

Essay on Bhagat Singh :

Essay on Bhagat Singh | Introduction

This is a short introduction to the Essay on Bhagat Singh. Bhagat Singh is a great revolutionary leader. He took an active part in the movement for Indian Independence. He fought for India to set India free from British rule. He joined the Indian Movement and lost his life for the Independence of India at the age of 23. He has become the role model for the youth in the country to show love towards the Nation.

Short Essay on Bhagat Singh

It is a Short Essay on Bhagat Singh which explains their life journey. Bhagat Singh was a great activist and revolutionary leader. Bhagat Singh was born on September 28, 1907, in Punjab. His parents are his father Sardar Kisan Singh Sandhu, who was a great revolutionist, and his mother Vidyavati Kaur. His family participated in the revolutionary activities against the British rule for the injustice that they are making for the people of India. He is more patriotic about his country and made his goals in such a way as to let the British be out from India. Bhagat was sent to DAV School in the year 1912 for his primary education. In the 8th standard, Jallianwala Bagh took place, and the next day he went to the bagh. Bhagat entered the bagh there he saw the blood of the people without any life in them. He took the sand of blood and kept it before Sikh Guru and prayed for the souls.

Bhagat Singh's father is with the support of Mahatma Gandhi, so in 1920 Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation Movement. So this movement called for boycotting the institutions. So for this reason Bhagat Singh left the school. He joined National College, Lahore, and completed his college education. Later on, the British Government held the Simon Commission and this commission did not include the Indians. On this point, there is a protest led by Lala Lajpat Rai and in this protest due to the Lathi charge of police Lajpat Rai was brutally affected and was in the hospital. After a few weeks, Lala Lajpat Rai is no more. This incident changed the decision of Bhagat Singh. He is angry to take revenge on the British and he killed the British officer John P. Saunders and for this incident, he was arrested. He was executed on March 23, 1931, at the age of 23.

### Long Essay on Bhagat Singh

Here is the Long Essay on Bhagat Singh his life history and the struggle for Independence. Bhagat Singh was born on September 28, 1907, in Lyallar, Punjab, British India. His parents are Sardar Kisan Singh Sandhu a revolutionist, and his mother Vidyavati Kaur. Bhagat Singh is the third son of Sardar Kisan. Bhagat Singh's family is patriotic for the country. His uncle Swaran Singh participated in the Indian Independence. His uncle Ajit Singh, was arrested for the protest he has made against the British. By the force of people in Punjab Ajit got released. After the release, he made a movement called 'Pagdi Sambhal Jatta' agitating farmers and peasants for the movement.

In the year 1912, Bhagat's schooling was done in DAV School, and when he was in 8th standard Jallianwala Bagh took place. After the bagh, Bhagat said that he was going to school and reached Amritsar. Bhagat Singh entered the compound of Bagh and there he saw the ground was in red with the shed of blood on the ground and the people are lifeless and with torn clothes on the body. The walls of the compound are filled with the red color, the blood of the people who lost their lives in the Bagh.

Bhagat took a hand full of sand with the blood in the sand and kept that in the bottle. This bottle is placed in front of the Sikh guru and prayed for the people for the rest of their souls.

Mahatma Gandhi launched a movement called the "Non-Cooperation Movement" in the year 1920, which boycotted the government aided schools. So because of this reason, Bhagat left the school. He joined in National College in Lahore in the year 1920. There he completed his college education with active participation in all the activities of the college. The essay which he wrote made him famous in college.

Simon's commission was appointed by the British government to take care of the Indian Administration for one year. In this commission, the British people did not include any of the Indians as the representative. So on this topic, Lala Lajpat Rai made a protest with a huge crowd walking for justice. The people protested as "Simon Go Back" and this protest went on seriously and there is a lathi charge by the police on the people. In this charge, Lajpat Rai was injured severely and was hospitalized. After a few weeks, he left his last breath. This news made Bhagat Singh develop revenge on the British people.

Bhagat Singh took revenge by killing John P. Saunders a British Police officer. By this news, the British government made a secret operation to observe the people. Many people are arrested and beaten by the police. Later Bhagat decided to fight against the rights of the farmers. He decided to destroy the Central Legislative Assembly with the bombs. For this reason, he was arrested and kept in jail. In jail, he went on a hunger strike along with other persons in the jail. Finally, he was executed on March 23, 1931, at the age of 23.

## Quotes | Essay on Bhagat Singh

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

"If the deaf is to hear the sound has to be very loud."

"Life is lived on its own other's shoulders are used only at the time of the funeral."

"It is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill the ideas."

"Love always elevates the character of the man. It never lowers him, provided love be love."

"Any man who stands for progress has to criticize, disbelieve and challenge every item of the old faith. Item by item he has to reason out every nook and corner of the prevailing faith. If after considerable reasoning one is led to believe in any theory or philosophy, his faith is welcomed. His reasoning can be mistaken, wrong, misled and sometimes fallacious. But he is liable to correction because reason is the guiding star of his life. But mere faith and blind faith is dangerous: it dulls the brain, and makes a man reactionary."

"Merciless criticism and independent thinking are the two necessary traits of revolutionary thinking."

"I am a man and all that affects mankind concerns me."

"Lovers, lunatics, and poets are made of the same stuff."

"Revolution is an inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is an imperishable birthright of all. Labor is the real sustainer of society, the sovereignty of the ultimate destiny of the workers."

"For us, compromise never means surrender, but a step forward and some rest. That is all and nothing else."

"Every tiny molecule of Ash is in motion with my heat I am such a Lunatic that I am free even in Jail."

"Revolution does not necessarily involve sanguinary strife nor is there any place in it for individual vendetta. It is not the cult of the bomb and the pistol. By 'Revolution' we mean that the present order of things, which is based on manifest injustice, must change."

"In times of great necessity, violence is indispensable."

"The aim of life is no more to control the mind, but to develop it harmoniously; not to achieve salvation hereafter, but to make the best use of it here below."

"The dirty alliance between religious preachers and possessors of power brought the boon of prisons, gallows, knouts, and above all such theories for mankind."

"The sanctity of law can be maintained only so long as it is the expression of the will of the people."

"I emphasize that I am full of ambition and hope and full charm of life. But I can renounce all at the time of need, and that is the real sacrifice."

"For mass struggles, nonviolence is essential."

"The people generally get accustomed to the established order of things and begin to tremble at the very idea of a change. It is this lethargic spirit that needs be replaced by the revolutionary spirit."

Conclusion: In the Conclusion of the Essay on Bhagat Singh, it is said that Bhagat Singh is a great activist, a revolutionist. He is an inspiration for all the youth in the country for his courageous fight for independence. He fought for independence and ended his life for independence.