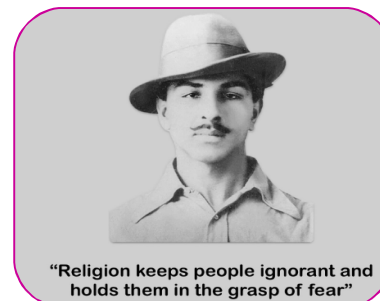




## VALUES AND PHILOSOPHY OF BHAGAT SINGH

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### ABSTRACT

*The true patriot and the saviour of the freedom of Indians, by the nature of sacrifice for the sake of motherland of India, Bhagat Singh's political thoughts centred on socialism, nationalism, and secularism, with a strong emphasis on revolutionary action to achieve social and economic justice to the people of India. The most popular slogan of Bhagat Singh is "Inquilab Zindabad" meaning 'Long Live the Revolution'. Singh's ideology was deeply influenced by the socio-economic condition of the times, including the injustice faced by Indians under the British rule, the growing discontent among the youths and the global socialist and communist movements.*

**KEYWORDS :** socialism, nationalism, and secularism , exploitation and religious bigotry.

### INTRODUCTION

Bhagat Singh's political thought cantered on socialism, nationalism, and secularism, with a strong emphasis on revolutionary action to achieve social and economic justice. He believed in the power of the working class and peasantry to overthrow oppressive systems and build a more equitable society. His vision included a secular, classless India free from exploitation and religious bigotry. His ideology of patriotism, socialism, secularism, and anti- imperialism remains relevant in the contemporary context. Bhagat Singh's ideas of social justice, equality, and democratic governance continue to influence social and political discourse in India. 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. Socialism: Bhagat Singh envisioned an India free from class exploitation, caste oppression, and religious bigotry. He sought economic independence through the abolition of landlordism and equitable distribution of resources. The movement sought to "promote the authentic Sikh religion and restore Sikhism to its pristine splendour; write and distribute Sikh historical and religious works; and propagate Gurmukhi Punjabi through periodicals and media. The most popular slogan of Bhagat Singh is "Inquilab Zindabad" meaning 'Long Live the Revolution'.

Bhagat Singh's ideology was deeply influenced by the socio-political conditions of his time, including the injustices faced by Indians under British rule, the growing discontent among the youth, and the global socialist and communist movements. His ideas on nationalism, secularism, and socialism were radical and ahead of his time, challenging the dominant narrative of non-violent resistance advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. Bhagat Singh's revolutionary ideology continues to inspire generations of Indians, and he remains a symbol of valour, sacrifice, and patriotism.

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### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY;

The present study examines the life of Bhagat Singh and his ideologies and his nature of work. His contribution for the freedom movement of India. How radical his thoughts. Even today his ideologies are the need of the society. Without his ideology India cannot progress to achieve the all-round development of the nation. The man who loved secularism, nationalism, socialism and the democracy.

### Early life

Bhagat Singh, a luminary in India's freedom movement, was a symbol of indomitable courage, unflinching patriotism, and progressive thought. Born on September 28, 1907, in Punjab, his life was marked by a relentless fight against British imperialism until his martyrdom on March 23, 1931. A fiery revolutionary, Bhagat Singh's actions, ideologies, and writings have left an indelible mark on India's history. Bhagat Singh was born into a family steeped in revolutionary activities. Influenced by his uncle Ajit Singh, he adopted nationalist and revolutionary ideals at a young age. In 1926, he founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, an organization focused on mobilizing youth against colonial oppression. He also joined the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), later renamed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), reflecting its shift towards socialism. His affiliations with groups like the Kirti Kisan Party and Kranti Dal further cemented his role as a key figure in the revolutionary movement.

### Political guru of Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh considered Kartar Singh Sarabha as his political guru. Sarabha, a founding member of the Ghadar Party, was a revolutionary whom Bhagat Singh greatly admired and revered. He even carried a photo of Sarabha in his pocket and was known to have been deeply inspired by his ideals.

### Values and philosophy of Bhagat Singh

**Socialism:** Bhagat Singh was a staunch advocate for socialism, believing it was the only way to address issues like poverty, inequality, and exploitation. He envisioned a society where resources were distributed equitably and there was no class division.

