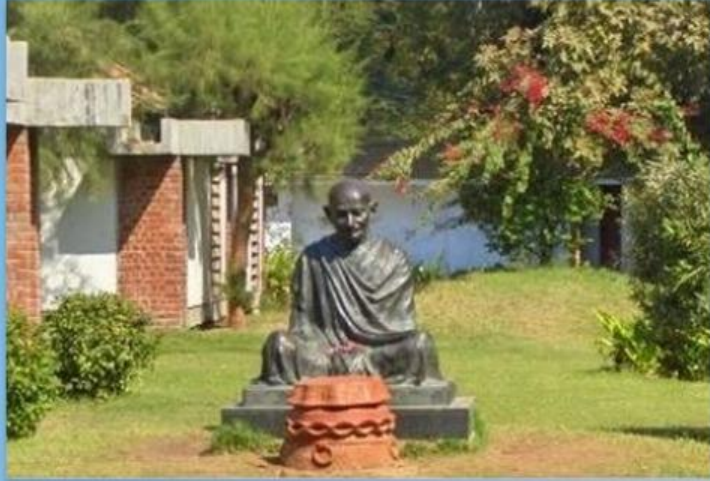


Virtual Exhibition on Tourist Places Concern the Freedom Movement of India on the occasion World Tourism Day

27/9/2021



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Red Fort , Delhi



The Red Fort has been a symbol of Indian power since the time it was built by Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan. Built with red sandstone, this sturdy fort withstood many onslaughts since the British came to India.

As India celebrates its 75th year of independence, we take a look at monuments that witnessed the struggles of freedom fighters and the ultimate euphoria on August 15, 1947 as India became free from British rule. These structures have stood the test of time and even today, remind us of the trial and tribulations Indians had to face to win their independence.





Raj Ghat, New Delhi

Raj Ghat is a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. It's located not far from the river Yamuna and was originally the name of a historic ghat. There was the 'Raj Ghat Gate' of the walled city, opening at Raj Ghat on the Yamuna. Eventually, the memorial area was also called Raj Ghat. It was here where Mahatma Gandhi's last rites were performed on January 31, 1948, a day after his death.

This memorial to Mahatma Gandhi is located between Ring Road and the banks of the Yamuna River, towards the southeast of Red Fort, and four kilometers away from Janpath, towards the northeast of Feroz Shah. A black marble platform marks the spot of Mahatma Gandhi's cremation, attracting many tourists. His last words, 'Hey Ram,' are inscribed on the marble which is always adorned with flowers. The memorial was designed by Vanu G. Bhuta, who intended it to reflect the simplicity of the Mahatma's life. It is uncovered, with an eternal flame that burns continuously at one end.



Mahatma Gandhi Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

The Sabarmati Ashram was the residence of Mahatma Gandhi for over 12 years (1917-1930) and a laboratory for his social experiments. Spread over an area of 36 acres on the banks of River Sabarmati, the ashram had a tertiary school that focused on manual labour, agriculture and literacy, to advance his efforts for the nation's self-sufficiency. It was also from here that on March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started his Dandi March, part of Salt Satyagraha.

After Mahatma Gandhi shifted to Sevagram Ashram, the locals preserved this ashram and post-Independence, a large section of it has been converted into a museum known as Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalay.

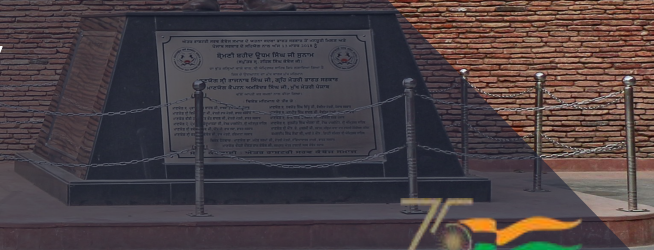
Jallianwala Baug, Amritsar, Punjab



One of the incidents that still manage to boil every Indian's blood is the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of April 13, 1919.

जलियाँवाला बाग
ਮਲਿਆਵਾਲਾ ਬਾਗ
JALLIANWALA BAGH

When thousands of people gathered at this walled garden in Amritsar to protest non-violently, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his men to open fire on the innocent crowds--killing more than 1,000 men, women and children. This savage act woke up the whole nation, and spearheaded many movements, even the radical revolutionary ones. The garden is now a memorial visited by thousands every year.



Cellular Jail, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

This national memorial at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar, is the most important monument of these islands. It has been a witness to the inhuman tortures meted out to the freedom fighters incarcerated in this jail. Completed in 1906, this jail came to be known as 'cellular' because it is entirely made up of individual cells intended for the solitary confinement of prisoners. After the First War of Independence in 1857, the British transported the most unrelenting patriots to first the awful jails at Viper Island and then the Cellular Jail, where most of them perished.

This was the reason that the place came to be known as 'Black Water Prison' or 'Kala Pani'. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose hoisted the tricolour flag to proclaim Independence on December 30, 1943 at a place near this three-storeyed jail. The jail also houses a museum, an art gallery and a photo gallery.





Aga Khan Palace, Pune

Imam Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan III built this majestic mansion in 1892 as a jail for high-priority political prisoners in British India. Aga Khan Palace holds significance in India's freedom and is one of the locations associated with the Indian independence struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi, his wife Kasturba, and close friend Mahadev Desai were all secretly imprisoned here shortly after the Quit India Movement was announced in 1942. Desai and Kasturba Gandhi both died at this mansion, which still has personal belongings from each of them.





Gateway of India, Mumbai

The architectural design of Gateway of India was fashioned by architect George Wittet. The passing of the 'First Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry' was recorded as the first main event that took place at the Gateway of India.

This ceremony was conducted on February 28, 1948, when the last set of British troops and divisions left India, post-independence



Jhansi Fort, Jhansi

Lakshmi Bai, the queen of Jhansi, was one of the most crucial figures in India's first war of independence. Standing right on top of Bangara Hill, the fort is like a watchtower for the city of Jhansi. Spread across 15 acres with 10 gates, the fort is an architectural marvel. Every year, the Jhansi Mahotsav is held here. The Fort of Jhansi served as a stronghold of the Chandela Kings in Balwant Nagar from the 11th through the 17th century.

