



A STUDY ON STRUGGLE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

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ABSTRACT

The struggle of Indian freedom fighters was a long and arduous one. It began in the early 1800s and lasted for over a century. During this time, millions of Indians were involved in the struggle, and many made the ultimate sacrifice. The first major uprising against British rule was the Indian Rebellion of 1857. This rebellion was sparked by the introduction of the Enfield rifle, which was rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat. This was offensive to both Hindus and Muslims, and it led to widespread protests. The rebellion was eventually put down by the British, but it showed that the Indian people were not content with British rule. In the years that followed, there were a number of smaller uprisings, but none of them were as successful as the Indian Rebellion of 1857. However, these uprisings did help to keep the fire of nationalism alive in India.

In the early 1900s, there was a new wave of Indian nationalism. This was led by a group of young intellectuals, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose. These leaders used a variety of methods to fight for Indian independence, including nonviolent protest, civil disobedience, and armed struggle. The nonviolent protests led by Mahatma Gandhi were particularly successful. Gandhi's methods were based on the principle of ahimsa, or non-violence. He believed that it was possible to achieve political change without resorting to violence.

KEYWORDS:

Struggle, Freedom, Fighters



INTRODUCTION

In 1947, India finally gained its independence from Britain. This was a momentous occasion, and it was the culmination of the efforts of millions of Indian freedom fighters. The struggle for Indian independence was long and difficult, but it was ultimately successful. The Indian freedom fighters were a brave and dedicated group of people, and they deserve our respect and gratitude.

Here are some of the most important Indian freedom fighters:

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:** Tilak was a nationalist leader who was known for his fiery speeches. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:** Gokhale was a social reformer who worked to improve the lives of India's poor. He was a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Sarojini Naidu:** Naidu was a poet and a freedom fighter. She was known for her fiery speeches and her work for women's rights.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai:** Rai was a nationalist leader who was known for his opposition to the British. He was one of the founders of the Ghadar Party.
- **Bhagat Singh:** Singh was a revolutionary who fought against the British. He was executed by the British in 1931.

These are just a few of the many Indian freedom fighters who fought for India's independence. Their sacrifices and their dedication helped to make India a free country. We are grateful for their contributions, and we will never forget their courage and their determination.

Gandhi's methods were very effective, and they helped to win over the support of many Indians. In 1942, the Indian National Congress launched the Quit India Movement. This was a call for the British to leave India. The movement was met with widespread support, and it led to the



arrest of thousands of Indian leaders. However, the Quit India Movement also helped to hasten the end of British rule in India.

For ordinary persons, it is no joke to lay down one's life beside the claimants of freedom, to calm this boundless modesty for one's country, disregarding any consequences. The amount of trepidation and difficulties they have to face in moving forward to achieve their goal cannot be said in simple words. For this fight of his, the whole country is devoted to him till eternity.

For a surprisingly long time, most of India remained under British rule. There were many striking hearts who laid down their lives for the freedom of India. We shall look at the responsibilities performed by two or three great men of freedom. Freedom fighters fight for the freedom of the country. As a result of them, we are seeing Independence Day. They are moderate and some of them use Vairagya as a weapon against the British. In view of the struggle of our freedom fighters to make India autonomous, autonomy was achieved on 15 August 1947. He sacrificed everything for the progress of his country.

They got freedom after hundred years of suffering, bloodshed and battles. With these extraordinary pioneers in mind, we live in a ubiquitous and free country. Various freedom claimants fought for the verification of individuals from the injustice, treachery and harshness of the British. In whatever way he had no status, he truly did it for the freedom of his country.

It has sometimes been said that the Congress was "moderate" in its aims and outlines in the first twenty years. During this period it signified public power and a more undeniable voice for Indians in the federation. It remained aware that administrative leaflets should be taught more, given more power, and introduced in areas where none existed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The interest for the Indianization of the Union was primed to reform against the trend, as much of the fundamentalist conditions at the time had been consumed by white knowledgeable



specialists, and the English could not give places of obligation to the Indians as a whole. Since English experts were sending a significant portion of their Titanic compensation home, it was assumed that Indianization would, other than narrowing the channel of the flood to Britain. (Niall, 2009)

The early Congress thus aggregated various cash-related issues. He learned that English rule had led to poverty and starvation: the reform of the land rent had bankrupted many knowledgeable experts and landlords, and the grain harvest in Europe had increased the need for food. Congress indicated a reduction in pay, a cut in military use, and more funds for the water system. It crossed separate targets on the cost of salt, the treatment of Indian experts abroad and the suffering of forest dwellers – accomplished by an intrusive Backwoods Association. This shows that the Congress, being a part of a well-thought-out novel, did not talk only for the service of the dominant society, landlords or industrialists. (Johari, 2013)

By the 1890s, various Indians began to raise issues about the political style of the Congress. In Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab, pioneers, for example, Bipin Chandra Mate, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai began to investigate past derelict targets and structures. He cast aside conservationists for their "manageable issues of petitions", and focused on the meaning of freedom and mammoth work. He contended that individuals should rely on their guts, not on signs of "possible extension" of public power; People should fight for Swaraj. (McLane, 2014)

The various basic parts hidden in the 20th century were separated by the addition of different upgrades. A party of Muslim landlords and nawabs formed the All India Muslim Association in Dhaka in 1906. The alliance remained mindful of its share of Bengal. This required separate electorates for Muslims, an interest generated by the public guru in 1909. Some seats in the actual directors' sheet were at this point favored by Muslims, which could be elected by Muslim occupants. It attracted experts to gather a following by messaging in favor of their breaking point parties. (Onley, 2009)



