

BEYOND THE SPOTLIGHT: UNSUNG HEROES OF THE INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Muzafar Ahmad Dar, Daljit Kaur
Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo

Abstract

An important turning point in Indian history was the country's struggle for independence. It is a series of historical occurrences and several liberations fighters' self-immolations. The frequently underappreciated achievements of numerous unidentified heroes from Northeastern India who actively took part in the nation's freedom fight are highlighted in this study piece. The study emphasizes the sacrifices made by people like Tirupur Kumaran, Satyavati Devi, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Khudiram Bose, Nirvair Singh, Karam Singh Kandola, and Gurdit Singh while also appreciating the well-documented efforts of notable characters. The essay highlights the necessity to honor and commemorate the wide diversity of people who fought for India's freedom through a survey of secondary sources, making sure their tales are not lost to history.

Keywords: *Unsung Heroes, Indian Freedom Struggle, Independence Movement, Forgotten Leaders, Resistance Fighters*

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of India's struggle for freedom is notable to all citizens. India has had numerous monarchs, the most late of whom managed for a considerable measure of time was the British. India was under [1] British colonial rule for a considerable measure of time, thusly the freedom fighters' desire was to drive the British out and have a free existence. The Indians had minimal personal freedom and were subject to various restrictions [2]. Numerous freedom fighters combat to destroy the Sati Pratha from the local area. They established the system of instruction for girls and struggled for the rights of widows [3]. Thus, India's freedom fighters joined together and promised to save the Indian public to allow individuals to carry on with serene lives. Famous freedom fighters including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhagat Singh, Rani Laxmi Bai, Subhas Chandra Bose, and others spearheaded the work to liberate India from the British Raj. Notwithstanding these fighters for autonomy, there were others whose main objective was to liberate India from British rule. In any case, their faces stay obscure to us for a large number of reasons [5]. In the hopes of a superior tomorrow, they have sacrificed their life as well as their happiness. Among the faces are Birsa Munda, Khudiram Bose, Kamala Das, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay [6]. The same consideration that we provide for the accomplishments of outstanding freedom fighters also needs to be given to theirs. We seem to have forgotten the faces of individuals who have partaken to the freedom development for these notable faces [7]. Respecting their faces is currently proper.

Taking a gander at the confounded domain of freedom battles reveals that, despite the way that peacefulness has been fundamental to historical movements, its effectiveness and moral underpinnings are not without criticism [8]. Going past this perspective reveals a diverse scope of various methods, all of which give special insights and tactics to opposing oppression and propelling freedom. The spectrum of strategies reflects the diversity of human experiences and the complexities of power dynamics, going from the philosophy of direct movement and normal disobedience to the contentious space of armed resistance and upset [9], from the subtleties of social and psychological resistance to the earnest calls for regular and natural freedom [10]. To grasp the connections between various oppressions and to propel solidarity among diverse movements, intersectionality becomes an essential lens. It highlights the significance of taking care of the intersecting axes of race [11], direction, class, and various identities in the fight for freedom. Understanding the limitations of singular narratives and embracing most of voices and tactics in the continuous struggle for justice and freedom, it becomes basic that we embrace holistic approaches that draw upon the strengths of various methodologies [12].

1.1. Research Objective

The unidentified heroes of the Northeastern Indian freedom movement are the subject of this research paper. The purpose of the study is to examine the contribution made by freedom fighters to the nation's independence. The primary goals are to draw attention to a few obscure warriors from different regions of India and their sacrifices, which are not mentioned in the average textbook and are even unknown to today's youth.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sharma, U. (2014) [13] This paper focuses on the unsung women heroes of the Indian freedom struggle, specifically referencing Rajasthan State. The creator is making an endeavor to respect the courageous women who participated in the Indian Freedom Development despite coming from generally low-pay and normal backgrounds. Nevertheless, under the leadership of Vijay Singh Pathik, Manikaya Lal Verma, and Sadhu Sita Smash, they boldly and certainly approached and made a major commitment to the Freedom Development and Bijolia Kisan Andolan against Jagirdari Pratha, which started in Rajasthan.

Ullah, A. Z. (2013) [14] This paper will endeavor to demonstrate that Abul Hashim was one of the most charismatic leaders of the Bengali autonomy development. He not just gave the Association new life by liberating it from an elitist restraining infrastructure and making it accessible to the oppressed, yet he also opposed Focal leadership by standing up for Bengal's common independence.