The war further ensued when the 'Doctrine of Lapse' policy refused the throne to the adopted heir of Jhansi and all this led to even more revolutions in and around Jhansi.



Mani Bhavan, Mumbai

Mani Bhavan acted as the focal point of Gandhi's political activities in Mumbai between 1917 and 1934. The mansion belonged to Revashankar Jagjeevan Jhaveri and the Mani family prior to that. It was from Mani Bhavan that Gandhiji initiated the Non-Cooperation, Satyagraha, Swadeshi, Khadi and Khilafat movements.

Gandhiji's association with the charkha began in 1917, while he was staying at Mani Bhavan. Mani Bhavan is also closely associated with Gandhiji's involvement in the Home Rule Movement as well as his decision to abstain from drinking cow's milk in order to protest against the cruel and inhuman practice of 'phookan' meted out to milk cattle during that period. In 1955, the building was taken over by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in order to maintain it as a memorial to Gandhiji, to his frequent stays and to the political activities he initiated from there.

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SAHEED MINAR, Kolkata

This 165-foot monument in Kolkata was erected by public subscription in 1828 to honour Sir David Ochter Lony, a one-time resident of Malwa and Rajputana, to commemorate his victory in the Nepal War (1814-1816). In 1969 it was renamed 'Saheed Minar' to honour the martyrs of the freedom struggle. The foundation follows an Egyptian style whereas the body of the minar and the dome resemble Syrian and Turkish designs respectively. The minar is 158 feet high with two balconies at the top.

Different political parties convene meetings, rallies and seminars behind the Saheed Minar at present. The custom of convening political seminars started in 1931 when a historical convocation took place here which was presided over by Rabindranath Tagore.



Bangalore Fort, Karnataka

The Bangalore Fort was built by Kempe Gowda in 1537 using only mud-mortar. This mud fort was enlarged during Chikkadeva Raya Wodeyar's rule between 1673 AD – 1704 AD. Later, after the arrival of Hyder Ali, the structure was converted to stone-mortar.

in 1761. With the arrival of Ali's son Tipu Sultan, the structure was further strengthened. The Third Mysore war in March 1791, took place between the Kingdom of Mysore, and its army led by the Commandant Bahadur Khan, and the East India Company, along with their allies, the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Bangalore Fort's Delhi Gate was breached and the British captured it. Post their victory, the Fort was dismantled and the process was continued till the 1930s, and made space to construct colleges, schools, bus stands, and hospitals. The Fort had new additions in 1911-12 - the St. Luke's Church, a cemetery and a school - in the Government allotted land in Chamrajpet.

Mangal Pandey Park Barrackpore, West Bengal



Mangal Pandey Park Known as the 'the first martyr', a 'great patriot' and 'religious zealot', Mangal Pandey, the revolutionary revolted against the British Lieutenant Baugh, starting the outbreak of the Indian mutiny of 1857, on March 29, that year, at Barrackpore. The park also has a statue of the sepoy under the banyan tree where he was hanged by the British authorities.

The park, although under-maintained by the officials, is still significant in denoting the 'first spark of Independence'.



Fort St. George in Chennai

This Fort was one of the cornerstones in establishing British rule in India. In order to establish an English trade monopoly in the Coromandel Coast which was also occupied by the Dutch and French, the British East India Company an English Fort was constructed in 1639, dedicated to St. George, the Patron Saint of England.

Francis Day and Andrew Cogan, representatives of the EIC, purchased the strip of land along and inward from today's Marina Beach from the then Nayak rulers. The Fort work began on February 20, 1639, and was finally completed on April 23, 1644, at a crown cost of nearly £3,000. The Fort faced many attacks from the French and Hyder Ali, the Sultan of Mysore. In 1783, the final modifications and reconstructions were done. The fort has more or less existed in the same form till present. 'Madras Day' is celebrated in Chennai on August 22, commemorating this day.





Paona Brajabashi and Khongjom war memorial in Khongjom, Manipur

This brand new monument was inaugurated by former President Pranab Mukherjee on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the Anglo-Manipur war.

The memorial and statue symbolise patriotism and courage of the warriors such as Paona Brajabasi and other warriors who fought against the British Army at the Khongjom battlefield of 1891.

On February 24, 2019, Thoubal district Governor Dr Najma Heptulla and Manipur Chief Minister N Biren Singh were present as chief guest and president to lead the laying of floral wreaths at Khongjom War.

Memorial, to commemorate Khongjom Day, remembering the people who lost their lives in the Anglo-Manipur war, fought between Kingdom of Manipur and British Empire.





Mubarak Mandi in Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

Overlooking the Tawi River, this palace is from where the Dogra rulers reigned for over 200 years, and each ruler, like the Vatican Pope, added their elements and extensions to it. Styles of Baroque, Rajasthani, European and Mughal architecture are reflected in the palace.

The palace has endured the damages post the 1783-1808 CE war won by Raja Ranjit Singh, and later the first Anglo-Sikh war in 1845-46, which ended in the formation of the Treaty of Amritsar. After Maharaja Hari Singh moved out, it became the Royal Court and Secretariat of the Jammu kings until it was taken over by the state government post Independence. The Dogra Art Museum housing 800-odd rare paintings from different schools like Kangra, Basohli and Jammu is the only part open to the public.

The East India Company Factory, Surat, Gujarat



The East India Company arrived first at Surat, the most important centre for the overseas trade of the Mughal Empire, and set up their very first a permanent factory, after winning over the Portuguese, in 1612.

Four centuries later, those early footprints of the British Empire have been obliterated, according to reports. There is no sign of the factory — more of a warehouse — save fragments of a wall that once belonged to the sprawling establishment.

