



THEY SPENT THEIR ENTIRE LIVES SERVING THE NATION.

Amrit has the power to resurrect the dead. The nation is celebrating the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence today to pay tribute to all of the nation's freedom fighters. If the country's future is to be great, the pride of India's great history must be instilled in the next generation. This Amrit of duty and faith in the Amrit year of independence is a golden opportunity to remember the freedom fighters. The stories of so many such freedom fighters, who not only showed the way but also drove people along it, are written down in history. This issue will also include stories of such freedom fighters.

This issue also brings up the date of October 16, 1905, when Bengal was partitioned. This incident, known in history as the Bang-Bhang incident, is a historical event from India's freedom struggle that not only taught Indians to remain united, but also shook the foundations of British rule.

RAMAKRISHNA KHATRI: THE KAKORI MARTYR MEMORIAL WAS BUILT AS A RESULT OF HIS EFFORTS

Born: March 3, 1902; died: October 18, 1996



Ramkrishna Khatri, a prominent Indian freedom fighter, was born on March 3, 1902 in the Buldhana district of Maharashtra. Shivalal Chopra was his father's name, and Krishna Bai was his mother's. He received his primary and secondary education in Chikhali and Chandrapur Nagar. The seed of patriotism had been sprouting in his heart since childhood. Ramkrishna Khatri was influenced by Bal Gangadhar Tilak as a student. He decided to form the Sadhu Samaj. He established the 'Udaseen Mandal,' where he was known as Mahant Govind Prakash. After some time, he met revolutionaries such as Ram Prasad 'Bismil' and joined the 'Hindustan Republican Association.' In the organisation, Ram Prasad Bismil assigned him the task of spreading the association in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which he accepted with full responsibility.

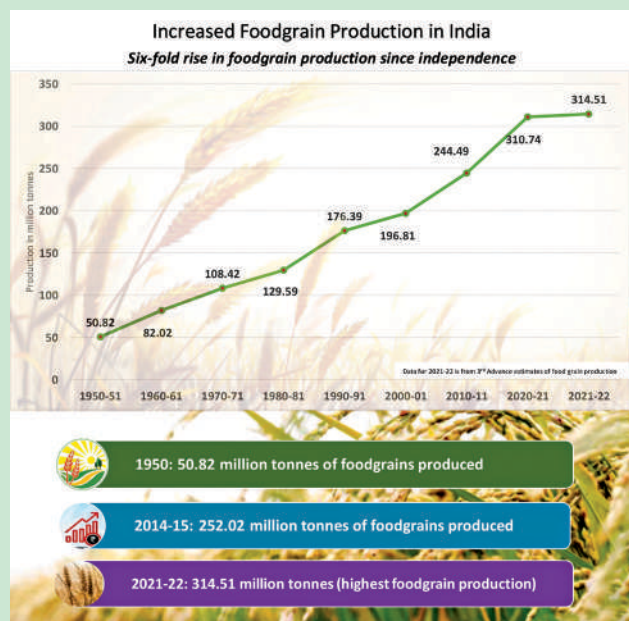
Khatri was given this responsibility because he was fluent in Hindi, Gurmukhi, and English. He was also fluent in the Marathi language. The revolutionaries of the Indian freedom struggle planned to rob the British government's treasury in order to purchase arms to fight the British Raj.

The Hindustan Republican Association assumed responsibility for this work.

The train was looted in Kakori for this purpose. Ramkrishna Khatri was arrested in Pune and imprisoned in Lucknow following this incident. For his role in the Kakori robbery, he was tried and sentenced to ten years in prison. When Khatri was released from prison after serving his sentence, he returned to national service. He immediately began working to free the other prisoners from the prison. Not only that, he also campaigned for the release of political prisoners, and he was very successful in this endeavour. Even after the country's independence, he continued to serve its citizens. He and the government devised numerous schemes to assist the freedom fighters. It was due to the efforts of Ramkrishna Khatri that a memorial of freedom fighters could be built in Kakori. He was a writer who composed "Great Dimensions." His book 'Shaheedon Ki Chhaya' was published in Nagpur. He also wrote a book named "Kakori Shaheed Smriti". Krantiveer Ramkrishna Khatri, died on October 18, 1996.

Foodgrain production increased sixfold since independence

Today, India as a nation is leaving the past behind and adding new colours to the picture of tomorrow. These are the colours that our great freedom fighters dreamed of during India's freedom struggle. These ambitions included increasing India's foodgrain production so that the country could become self-sufficient in this sector after independence. Today, India is working with commitment and dedication to make those great men's dreams a reality, and it is contributing to the creation of the India of their dreams. As a result, the country's food grain production has increased sixfold since independence. In 1950, 50.82 million tonnes of food grains were produced; in 2014-15, 252.02 million tonnes of food grains were produced. Simultaneously, a record yield of 314.51 million tonnes of food grains is expected in 2021-22. The 2021-22 figures are based on the third advance estimate of foodgrain production.



