



Bipin Chandra Pal

Bipin Chandra Pal was one of the members of famous troika of Lal-Bal-Pal. Considered as an extremist and aggressive freedom fighter, he was at the forefront of several revolutionary movements like burning western clothes, boycotting British goods and strikes and lockouts in the British owned businesses. He firmly believed that, this was the only way to throw out the British rulers from the country. Bipin Chandra Pal was a multi-talented personality. He was not only a freedom fighter but also a writer, orator, librarian, journalist and teacher. He represented the extreme wing of the Indian National Congress.

Bipin Chandra Pal was a brave freedom fighter who was one of the leaders of the first popular upsurge against British colonial policy in the 1905. The event was the partition of Bengal and he along with Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai fought valiantly against the division policies. Born on November 7, 1858 in Sylhet, Bipin Da, as he was fondly known as, was admitted to prestigious Presidency College in Calcutta. For some reasons, he could not complete his education and started his career as a headmaster. His first brush with nationalistic movement happened during his tenure as a librarian in Calcutta public library. He got to meet influential political leaders like B.K.Goswami, Shivnath Shashtri and S.N.Banerjee etc. These meetings changed his life forever and he entered into the world of politics.

Bipin Chandra Pal went to Britain for further study in comparative ideology. But soon enough, freedom calls made him come back to his birthplace and thereafter he played a vital role in the freedom struggle of India. He was a strong advocate of 'swadeshi' and 'swaraj'. He tried to make people aware of their rights through his speeches, articles and journals.

He participated in almost all the crucial movements of first few decades in 1900s. Bipin Chandra Pal was an active participant in Bengal partition movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Swadeshi movement and Bengal pact in 1923. His active contribution in spreading the virtues of nationalism among the Indian population can never be forgotten. He also wrote famous books like Indian Nationalism, The Soul of India, Nationality and Empire, The New Spirit and Studies in Hinduism, Swaraj and the Present Situation and The Basis of Social Reform. He died in 1932.