Kashmere Gate, Delhi

Kashmere Gate, located near St James Church and past the Red Fort, is the culmination of the following: a Mughal structure with British additions. Narrow Mughal-style Lahori bricks mix with larger colonial-era bricks in the mostly-exposed brick building. A plaque at the gateway says, "During the Mutiny, Indian independence warriors utilised the gate to attack Britishers by firing cannonballs," implying that the British are no longer in charge.





Tilak Bhavan, Chennai

Tilak Bhavan, in its own capacity, contributed to the Indian independence struggle. At this location, Mahatma Gandhi spent many days in this Bhavan, the most notable of which was March 18, 1919, around the time the Rowlatt Bills were passed. Gandhi pondered how to fight it throughout the entire night. Gandhi's idea soon blossomed into a nonviolent, non-cooperation campaign that would pave the road for the country's eventual freedom many years later.



Salt Satyagraha Monument, Tiruchi

Salt Satyagraha Monument hold a significant role in the Indian independence struggle. At a junction leading to the Tiruchi Railway Junction, two pillars memorialise a nonviolent act of civil disobedience. On April 13, 1930, C Rajagopalachari led a group of 150 people, primarily from the Indian National Congress, on a 240-kilometre march to the seaside village of Vedaranyam, which was memorialized by the pillars. The Vedaranyam Salt March, modelled after Gandhi's Dandi March a month before, was a rallying cry against the British Raj's unfair tax practises. The first pillar was constructed in 1973, and the second was constructed in 1986.



Sankagiri Fort, Salem

The Vijayanagar Empire built the Sankagiri Fort in the 15th century, and it was later expanded by Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, and the British. J Barnabas, general secretary of the Salem Historical Society, claims it was once used as a watchtower by Kongu chieftains. There are 11 gates and five or six tiers of walls at the Fort. It served as a treasury and an armoury. The storey of Kongu chieftain Dheeran Chinnamalai, who waged wars against the East India Company is one of the Fort's defining features. According to legend, he once caught a British army on their way to Mysore with tax money and gave it to the locals at Sankagiri Fort. In July 1805, he was hung at the Fort.

Gandhi Hill, Vijayawada



Gandhi Hill got its name after the Mahatma's visit in 1921 to address a gathering at the foot of the hill. An 18-acre memorial project was developed here, with a foundation stone for the first of the six Gandhi memorial columns planned by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, laid here by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on November 9, 1964.

The library lies in a shambles today. The stupa, designed by Acharya Nandalal Bose, was built with red marble from Rentachintala. "The pedestal has carvings depicting Gandhi's birthplace, Sabarmati ashram and a motif of cottage industry," says G Rashmi, member, Andhra Pradesh State Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.



Gandhi Bhavan, Bengaluru

महात्मा गांधी भवन
GANDHI BHAVAN

The must-visit museums in Bengaluru, the serene Gandhi Bhavan on Kumara Krupa Road, is located on the grounds where the Mahatma enjoyed strolls on his visits to the city.

“There are pictures from his childhood to the last day of his life as well as letters written by him,” says VN Tippanna Gowda, vice president, Gandhi Bhavan. The charkhas that Gandhi used are also on display.

Apart from being a venue for seminars, Gandhi Bhavan’s new ₹10-crore venture, Mahatma Gandhi Multimedia Project, has a display of 1,000 photos, cartoons, films, animated movies and writings accessible on the touch screen. The display is being readied for release on Gandhi Jayanthi.

Maharaja College, Kochi



On August 14, 1947, Cochin maharaja, Kerala Varma VII, issued an order that all Government buildings in the State hoist the tricolour alongside the Cochin State Flag, both at the same height. Indian Students Union, the student wing of the Indian National Congress, objected to hoisting the Cochin State Flag on August 15, after the formation of India.

The students planned to hoist the tricolour in the college quad and erected a flag mast. The leaders of the student agitation were V Vishwanatha Menon, TCN Menon and Ambat Sulochana. This led to conflict between the elected college union and them. A hartal was called the next day.



Birla Bhavan, New Delhi



Birla Bhavan in New Delhi is the place where Mahatma Gandhi spent the last 144 days of his life. It originally belonged to the Indian business tycoons, the Birlas, but was acquired by the Government of India in 1971. It was opened for the public on August 15, 1973 and was renamed the Gandhi Smriti (or Gandhi Remembrance).



India Gate, New Delhi

One of the most prominent landmarks of New Delhi, India Gate dates back to the early 20th Century. It is situated on Rajpath, right in the heart of New Delhi. The monument was built to commemorate the soldiers of the erstwhile British Indian Army, who had lost their lives while fighting in World War I and the Afghan Wars. Originally called the All India War Memorial, it was changed into the site of the Indian Army's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after the country's independence. India Gate is one of the largest war memorials in India. It was designed by Edwin Lutyens, the chief architect of New Delhi. The walls of India Gate have been inscribed with the names of the Indian soldiers who died in World War I and the Afghan Wars. The arch of India Gate houses a shrine, inside which is the ever-burning Amar Jawan Jyoti. Amar Jawan Jyoti was unveiled on January 26, 1972 by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The flame of the Jyoti burns day and night to remind the nation of soldiers who died in the Indo-Pakistan War of December 1971.





GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN

Gowalia Tank Maidan (officially renamed August Kranti Maidan) is a park in Tardeo, central Mumbai where Mahatma Gandhi issued the Quit India speech on 8 August 1942 decreeing that the British must leave India immediately or else mass agitations would take place. this park in central Mumbai is the place where Mahatma Gandhi issued the Quit India speech on August 8, 1942 decreeing that the British must leave India immediately or else mass agitations would take place. The call mobilised the citizens of India to a huge civil disobedience movement as the British refused to grant independence till the war was over.



Champaran, Bihar

Champaran Satyagraha- India's First Civil Disobedience Movement

The Champaran Satyagraha is considered to be a vital event in the history of India's freedom struggle. It was India's first Civil Disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the injustice meted out to tenant farmers in the Champaran district of Bihar.