BRAHMABANDHAV UPADHYAY: THE FIRST EDITOR TO MAKE SACRIFICES IN INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Born : February 11, 1861, Died : October 27, 1907



Great freedom fighter, revolutionary and journalist, Brahmapandav Upadhyay was born on February 11, 1861 in Khanan village in West Bengal's Hooghly district. When he was in high school, he became interested in the nationalist movement. Surendranath Banerjee's speeches on Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Young Italy had a big influence on him. During his college years, he became involved in the freedom movement. Swami Vivekananda was a classmate at Kolkata's Scottish Church College. Brahmapandav wished to join the Gwalior Raj's army in order to learn the art of warfare and drive out the British. He also tried twice for this, but due to the Maharaja's policies, he had to return in despair. He was already an active member of the Brahmo Samaj. Like many of his contemporaries, Brahmapandav desired spiritual peace as well as the establishment of national pride. In 1888, he went to Sindh as a Brahmo missionary. According to Julius Lipner, his biographer, Brahmapandav made significant contributions to the formation of New India, whose identity emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century. Rabindranath Tagore and Swami Vivekananda were both friends of Brahmapandav. Swami Vivekananda is credited with igniting the flame of revolution. This flame was further ignited, protected, and sacrificed by Brahmapandav. He

was the editor of the Bengali newspaper Sandhya until his death. Through Sandhya and the Bengali weekly Yugantar, he popularised Swaraj and the Swadeshi movement.

He wrote articles in English criticising British colonialism and European cultural hegemony. Brahmapandav was arrested and charged with sedition on September 10, 1907. Brahmapandav refused to appear in court to defend himself. Following that, on September 23, 1907, his statement was delivered to the court by barrister Chittaranjan Das. Brahmapandav stated in the statement that he accepts full responsibility for the publication, management, and operation of Sandhya. Brahmapandav also claimed to have written the articles that appeared in the newspaper on August 13, 1907. The basis for the trial against Brahmapandav was laid by considering some of those writings to be provocative. Brahmapandav refused to take part in the proceedings. In fact, he believed that by taking part in Swaraj's God-given mission, he could not be held responsible for inciting the people to revolt against the British. During the hearing, Brahmapandav complained of abdominal pain and was taken to a hospital in Kolkata. He was admitted to the hospital for surgery, but his pain did not subside, and he died on October 27, 1907.

MOOLCHAND CHANDEL: ALWAYS PUT THE NATIONAL INTEREST FIRST

Moolchand Chandel, a resident of Bassi village in Rajasthan's Jaipur district, was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's call for burning foreign clothes and goods and boycotting school and college during the non-cooperation movement launched in 1920. He burnt one such cloth, he used to love wearing it. This cloth was given to him by the mill owner. For the sake of the country, he ignored his personal preferences and always put the

national interest first. Moolchand Chandel, who was firm in his beliefs and dreamed of an independent India, had decided to give up everything for India's independence. When Chandel visited Ahmedabad, he had the opportunity to visit the Sabarmati Ashram and meet Mahatma Gandhi and learn about his ideas. This incident had a significant impact on Chandel's life. When Mahatma Gandhi launched the non-cooperation movement in 1920, Moolchand

JAIDEV KAPOOR: USED TO TRAIN REVOLUTIONARIES TO MAKE BOMBS

Born: 24 October 1908, Death: 19 September 1994



Jaidev Kapoor was born on October 24, 1908, in Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh. Shaligram Kapoor was his father's name, and Ganga Devi was his mother's. He joined the Hindustan Republican Association while studying at DAV College in Kanpur, along with another revolutionary, Shiv Varma. Jaidev was given the task of developing a revolutionary network in Banaras in 1925. In this situation, he enrolled in a B. Sc course at Banaras Hindu University.

Bhagat Singh joined him in Limbadi Hostel for several days. Jaidev Kapoor also received bomb-making training in Agra, and he also taught revolutionaries how to make bombs. A bomb once exploded near his house during testing. He used to get up and sit with everyone, from Chandrashekhar Azad to all the other famous revolutionaries. Simultaneously, he was fully engaged in revolutionary activities. He was instrumental in the assembly bombing incident in protest of the Trade Dispute Bill and the Public Safety Bill. Jaidev Kapoor is said to have arranged for Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt to enter the Central Assembly and throw bombs. Bhagat Singh had given him his new

shoes before leaving to throw the bomb, saying that the police would take them but at least Jaidev Kapoor would be able to wear them. Bhagat Singh also gave him a pocket watch. Bhagat Singh is said to have taken a promise from Jaidev to keep the torch of freedom burning while handing over him the shoes and watch. This was no ordinary watch; it was a witness to the revolution's defining moments. This watch was given to Bhagat Singh by Shachindranath Sanyal, a great revolutionary who got it from Ras Bihari Bose. Following the bombing, all revolutionaries involved in the incident were apprehended and imprisoned. Jaidev was also arrested. He was transferred to the Cellular Jail in Andaman and Nicobar. It is said that in the Andaman jail, he was sentenced to 30 canes every morning for 60 days. The marks of the whips lying on the body during his sentence in Andaman Jail remained on Jaidev's body for life. Jaidev had expressed a desire to meet Bhagat Singh and his companions at the end of their lives. He served 16 years in the Cellular Jail before being released just a few years before independence. He died on September 19, 1994.

MOOLCHAND CHANDEL, WHO WAS FIRM IN HIS BELIEFS AND DREAMED OF AN INDEPENDENT INDIA, HAD DECIDED TO GIVE UP EVERYTHING FOR INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Chandel joined him. Not only that, but Moolchand Chandel cared deeply about the environment. This is why he continued to work for the environment throughout his life.

He used to say that a person who plants a mango tree does not eat its fruit, but that does not mean he should not plant the tree at all. This is why he made a pledge and planted numerous saplings in the settlement. He used to say that planting saplings isn't a big deal, but it should be treated as if it were

a child. The Jaipur-based Kasturi Devi Educational Development and Social Research Institute had planned to organise the 61st death anniversary of Moolchand Chandel vigorously for a year in 2021 during the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence and had formed a committee for this. The organisation organised many programmes, including plantation tours and seminars, during the Amrit Mahotsav. On October 24, 1960, Moolchand Chandel passed away. ●