WWI changed the economic and political conditions in India. This provoked a huge increase in India's gatekeeping use of public force. Public power thus raised taxes on individual businesses and business profits. The expanded military use and provision of war supplies led to a rapid rise in prices, causing great hardship for the common people. Professional packs, on the other hand, made a surprising profit from the conflict. (Bandyopadhyay, 2014)

Furthermore the conflict led the British to turn to their army. Towns were confounded to supply experts to explain the inaccessible. Countless Claimants were forced out of service overseas. After the Inquisition many returned with a view of how mad powers were taking advantage of the social classes of Asia and Africa and with a desire to fight the leading regime in India. Similarly in 1917 there was a difference of opinion in Russia also. News about the ideas of the workers' struggle and communism was largely integrated, involving experts and Indian admirers. (George, 2013)

In 1919, Gandhi called for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act, which was actually passed by the British. Presence controlled supervisor segregation, for example, remained with freedom of verbalization and police powers. Mahatma Gandhi, Mohammad Ali Jinnah and others realized that the public power did not take any decision to curtail the tremendous freedom of the individuals. He described the movement as "naughty" and disrespectful. (Sumit, 2013)

STRUGGLE OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Bhagat Singh was a young Indian revolutionary who fought for India's independence from British rule. He was born in 1907 in the village of Banga in Punjab, India. His father, Kishan Singh, was a freedom fighter and his mother, Vidyavati, was a homemaker. Bhagat Singh was a bright student and he excelled in his studies. He was also a voracious reader and he was interested in politics and history.

In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined the National College in Lahore. He soon became involved in the freedom movement and he was arrested for the first time in 1926. He was released from jail in



1927 and he continued his revolutionary activities. In 1928, he became a member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). The HRA was a revolutionary organization that was dedicated to overthrowing British rule in India.

In 1929, the HRA carried out a series of bomb attacks on British government buildings. Bhagat Singh was one of the leaders of these attacks and he was arrested and charged with murder. He was sentenced to death and he was hanged in 1931 at the age of 23.

Bhagat Singh is considered to be one of the greatest heroes of the Indian independence movement. He was a martyr who gave his life for the freedom of his country. He is remembered for his courage, his commitment to justice, and his dedication to the cause of Indian independence.

Bhagat Singh's legacy is still felt today. He is an inspiration to people all over the world who are fighting for freedom and justice. His life and work remind us that it is possible to achieve great things, even in the face of great adversity.

Bhagat Singh was a complex and fascinating figure. He was a revolutionary, a writer, and a martyr. He is remembered as one of the greatest heroes of the Indian independence movement. His legacy continues to inspire people all over the world.

Lajpat Rai was educated at the D.A.V. College in Lahore and the Government College in Lahore, where he studied law. After graduating, he practiced law in Lahore and Hissar.

Lajpat Rai was a strong advocate of self-rule for India and was critical of British rule. He was arrested and imprisoned several times for his political activities. In 1907, he was deported to Mandalay, Burma, for his role in the protests against the partition of Bengal. He was released in 1909 and returned to India.



In 1914, Lajpat Rai went to the United States to raise funds for the Indian independence movement. He toured the country and gave speeches about the need for India to be free from British rule. He also met with President Woodrow Wilson and other American leaders.

After returning to India in 1916, Lajpat Rai continued to be active in the independence movement. He was one of the leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920-22 and the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930-32. He was arrested and imprisoned several times during these movements.

Lajpat Rai died on 17 November 1928 after being hit on the head by a baton during a protest march against the Simon Commission. His death was a major turning point in the Indian independence movement and led to a wave of protests and violence across India.

Lajpat Rai was a leading figure in the Indian independence movement and his contributions to the cause are immense. He was a powerful orator and writer, and his speeches and writings inspired millions of Indians to fight for their freedom. He was also a dedicated social reformer and worked to improve the lives of the poor and downtrodden. Lajpat Rai was a true patriot and his legacy will continue to inspire Indians for generations to come.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an Indian social reformer and moderate political leader who played a major role in the Indian independence movement. He was born on May 9, 1866, in Kotluk village in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. He was the son of Krishna Gokhale, a school teacher, and Parvatibai. Gokhale was educated at the Elphinstone College in Bombay, where he studied English, history, and economics. He was a brilliant student and graduated with honors in 1884.

After graduating from college, Gokhale worked as a teacher for a few years. However, he soon became involved in social reform work. He was particularly interested in the upliftment of the poor and the oppressed. He founded the Servants of India Society in 1905, which was dedicated to social service and the promotion of self-rule in India.



Gokhale was also a leading figure in the Indian National Congress. He was elected to the Congress Working Committee in 1895 and served as its president in 1904. As a member of the Congress, Gokhale worked to promote self-rule for India through constitutional means. He was a strong advocate of education and social reform, and he believed that India could achieve independence through peaceful means.

Gokhale was a great orator and a gifted writer. He used his skills to educate the Indian people about their rights and to promote social reform. He was also a strong critic of British rule in India. Gokhale's speeches and writings had a profound impact on the Indian independence movement. He is considered to be one of the most important figures in the history of Indian nationalism.

Gokhale died on February 19, 1915, at the age of 48. He was mourned by millions of Indians, who saw him as a great leader and a martyr to the cause of Indian independence.

Gokhale's legacy is immense. He was a pioneer in the field of social reform and a leading figure in the Indian independence movement. He is remembered as a man of great intellect, integrity, and compassion. His work has had a lasting impact on India and the world.

CONCLUSION

The freedom of a nation depends on its people. Those who selflessly give their lives for the purpose that their nation and family may be free are seen as claimants of freedom. Not every nation has many hearts that quickly devote their lives to their loved ones. The people of the nation regard the claimants of freedom with their dedication for their positive energy and affection for their country. These individuals provide models by which people living apart want to live.



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