The Champaran Satyagraha was the combination of elements of extra-constitutional struggle as well as the employment of moral force against an adversary, an exemplar of the rule of law; and the use of compromise as a gambit. It is marked as India's first Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the injustice meted out to tenant farmers in Champaran district of Bihar.

Champaran district was the part of permanent settlement area which consisted of the large zamindari estates under rich and influential landlords. Most of the villages were leased out by the zamindars to thikadars of whom the most influential were European Indigo Planters.

Though the planters were temporary tenure holders, they not only extracted rent from the peasants but also exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction.



Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Amdavad has been a cultural pivot of Gujarat since the beginning of the 15th century AD. Religion is the backbone of this city; for almost all the religions of the world have made their home here through the ages. One can find impressive structures of almost all the religions here. It is also a city of historical importance since the time of the Microlithic Age. It is the best city for studying Muslim architecture and understanding the fusion of Hindu-Muslim cultures. Amdavad is a complex and integrated city which has the potential to attract scholars of various disciplines to study it and pursue their own interests in different areas. Literary works and evidence, archaeological materials and other artifacts, monuments and structures, archival materials and religious institutions, educational environment and experimental institutions speak volumes about this city's profile. Hence Amdavad is a settlement of unique nature by itself.





Kolkata, West Bengal

Calcutta, also known as the cultural capital of India, remained the center of Indian Nationalism throughout the Independence struggle. Indian National Association was the first nationalist organization that was founded in Kolkata by Surendranath Banerjee (Teacher of the Nation) and Anandamohan Bose. Many famous poets, writers, social reformers and nationalist were directly or indirectly associated with Calcutta. These great men, through their writings, speeches and work, strengthened the movement for India's freedom.

It was the fear of growing 'nationalism' in Calcutta that Britishers had to shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911. Important personalities from Calcutta during freedom struggle include - Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghose, Rash Behari Bose, Khudiram Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose and many more.





Chauri Chaura

Chauri Chaura is a small town in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for the Chauri Chaura Incident, in which the police first killed several peaceful demonstrators and, later an angry mob set an entire police station on fire thereby killing 22 policemen.

Mahatma Gandhi, after Jallianwala Bagh incident, had called for a nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement. Its aim was to resist British Rule in India through non-violence and Satyagraha. However, after Chauri Chaura incident, Gandhi called off the movement because he thought that the movement had lost its non-violent nature. Gandhi was criticised for calling off the movement and many leaders who backed Gandhi now lost faith in him.



Lahore, Pakistan

City of Lahore was one of the important centers of Independence movement. Though after the Independence it became part of Pakistan, several important decisions, events and activities had taken place here in the pre-Independence era. The 1929 session of Congress was held in Lahore and it was for the first time that "Declaration of the Independence of India" was passed on 31st December, 1929. During the Lahore session, the Tricolour was adopted as the national flag and January 26 was selected as Independence Day of India. Lahore also hosted many important sessions of Muslim League and the "Two-Nation Theory" by Md Ali Jinnah was also proposed in Lahore. Sardar Bhagat Singh, one of the most famous martyrs in the history of India's Independence, was hanged here.



Dandi, Navsari, Gujarat

Dandi is a village in Navsari district of Gujarat. It is famous for 'Dandi March', also known as 'Salt Satyagraha' started by Mahatma Gandhi. Due to increased tax on Indians, Gandhi started 'Satyagraha' to revolt against British. He used salt as a medium and said "next to air and water, salt is perhaps the greatest necessity of life." Gandhi started 'Salt Satyagraha' on March 12, 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad and after a 24-day journey, covering 390-kms, he reached Dandi to produce salt without paying tax. Dandi March was one of the biggest movements that started after Non-Cooperation Movement and a large number of Indians joined and participated in it. Dandi March had significant impact on changing the attitude of British and rest of the world towards Indian Independence movement.



Swaraj Bhavan, Prayagraj, Uttarpradesh

Earlier called as Anand Bhawan, this huge mansion is located in Allahabad city of Uttar Pradesh. It earlier used to be residence of Nehru family and later on converted into the head office of Indian National Congress during 1920s. At this place, many important decisions were taken to end the rule of East India Company in India. It is the place where planning for getting freedom of India was done. It is one of the major attractions of Allahabad and one of the places that remind you about freedom struggle of India.

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Kochrab Ashram, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

The Kochrab Ashram was the first ashram in India organized by Mohandas Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, and was given to him by his friend, the barrister Jivanlal Desai. Founded on 25 May 1915, Gandhi's Kochrab Ashram was located near the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat.

This ashram was a major centre for students of Gandhian ideas to practise satyagraha, self-sufficiency, Swadeshi, work for the upliftment of the poor, women and untouchables, and to promote better public education and sanitation. The ashram was organised on a basis of human equality, self-help and simplicity. However, as Kochrab became infested with plague after two years, Gandhi had to relocate his ashram, this time to the bank of the Sabarmati River. During his time at the Sabarmati Ashram Gandhi's reputation as the voice of the masses and as the leader of the nation would further increase.



Sevagram Ashram, Wardha Maharashtra

Sevagram is a small village near Wardha town (8 km). Mahatma Gandhi reached the village on the 30th April, 1936 early in the morning at about 5 a.m. He remained here for about five to six days. He called the villagers and the purpose of his visit and sought their permission to settle down here. He had no intention to keep anybody with him except his wife Kasturba. However slowly pressure of work necessitated permission to more colleagues till Sevagram Ashram also became a full-fledged institution.

He was 67 years when he came to Sevagram. In those days the village was surrounded by forest on all sides. Snakes and scorpions were a common feature. There was only one footpath or cart track to Wardha. No post-office or telegraph office existed. There letters used to be brought from Wardha. There is another village in this region named Shegaon, made famous by the residence of Saint Gajanan Maharaj. Hence Gandhiji's letters used to get misdirected. Therefore, it was decided in 1940 to name this village as SEVAGRAM or the village of service.