Sahoo, B. K. (2021) [15] The objective of the study is to look at the Indian history of the freedom development according to the perspective of socio-social formations, as opposed to either describing events in sequential request or featuring the exploits of a select not many remarkable

individuals, such as kings, warriors, or saints. In terms of storytelling, this study also provides a glimpse into the unsung heroes of old Indian history.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific technique is the groundwork of this study paper. The focus of this research is mostly on a couple of unsung heroes who made significant sacrifices all through the country's freedom crusade. Information used in this article's composition came from different secondary sources, including books, journals, papers, the web, and so forth.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Without a doubt, certain regions of India know about the significant roles played by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Rani Laxmi Bai, and other unmistakable freedom fighters in the battle to liberate India from the British Raj. They have caused to notice themselves. Notwithstanding, the overall population is still uninformed about the contributions made by a couple of different warriors. These are a couple of unidentified Indian combatants.

- **Thirupur Kumaran**

Tiruppur Kumaran, an Indian revolutionary and freedom warrior who participated in the country's autonomy development, was also known by the names Kumaran and Kumarasamy Mudaliyar. He was brought into the world on October 4, 1904, and passed away on January 11, 1932. The Madras Presidency of British India's Chennimalai is the origination of Kumarasamy Mudaliyar. Nachimuthu Mudaliyar and Karuppaayi were his parents. He spearheaded anti-British demonstrations and established the Desa Bandhu Youth Association.

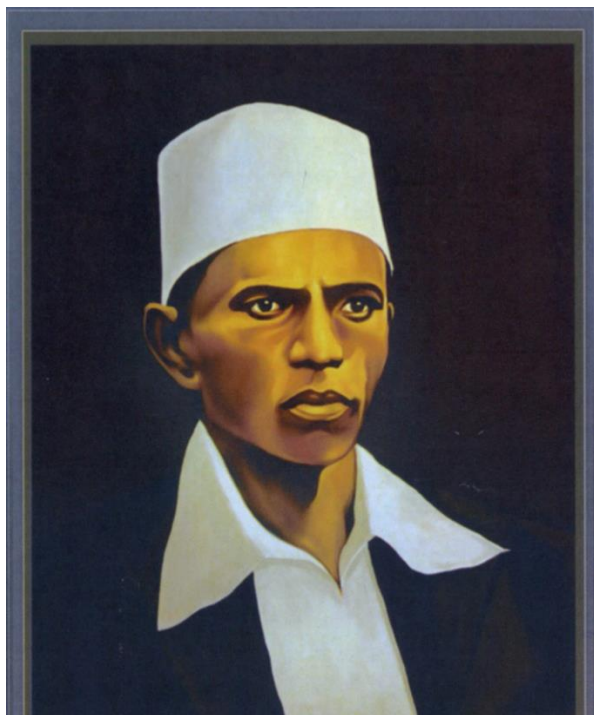


Figure 1: Tirupur Kumaran

He was injured by a police strike on the banks of the Noyyal Waterway in Tiruppur on January 11, 1932, while partaking in a protest walk against British rule. Because Kodi Katha Kumaran was conveying the Indian Nationalists' pennant — which the British had taboo — when he passed away, he was named "Kumaran who safeguarded the banner."

- **Satyawati Devi**



Figure 2: Satyawati Devi

Satyawati Devi had a place with the Hindu Pool Taran dynasty of Punjab. The 28th of February 1905 was her birthdate. She was the mother of previous Indian VP Krishan Kant and the spouse of Lala Achint Smash, a champion for Lahori freedom. Many top Congress leaders' wives, daughters, and sisters supported Mahatma Gandhi's program of fasting and processions and joined the Anti-Rowlatt Act tumult when it started in Punjab in 1919. Satyawati Devi was one of them. During the Quit India Development, she arranged picketing before stores that sold unfamiliar goods, went to meetings, and partook in processions. In 1925, she wedded Lala Achint Slam, a Gandhian and one of the founders of the Servants of Individuals Society.

- **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay**



Figure 3: Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Indian social reformer and freedom champion Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was brought into the world on April 3, 1903, and passed away on October 29, 1988. She turned out to be notable because of her participation in the Indian freedom development, her commitment to the resurgence of Indian theater, handicrafts, and looms in autonomous India, and her imaginative work to raise the socioeconomic standing of Indian women. Despite her loss, she set a point of reference for future female candidates by turning into the first Indian lady to seek for office from the Madras Constituency.

