote in her publication 'Vandematharam' of July 1911: The shots that Vanchi fired did help arouse a slave nation from the century - old slumbering".

What led to the formation of the labour movement in India?

-The socialist ideology spread among the Indians after the Russian revolution led to the formation of various labour and peasant movements in India.

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Which trade unions were formed in India during the national struggle?

-Ahmedabad Textiles Association

-Madras Labour Union

-All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

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Who was the founder of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920?



N.M. Joshi



Lala Lajpat Rai

What were the three main objectives of the labour unions that were formed in India during the national struggle?

- To organise and act as a working class.**
- To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class out side India.**
- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.**

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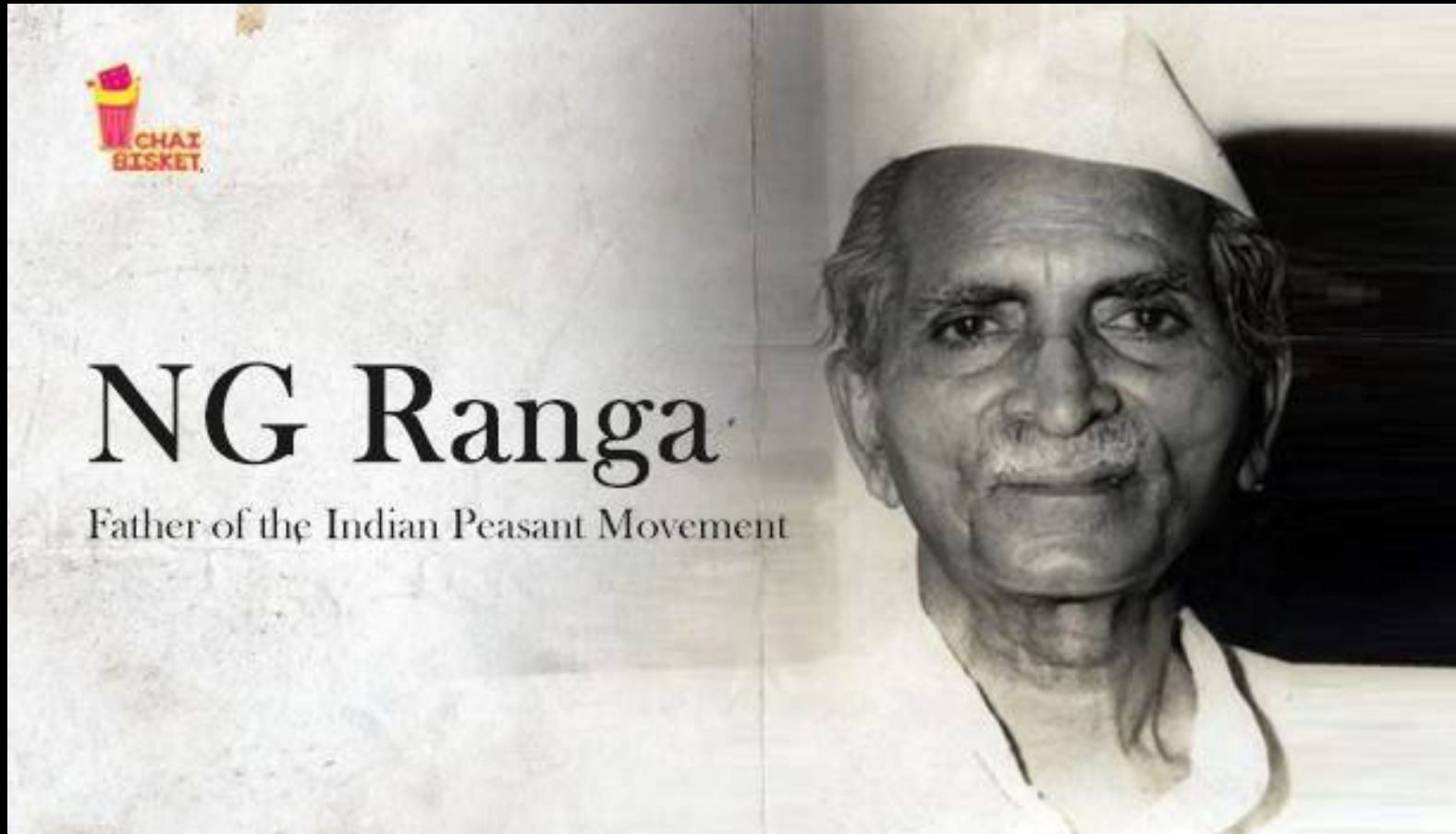
Explain the situation that led to the formation of peasant movements in India?

-Tax laws of the British

-severe exploitation of the zamindars

-low price of agricultural produces.

Who led the formation of the All India Kisan Congress in Lahore?



What were the demands of the Kisan Manifesto, which was formulated at the All India Kisan Sabha Conference in Bombay?

- Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge.
- Write off debts.
- Cancel feudal taxes.
- Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers.
- Recognise peasant unions.

**List the struggles of workers and peasants
in different parts of India against the
imperialist policies of the British and the
feudal system in India**

-Tebhaga struggle - Bengal

-Telengana struggle - Andhra Pradesh

-Naval mutiny - Bombay

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Explain the situation that prompted Britain to give India independence.

-The Second World War led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.

-Consequent to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.

-Intensified freedom struggles in the continents of Asia and Africa.

-American and Soviet policy against colonialism forced the British to free India from their clutches.

-The Labour Party came to power in Britain under the command of Clement Attlee, who was sympathetic to India and facilitated India's independence.

Explain the situation that led to the partition of India.

-When the British decided to give India independence, Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All India League demanded that Muslims have a separate country called Pakistan.

-Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India to deliver freedom to India addressing the question of partition.

-He argued that freedom for India was impossible without partition.

-To support this argument he prepared a strategy called "Mountbatten Plan".



Lord Mountbatten

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What were the main proposals of “Mountbatten Plan”.

- To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.
- To divide Punjab and Bengal.
- To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not
- To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
- While the Congress and the All India League approved this plan the nationalists like Khan Adbul Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed it.



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was a national leader who strongly opposed the dual nation theory and partition. The Partition hurt Khan who led countless agitations in the northwest frontiers. This stalwart of Indian freedom struggle, who tried his best for Hindu-Muslim unity, is famously known as Frontier Gandhi. Government of India honoured him with Bharat Ratna.



Prepare a note on Indian independence law.

-In 1947, when the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act.

-Two free nations - India and Pakistan – came into existence.

-Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India.

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Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the public at RedFort

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THANK YOU

By

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