Bardoli Satyagraha, Anand, Gujarat

The Bardoli Satyagraha, in the state of Gujarat, India during the British Raj, was a major episode of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement on 12 June 1928. The movement was eventually led by Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement

Among the most pivotal moments in the Indian freedom struggle was the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928. For four months starting from February 1928, farmers from 137 villages in this 600-sq-km taluka of Surat district, Gujarat, not only challenged the British colonial administration and won but also played a part in reinvigorating the freedom struggle after the mass Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) fell apart.

Moreover, it would go on to pave the way for the Civil Disobedience Movement two years later highlighted by the game-changing Dandi Salt March. A truly participative and secular peasants movement guided by Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the non-violent Bardoli Satyagraha laid the blueprint of what followed.





Gujarat Vidhyapeeth, Ahmedabad

Gandhiji started non co-operation movement in 1920, which included boycotting the Honours and Awards of British Empire. He also wanted people to avoid sending their children to schools and colleges imparting English education to liberate the Indian youths from the shackles of British colonial rule. There was a roaring response to Gandhiji's command to vacate the English teaching schools and colleges, but he also wanted the youth to have the privilege of studying in a premier institute. Five such institutions, or Vidyapiths, were founded. He aimed to prepare the students for the task of national reconstruction and usher in 'Hind Swaraj'. Gujarat Vidyapith started on 18th October, 1920 as an institute of learning and development for the youth of Gujarat. It has been deemed university since 1963.



Panipat, Haryana, India

According to the legend, Panipat was one of the five cities (prasthas) founded by the Pandava brothers during the times of the Mahabharata; its historic name being Panduprastha. Panipat was the scene of three pivotal battles in Indian history. The First Battle of Panipat was fought on 21 April 1526 between Ibrahim Lodhi, Sultan of Delhi, and the Timurid warlord Zaheeruddin Babur. Babur's force defeated Ibrahim's much larger force of over one lakh (one hundred thousand) soldiers. This First battle of Panipat thus ended the 'Lodi Rule' established by Bahlul Lodhi in India. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on 5 November 1556 between the forces of Akbar and Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, a King of North India, who belonged to Rewari in Haryana and had captured the large states of Agra and Delhi defeating Akbar's forces. This king, also known as Vikramaditya had won 22 battles against the Afghan rebels from 1553–1556 from Punjab to Bengal, and had his coronation at Purana Quila in Delhi on 7 October 1556 and had established 'Hindu Raj' in North India, before the 2nd battle of Panipat. Hem Chandra had a large army, and initially his forces were winning, but suddenly Hemu was struck by an arrow in the eye and he lost his senses. On not seeing him in his howdah on the back of an elephant, his army fled. He was later captured and beheaded by the Mughals. His head was sent to Kabul to be hanged outside Delhi Darwaza and torso was hanged outside Purana Quila in Delhi. This Second battle of Panipat thus ended the 'Hindu Raj' established by Hemu in north India, albeit for a short period.



India House, London, United Kingdom

Shyamaji Krishnavarma first came to Britain in 1879 as a Sanskrit scholar and assistant to Professor Monier Williams at Oxford. He graduated from Balliol College in 1883 and was called to the Bar in 1884. In 1881, he attended the Berlin Congress of Orientalists.

Krishnavarma returned to India to work in service to the Indian Princely States and then returned to England in 1897, settling with his wife at Highgate. They first lived at a house he bought at 9 Queenswood Avenue. He endowed an annual lecture in honour of Herbert Spencer in 1904, after attending the funeral service of Herbert Spencer in Golders Green in December 1903. He also created scholarships for Indian students to study in Britain from 1905, on the condition that they would not work for the British Government.

In February 1905, Krishnavarma founded the Indian Home Rule Society. He then established India House in Highgate (at 65 Cromwell Avenue) in the same year (July 1905), as a hostel for Indian students, which became a meeting-place for Indian revolutionaries in London. Krishnavarma fled to Paris in 1907 to avoid arrest and censure by the British Government in relation to his published inflammatory material, such as the journal *The Indian Sociologist*, and the political activities of India House. He was also disbarred from Inner Temple. After a lapse between 1914 and 1920, Krishnavarma began to publish *The Indian Sociologist* again from Geneva until 1922. He died in Geneva in 1930.



Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

THE PATH TO INDEPENDENCE

The forces of Raja Chait Singh of Banaras defeated the forces of Governor-General Warren Hastings by the steps of the Chait Singh Ghat.

An exorbitant amount had been demanded as revenue from Raja Chait Singh. This amount would have been used to expand the British Army, so it could control local kingdoms. The Raja had also been ordered to furnish a cavalry, to bulk up the East India Company's forces, as they prepared to fight the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas.

When he refused, Warren Hastings sent his army to the Raja's palace, where they clashed with, and were defeated by the Raja's forces.

The Raja escaped capture and spent the next few years forming alliances with other rulers to subdue the British.

Although these efforts ultimately failed, they prevented the British from feeling fully secure about their position in Varanasi.



Lucknow, Uttarpradesh Kakroli Conspiracy

Lucknow first came in the hands of the British when the city lost its Nawab. On 4th February 1856, the British Resident, Major General James Outram approached Nawab Wajid Ali Shah to sign a 'treaty'. As per the Treaty, the Nawab had to surrender himself to the British. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah refused to do so. He resigned, and was subsequently sent to Calcutta. On 7th February 1856, James Outram proclaimed to the people of Awadh that they were now subjects of the British Government.

On August 9, 1925, an armed robbery was organised by ten revolutionaries of the Hindustan Republic Association, an organisation that aimed to achieve independence through revolution. The Number 8 train to Lucknow was carrying money belonging to the British Government Treasury. The men stopped the train at Kakori, about 15 kilometres from Lucknow and fled with the money. The revolutionaries were arrested and put on trial by the British government in front of the special magistrate in Lucknow. After an 18 month-long trial, they were given punishments ranging from prison sentences, life imprisonment to death sentences.



Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

Jaisalmer state is a region of Western Rajasthan state in western India. It lies in the southern part of Thar Desert.

Region included the present-day Jaisalmer District, some parts of Jodhpur and Bikaner District. It is bounded on the north by Jangladesh region, on the east by Marwar region. Sagarmal Gopa was a revolutionary patriot since the very beginning.

He got inspired for the cause of political struggle from Shri Raghunath Singh and immersed himself in the nationalist freedom struggle. He participated in the non-cooperation movement in the year 1921 and created obstacles for the British government with his revolutionary work. He fought relentlessly to free the people of Jaisalmer from atrocities, and also wrote two important books titled 'Jaisalmer mein Gundaraj' and 'Raghunath Singh ka Mukadma'. Due to his revolutionary ideology and activities, the royal family of Jaisalmer was not kind towards his person. On 25 May 1941, he was imprisoned, and was subjected to various kinds of torture. He breathed his last in prison on 3 April 1946.

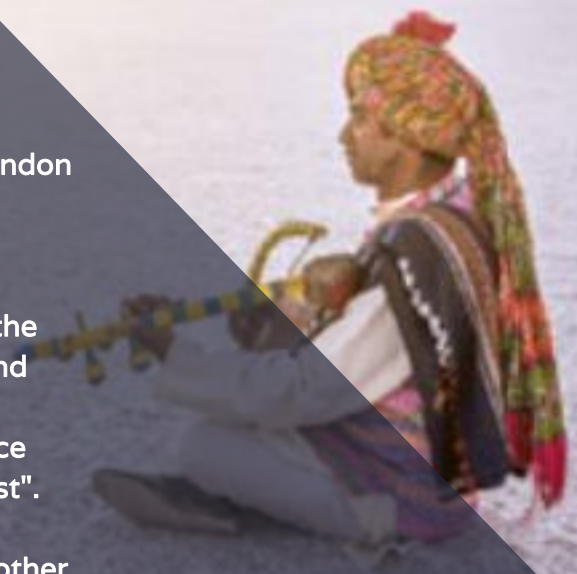


Kutch, Gujarat

The British ruled over India for over two hundred years. They ruthlessly exploited India's economic resources and mercilessly oppressed the people. Many individuals took on the might of the British to free India. Shyamji Krishna Varma chose to take this fight to British soil and made London his base.

Shyamji Krishna Varma was born on 4th October, 1857 in Mandvi town of Kutch district of Gujarat. He was one of the foremost freedom fighters in the history of the freedom movement of India with high sense of patriotism and selfless service for the nation. He had organized a revolutionary center in "India House" at London and propagated the cause of India's independence through his writings in his publication journal called The "Indian Sociologist".

Shyamji Krishna Varma was not alone in his work. He was joined by many other great radical Indian Nationalists who were committed to free their motherland from the yoke of British rule. Many great revolutionaries made the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives to see their country free, both in India as well as abroad.





Dalhousie, Jammu Kashmir

The British ruled over India for over two hundred years. They ruthlessly exploited India's economic resources and mercilessly oppressed the people. Many individuals took on the might of the British to free India. Shyamji Krishna Varma chose to take this fight to British soil and made London his base.

Dalhousie had declared that "the extinction of all native states of India is just a question of time". The ostensible reason for this policy was his belief that British administration was far superior to the corrupt and oppressive administration of the native rulers.

The underlying motive of Dalhousie's policy was the expansion of British exports to India.

Dalhousie, in common with other aggressive imperialists, believed that British exports to the native states of India were suffering because of the maladministration of these states by their Indian rulers.



Kheda, Gujarat

The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, in the Kheda district of Gujarat in India during the period of the British Raj, is a Satyagraha movement organised by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. It was a major revolt in the Indian independence movement. It was the second Satyagraha movement after Champaran Satyagraha. Gandhi organised this movement to support peasants



Nadiad, Gujarat

Nadiad is very significant in terms of freedom struggle. The people of Nadiad have contributed immensely to the freedom movement. One of the most important events was when Mahatma Gandhi stayed in the alms house of Nadiad when he embarked on his journey of Satyagraha and kickstarted the campaign from the Kheda District.

Though not very comprehensive details of history of Nadiad are available, the sources make it quite evident that Nadiad has had a history wherein a number of Kings have ruled this place. The proud history of the place for its contribution to the freedom movement also provides a good highlight point to the historical importance of Nadiad.



National Salt Satyagraha Memorial, Navsari, Gujarat

The Salt Satyagraha March or The Dandi March of 1930 as it is popularly known, is a landmark in the history of Indian freedom struggle. As a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement against the British rule, 80 Satyagrahis led by Mahatma Gandhi marched 241-miles from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad to the coastal village of Dandi and broke the Salt Law imposed by the British. As was the symbolic nature of the event, it inspired millions of Indians to join the freedom struggle and brought worldwide attention to the movement. The Dandi March demonstrated the effectiveness of non-violent civil disobedience as a form of protest. The 'National Salt Satyagraha Memorial', Dandi, Gujarat, India is conceived as an experiential journey recreating the spirit and the energy of the 1930 Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi and 80 of his fellow Satyagrahis, taking the visitors to the Monument step-by-step in order to visualize and understand the history of the historic Salt March and the methodology of Satyagraha, which finally led to India's Independence from the British colonial rule.



Swatantrata Sangrama Sangrahalaya, Delhi

The Swatantrata Sangrama Sangrahalaya displays various photographs, paintings, weapons and statues that shed light on Indian freedom fighters

This museum in the Red Fort is dedicated to the freedom fighters of India. One can find paintings, photographs and statues of the revolutionaries, and the weapons they used in their fight against imperialism.



Swatantrata Senani Museum, Delhi

The Salimgarh Fort was built by Salim Shah, the son and successor of Sher Shah Suri. The Archaeological Survey of India took over its conservation and preservation in 1992, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Quit India movement. It also developed a part of the monument into a museum dedicated to the Indian freedom fighters and opened it to the public in 1995.