- **Khudiram Bose**



Figure 4: Khudiram Bose

Khudiram Bose, frequently alluded to as Khudiram Basu, was an Indian revolutionary from the Bengal Presidency who crusaded against British rule in India. His life expectancy was from August 11, 1908, to December 3, 1889. He became one of the casualties of the youngster Indian Autonomy Development when he and Prafulla Chaki were found blameworthy and killed in the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case.

By setting off bombs on the carriage they thought British Adjudicator Douglas Kingsford was riding in, Khudiram and Prafulla Chaki endeavored to kill him. Notwithstanding, when the bombs went off, Magistrate Kingsford was in an alternate vehicle and two British women perished. Prafulla ended it all preceding being gotten. Following his arrest and preliminary for the two women's killings, Khudiram got a capital punishment.

He was among the first Indian rebels executed by draping in Bengal by the British. Khudiram was India's second-youngest revolutionary when he was hanged at eighteen years old years, eight months, eleven days, and ten hours.

- **Nirvair Singh**

Nirvair Singh was brought into the world in the Pandori Nijjran town in the Jalandhar district. He partook effectively in the Babbar Akali Development.

- **Karam Singh Kandola**

Karam Singh was a local of Kandola town in the Jalandhar district. He got a 20-year prison sentence for his contribution in the Babbar Akali Development.

- **Gurdit Singh**

Gurdit Singh was initially from Jandiala Manjaki, a village in Jalandhar. He was a functioning individual from the Ghadar Party. He was sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and given a lifelong incarceration.

There are different fighters notwithstanding those referenced. These incorporate Birsa Munda, Kunwar Singh, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Matangini Hazra, Alluri Sitarama Raju, and numerous others. They partook in the Indian autonomy development as well. Because of their contribution in this battle development, a couple of them were placed into prison. They made significant contributions to their country.

5. CONCLUSION

After considering the aforementioned discourse, it can be inferred that individuals from disparate regions united to defend India. However, they are not in the spotlight. These fighters are numerous, but sadly, the Northeast is seen through the eyes of others. Rarely did their past constitute a substantial portion of Indian history. It is now appropriate to honor those unsung heroes whose contributions will never be forgotten.

REFERENCES

1. *Arsenault, R. (2006). Freedom riders: 1961 and the struggle for racial justice. Oxford University Press.*
2. *Boruah Pompei (2022), 'Unsung heroes of the Freedom Movement from Assam' journal of Positive School Psychology, Vol.6, No.4, Dibrugarh University, Assam*
3. *Das A.K. (2002), Ashohoyug Andolan, Assam, Guwahati*
4. *Karlekar, M. L. (2022). Movement and Struggles to attain Freedom: A case study of Unsung Freedom Fighters of Karnataka. 29th-30th August 2022, 10.*
5. *Kaur., S. (2013). Role of women in India's struggle for freedom. International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review, 2(4), 112.*
6. *Maitrayee., C. (2011). The Indian Women's Movement: Reform and Revival. New Delhi: Palm Leaf Publications, Print.*
7. *Mehrdin, N., Saleem, A., Jabeen, R., Batool, F., Hussain, G., & Tahir, M. (2023). The Unveiled Resistance: A Historical Analysis Of Women's Participation In The Kashmiri Freedom Movement. Journal of Namibian Studies: History Politics Culture, 33, 331-349.*
8. *Moore, C. P. (2007). Fighting for America: black soldiers-the unsung heroes of World War II. One World.*
9. *Pathak, G. (2008). Assamese Women in Indian Independence Movement: With a Special Emphasis on Kanaklata Barua. Mittal Publications*
10. *Raju, V. R. (2004). Role of Women in Indian Freedom Struggle, Delhi*
11. *Simmi., Jain. (2003). Encyclopaedia of Indian Women through the Ages. Vol.3. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications. p. 106.*

12. Zinn, H. (2000). *Unsung heroes. The Progressive*, 64(6), 16.
13. Sahoo, B. K. *The Unsung Freedom Fighters of Odisha. Strength for Today and Bright Hope for Tomorrow Volume 21: 8 August 2021 ISSN 1930-2940*, 163.
14. Sharma, U. (2014). *Unsung women heroes in Indian freedom struggle: An acknowledgement.*
15. Ullah, A. Z. (2013). *Abul Hashim: The Unsung Hero of the Freedom Struggle. Pakistaniaat: A Journal of Pakistan Studies*, 5(2), 73-92.