



LESSON: 5

A HERO OF THE STRUGGLING MASSES

NOTES:

COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence:

i) Why did Indians decide to fight for freedom?

Ans: As the British continued to exploit and oppress the people in India, Indians decided to fight for freedom.

ii) What did he advocate?

Ans: He advocated the need of popular, broad-based mass movements for a successful revolution.

iii) Where are the real revolutionary armies according to Bhagat Singh?

Ans: According to Bhagat Singh, the real revolutionary armies are in the villages and in factories

iv) What did the Hindustan Republican Army stand for?

Ans: The Hindustan Republican Army stood for the abolition of all systems which make the exploitation of man by man possible.

v) Why did Bhagat Singh and his comrades protest against the draconian laws?

Ans: Bhagat Singh and his comrades protested against the draconian laws because they would snatch almost all civic liberties and rights of the people in general and workers in particular.

vi) Why according to Bhagat Singh should the revolution continue?

Ans: According to Bhagat Singh the revolution should continue to create a social order which would mark the end of exploitation of man by man.

vii) What was Bhagat's last message?

Ans: His last message on 3rd March, 1931 spoke of the struggle in India which would continue so long as a handful of exploiters would go on exploiting the labour of common people for their own ends.

viii) How did Bhagat Singh become a martyr?

Ans: Bhagat Singh was a brave young man who was deeply involved in the struggle for freedom. He was hanged by the British on 23rd March, 1931. He was dead but he became a martyr.

2. Answer the following questions in about 20-25 words each:

i) Write on Bhagat Singh's life as a student.

Ans: As a student, Bhagat Singh spent hours in the Dwarkadas Library at Lahore reading books on revolutionary movements all over the world especially those of Russia, Ireland and Italy. He also organized several study circles for serious political discussions with his fellow students.

ii) How did Bhagat Singh view communalism?

Ans: Bhagat Singh asserted that communalism was as big an enemy as colonialism and that it should be fought relentlessly. To him, communal killings were barbaric acts as a communal killer did not kill someone for any reason but simply because the person belonged to a particular community.

iii) How did he try to prove that the HRA was not a terrorist organization?

Ans: To clarify their position and their ideas on the need for a revolution by the masses, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly. The bombs were harmless and they also did not run but courted arrest as planned in order to use the trial court to spread their revolutionary ideas to the people.

3. Answer the following questions in about 50-60 words each:

i) Write a note on Bhagat Singh's ideas.

Ans: Bhagat Singh was a great freedom fighter. He advocated the need of popular, broad-based mass movement for a successful revolution. He firmly believed that the revolutionary armies are in the villages and in factories. He always asserted that communalism was as big an enemy as colonialism and that it should be fought relentlessly. To him, communal killings were barbaric acts as a communal killer did not kill someone for any reason but simply because the person belonged to a particular community. He would not recognize any difference based on religion and always talked of being a human being in the first place.

ii) Write about the circumstances leading to his death.

Ans: To clarify their position and their ideas on the need for a revolution by the masses, Bhagat Singh and BatukeshwarDutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April, 1929. Those bills introduced in the Assembly would empower the British to snatch almost all civil liberties and rights of the people in general and workers in particular. The bombs were harmless and they did not run but courted arrest as planned in order to use the trial court to spread their revolutionary ideas to the people. Along with his comrades he was hanged by the British on 23rd March, 1931.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

4. Mark 'T' for the true statements and 'F' for the false ones:

- i) Many brave and courageous Indians sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom. T
- ii) Bhagat Singh was not interested in reading. F
- iii) He was aware of other revolutionary movements. T
- iv) He did not work among the youth, peasant and workers. F
- v) He felt the need to work for an organized and armed revolution. T
- vi) He was not against those people who were interested only in power. F
- vii) The draconian laws were made by the British to protect the Indians. F
- viii) Bhagat Singh wanted to use the trial court to spread revolutionary ideas. T
- ix) His view of revolution was to end the struggle with the departure of the British from India. F
- x) Bhagat Singh was not concerned about the exploitation that will continue after the British leave India. F

VOCABULARY

5. Make sentences by using the phrasal verbs given below:

- i) give up – He had to give up smoking.
- ii) go on – We can't go on like this anymore.
- iii) go through – I apologize for what you had to go through.
- iv) go without – I would rather go without food than work for him.
- v) hold on – Hold on, I will be with you in a minute.
- vi) hold up – The evidence may not hold up in court.
- vii) look for – I am looking for Jim.
- viii) look into – I will look into the problem.
- ix) look through – I look through the front window.
- x) point out – Anjela pointed out some spelling errors in my paper.
- xi) put off – The match has been put off until tomorrow because of bad weather.

6. Add – able or -ible to the following words:

- i) advise - advisable
- ii) consider - considerable
- iii) move - movable
- iv) value - valuable
- v) avoid - avoidable
- vi) force - forcible
- vii) convert - convertible
- viii) respect - respectable

GRAMMAR

8. Fill in the blanks with some or any:

- i) There isn't any tiger in the zoo. There are some lions
- ii) I am sorry there isn't any food left.
- iii) I saw some birds in the forest. I didn't see any animal.
- iv) Don't eat any more of that candy
- v) Can you give me some food.
- vi) There isn't any paper for me to write.
- vii) These boys have come to college without any book.
- viii) There are some members who haven't paid their subscriptions yet.
- ix) We didn't have any rain in these parts for several months
- x) Give me some money. I want to buy new clothes.