Swatantrata Senani Museum, as the name suggests, is a memorial to the Indian National Army heroes, such as Col. Prem Kumar and Col. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon.



Partition Museum, Amritsar

India's first museum dedicated to the Partition is located in the historic Town Hall in the walled city. It is an important memorial as it remembers the struggles of the millions affected, and chronicles the tumultuous history of Punjab. The Partition Museum has 15 galleries, covering an area of 17,000 sq. ft, with a wide range of materials such as newspapers, magazines, government documents and photographs showing the migration and refugee camps. The significant contribution of this memorial is how it reimagines the travesty and bloodshed during a tumultuous time, enough to unsettle those of us who have only read about it. It is a people's museum that builds its narrative around oral histories (on video) and soundscapes in every gallery, and also holds original artefacts donated and letters written by refugees, and various art installations (such as a life-size replica of a train station).

Certain prominent galleries in the museum are the Boundary Commission room (Gallery 7), and the galleries of migration, divisions, refuge, and hope. Visitors are encouraged to write messages on green paper leaves and stick them to the 'tree of hope', a tree made of barbed wire which is placed at the 'gallery of hope'.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial, Ahmedabad

The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial displays the artefacts used by the 'Iron Man of India'

While Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was against building statues and memorials, this memorial is important as it uses his personal belongings to weave together a narrative of the man and the nation. The artefacts that were used by the 'Iron Man of India' are chronologically exhibited, connecting them to specific events in his life and, consecutively, to events in Indian history.

Every evening on its facade, the memorial holds a 3D light show, which narrates the story of India's struggle for freedom.



Maulana Azad Museum, Kolkata

Managed by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, the Maulana Azad Museum houses several artefacts belonging to the national leader. With an aim to promote awareness about Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and his contributions to the making of the nation, the house where he lived for the longest time has been turned into a memorial museum. Managed by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, the museum houses several artefacts, such as photographs, awards, gifts, items of personal use and a collection of papers and library sources. This building is an important historical monument in itself as it was here that Maulana Azad took the decision to go ahead with the Quit India movement. Though currently in its nascent stage, the museum seeks to expand its collection to cover other freedom fighters as well. Managed by the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, the Maulana Azad Museum houses several artefacts belonging to the national leader. With an aim to promote awareness about Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and his contributions to the making of the nation, the house where he lived for the longest time has been turned into a memorial museum. This building is an important historical monument in itself as it was here that Maulana Azad took the decision to go ahead with the Quit India movement. Though currently in its nascent stage, the museum seeks to expand its collection to cover other freedom fighters as well.

Netaji Research Bureau Museum, Kolkata



This biographical museum was established by the Netaji Research Bureau in 1961.

It has a vast collection of items on Subhas Chandra Bose, including his clothes, photos and letters. Here, one can see his living room and workstation, and get a glimpse of a routine day in his life.

Subhas Chandra,
write you to the honoured seat of the leader of the people. We have the sacred assurance
that from time to time the Divine champion of the good arises to challenge the reign of
When misfortune from all directions swarm to attack the living spirit of the nation, its
shed cry calls forth from its own being the liberator to its rescue. — Rabindranath, 1944



Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial, Delhi

This memorial is dedicated to India's second prime minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. The museum space is divided into multiple rooms, transformed into display rooms to show the settings in which he lived. The rooms showcasing his belongings reflect his very traditional and humble lifestyle. The interiors consist of a drawing room at the front, an anteroom, a bedroom, and a private verandah at the rear of the building.

Some rooms display articles related to his sociopolitical life, such as photographs, souvenirs and artworks, while others are dedicated to his personal belongings, including his khadi dresses and other clothes, a woollen coat gifted to him by Jawaharlal Nehru, a pen, his wooden slippers, a grooming set, a badminton racquet, and his stationery. His wife's personal items like bangles and prayer books can also be found here.



INA Martyr's Memorial, Moirang, Manipur

The city of Moirang in Bishnupur, Manipur is home to the INA Martyr's Memorial complex, a war memorial that is dedicated to the courageous fight of the Indian National Army, led by Subhash Chandra Bose. A reconstruction of the memorial in Singapore destroyed by the British to quell the spirit of independence, the memorial is part of a complex that also includes a museum dedicated to the fallen army and a statue of Bose himself. Built in 1968-69, the complex was expanded to its current size in 2005. The INA waged an unsuccessful war against the British during World War II with the support of the Japanese Empire, but their sacrifice emboldened Indians to take up the cause for independence

Vandemataram Bhavan, Chinsurah



The Vandemataram Bhavan, also called Bandemataram House or Bandemataram Bhavan, lies in the city of Chinsurah, 35 km north of Kolkata by the banks of Hooghly River. This is house where Bengali writer and poet Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay composed the national song, Vande Mataram, immortalizing India as the mother for whom we should fight. The house in Joraghat consists of the poet's memorabilia and Indian flags. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was a Hooghly Collegiate School alumnus, and he penned the famous song during his time as Deputy Magistrate in the government. Chinsurah's Hooghly Jail was also where the imprisoned Kazi Nazrul Islam wrote his iconic revolutionary songs.



Saheed Smarak, Merut, UttarPradesh

Government Freedom Struggle Museum, Meerut was established in 1997. It is located in the Shaheed Smarak compound on Delhi Road, about 6 km north-east from the city railway station and at a distance of about 200 meters from the Delhi Bus Station. Visitors can stay in various guesthouses, private lodges and hotels.

The Museum's main aim is the collection, preservation, documentation and exhibition of cultural property and to make it available for educational activities as well as for creation of awareness about our glorious past. Some postal stamps, pictures, post cards, memorial coins related to the events of 1857 and latter coins are also in the collection of the museum. The museum is in the developing stages and efforts are being made to collect more specimens.