**Nationalism:** While a nationalist, his nationalism was intertwined with internationalism and a commitment to the liberation of all oppressed people. He believed in India's right to self-determination but also recognized the interconnectedness of struggles against imperialism and oppression worldwide.

**Secularism:** Bhagat Singh strongly advocated for secularism, separating religion from politics and the state. He believed that religion should be a personal matter and not imposed on others. His organization, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, welcomed members from all religions, breaking down communal barriers.

**Revolutionary Action:** He believed that armed struggle was a legitimate means to overthrow the British colonial rule and establish a socialist society. He was inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution and saw revolution as a necessary step for social transformation.

**Rationalism and Atheism:** Bhagat Singh was a rationalist and an atheist, criticizing blind faith and religious orthodoxy. He believed in scientific temper and critical thinking.

**Internationalism:** He believed in the unity of the working class across national borders and supported the global struggle against imperialism. He saw the fight for Indian independence as part of a larger global movement for liberation.

**Social Justice:** Bhagat Singh was deeply concerned about social justice issues like caste oppression and inequality. He believed that a true revolution would address these issues and create a more just and equitable society.

**Humanism:** His vision extended beyond national borders, encompassing a humanist outlook that valued human dignity and equality for all.

### Teachings of Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh, a committed revolutionary, had called upon the students to not only organise themselves, but also work among the peasants and workers. He wanted them to take an active interest in politics and work for realising *social revolution*. He advocated socialism, and secularism and opposed to capitalism and imperialism. Political Ideology: Bhagat Singh embraced Bolshevism and anarchism to advocate for militant nationalism in the 1930s. Social Ideology: He endorsed Ghadar Party members' ideas and opposed Capitalism and Imperialism.

### Political ideas

**Socialist Revolution:** Bhagat Singh's ideology on socialist revolution can be summed up as a vision for a society that is free from exploitation, where the means of production are owned and controlled by the workers, and where the benefits of economic growth are shared equitably among all members of society.

His inspirational words for the young generations of the world.

"They may kill me, but they cannot kill my ideas. ...  
 "Revolution is an inalienable right of mankind. ...  
 "I am such a lunatic that I am free even in jail"  
 "I am full of ambition and hope and charm of life. ...  
 "If the deaf have to hear, the sound has to be very loud"

### Last words of Singh

Bhagat Singh's last words before his execution were a powerful declaration of his revolutionary ideals. He shouted "Inquilab Zindabad!" (Long live the revolution!) and "Down with British Imperialism!" as he was being hanged. He also reportedly told the British officials present that they would soon see how Indian freedom fighters bravely face death. In his final moments, he embraced his fellow revolutionaries, Sukhdev and Rajguru, before being executed.

### CONCLUSION

He was great leader. He is also freedom fighter. He always knew what he wants to do in his life and he has no ideologies. He fought for his land, nation and people for swaraj with pure intention of freedom without politics. Bhagat Singh called on the youth "not to stand easy" or 'let their knees tremble'. In his letter to Sukhdev, he wrote: "Neither you nor I, rather none of us, have suffered pain so far. That part of our life has started only now". For most of the youth in our country too 'that part of their life has started now'. Bhagat Singh was involved in two high-profile plots against British authorities in India that helped Indian National movement. In 1928 he took part in a plot to kill the police chief responsible for the death of Indian writer and politician Lajpat Rai. Bhagat Singh was a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, a revolutionary party in the Indian freedom struggle. He was an atheist who believed in Socialism, and he wrote several articles on anarchism and socialism for Kirti.

Yes, Bhagat Singh read the Bhagavad Gita, and it is recorded that he carried a copy with him, even on the eve of his execution. While he was a known atheist and socialist, his engagement with the Gita is documented, including his signature on a copy of the text given to him in jail. Beyond the Gita, he also expressed interest in the book "Common Sense" by Soham Swami. Bhagat Singh's political ideology was based on Marxism, and he was known as an atheist. His call, Inquilab Zindabad became the war-cry of the fight for freedom. Bhagat Singh was executed by the British after a sham trial for his involvement in the Lahore Conspiracy Case at the age of twenty-three on 23 March, 1931.

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