The museum organises educational programs such as lectures, seminars and competitions related to history, culture, philosophy, the freedom struggle and religion. It also aims at coordinating with other cultural and educational organizations for disseminating Indian culture and particularly the events related to the long drawn freedom struggle of India.





Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai

Gandhi Memorial Museum, established in 1959, is a memorial museum for Gandhi located in the city of Madurai in Tamil Nadu, India. Known as Gandhi Museum, it is now one of the five Gandhi Sanghralayas (Gandhi Museums) in the country. It includes a part of the blood-stained garment worn by Gandhi when he was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.



A Historical Village

Khatkar Kalan : A Historical Village (Shaheed-E-Azam S. Bhagat Singh), Jalandhar, Punjab

KHATKAR KALAN is a historical village which has got the honour of being the village of the famous patriots and freedom fighters like Sardar Kishan Singh, Sardar Ajit Singh, Sardar Swaran Singh, Shaheed-e-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh. In this article the memories of Sardar Ajit Singh, when he came home after imprisonment of 40 years, are reproduced here as he expressed them in his writing.

“My Village Khatkar Kalan comes under station Banga. This village is well known because of its special features.

“This place was known as a fortress. It was related with a feudal chief. There were other fortresses attached to it but they were small as compared to it. That's why they were known as Garh Khurd. My birth place was known as Garh Kalan.”



SIWAN, Bihar

During freedom movement, Siwan was one of the foremost centers of freedom struggle. This region was noted for the bravery and fighting spirit of the locals. Siwan is also noted for its social movements, one of which was the anti-purdah movement initiated by the social activist and freedom fighter Braj Kishore Prasad. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the renowned freedom fighter who went on to become the first President of Independent India belonged to Jiradei, a village in Siwan district. He organised many meetings to spread awareness about freedom struggles in siwan Maulana Mazharul Haque, another great social activist who is even today revered for his promotion of Hindu Muslim Unity, also hails from Siwan. An ashram established by Haque, called Sadaquat Ashram, still stands at the Patna-Danapur road.

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JIRADEI

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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



Barrackpore, Kolkata



This is the place where the famous freedom fighter Mangal Pandey rose in rebellion against the British and wounded two officers with his sword. His act of defiance and hanging in 1857 led to the First War of Independence. Mangal Pandey Garden is the place where he was hung. The park is commemorative of his fight against the British, enabling us gain our Independence. There is a bust of Mangal Pandey immortalising him as an integral part of the freedom movement in India.



Chhawani, Amorha in Basti district, Uttar Pradesh

Chhawani is a historic place near Amorha in Basti district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is also known as a place of freedom struggle of Raja Zalim Singh's State Amorha (also known as).

It was the main shelter for Indian fighters during the 1857 mutiny, and is noted for a Pipal tree where about 250 freedom fighters were hanged by the British Government in action after the murder of General Fort. There is Shaheed Smarak Park in memory of freedom fighters.





GENERAL POST OFFICE (GPO), Lucknow, U.P

Present General Post Office (GPO) and erstwhile 'Ring Theatre' has witnessed a gamut of changes. "Building was used by the British families for organising cultural events, screening movies, holding parties and for other recreational purposes. And there was a display board bearing text—Dogs and Indians are not allowed," said Yogesh Praveen, a noted historian. The building, Praveen said got also famous due to the 'Kakori train tragedy' trial as it turned into the special court where the whole trial took place. "It was later in 1929-1932, the then GPO which was situated inside the Begum Kothi (now known as Janpath) was shifted to this building and thus, getting permanently transformed,"





Gita Press, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

Gita Press occupies a pride of place for publishing over 65 crore books from Mahabharata, Ramayana, Ram Charitmanas and Shrimad Bhagwad Gita to books on numerous fasts and rituals observed in Hindu homes books since its inception in 1923. The books are published in more than 14 languages.

Post Independence, the press increased its production and publication work keeping in mind its mission to provide access to Gita and Ramayan to everyone at low price. It has also been publishing monthly magazine Kalyan for the last 95 years without any break and more than 3 lakh copies are sold every month across the country.

“When you tell someone you belong to Gorakhpur, the first thing they ask is it the same place where Gita Press is located? Publishing 65 crore books is a major achievement,”





Chandra Shekhar Azad Park, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

Apart from being the largest park in Allahabad, it has a strong association with the Indian freedom struggle. Known as Alfred Park or Company Garden during the British rule, it was a place where the British held official ceremonies and musical performances by the police band. Chandra Shekhar Azad had taken a pledge never to be caught by the British and when he was cornered by the British, in this very park, he decided to use his last bullet to become a martyr instead of breaking his vow. A statue in his memory was erected where he died.



Junagadh, Gujarat





Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

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Agra, Delhi

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Tamil Nadu, India



Ferozpur, Punjab

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Odisha, India



Shimla, India



Nagpur, Maharashtra





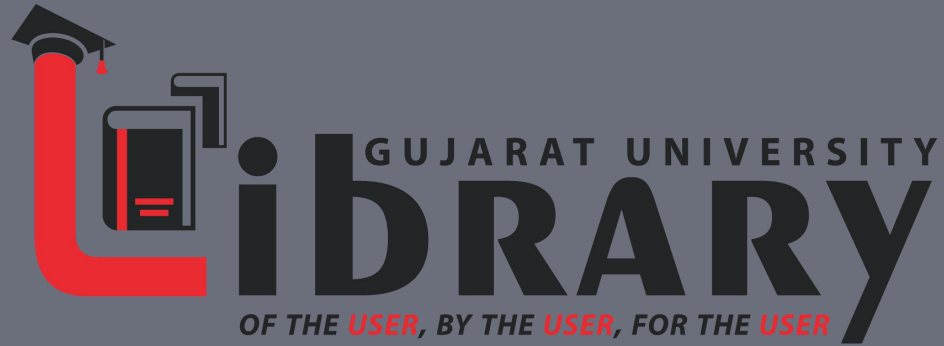
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Wagha Border, Amritsar

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