

GENESIS OF REBELLION: THE EMERGENCE OF GHADAR MOVEMENT

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Abstract

The present study examines the emergence of the Ghadar Movement in India during the early 20th century. The Ghadar Movement, which arose as a response to British colonial rule, played a crucial role in shaping the Indian freedom struggle. The study aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the historical, social, and political conditions that led to the formation of the movement, while also exploring its global connections and influences. Drawing upon a mixed-method approach that combines historical analysis, descriptive examination, and comparative analysis, the study sheds light on the ideologies and principles that guided the Ghadar Movement and its followers. Primary sources such as letters, newspaper articles, and government documents are analysed to uncover the movement's origins and progression. Besides, an exploratory approach is utilised to investigate the representation of the Ghadar Movement in literature, arts, and popular culture, including diverse forms of media such as literary texts, films, paintings, and songs. The findings reveal the significant role played by the Ghadar Movement in mobilising Indians against British rule, as well as its impact on the larger anti-colonial movements around the world. Furthermore, the study highlights the enduring legacy of the Ghadar Movement in shaping India's struggle for independence and its relevance in the contemporary context of resistance against oppressive systems.

Keywords: arts, colonialism, historical analysis, freedom struggle, political conditions, social significance

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ghadar Movement was an Indian revolutionary movement that emerged in the early 20th century. The movement was founded by expatriate Indians living in the United States and Canada, and it sought to overthrow British rule in India through armed revolution. The Ghadar Movement was inspired by a number of factors, including the growing economic and political oppression of Indians under British rule, the rise of nationalism and anti-colonial sentiment in India and around the world, and the availability of new technologies, such as the printing press and the telegraph, which made it easier to spread information and coordinate activities. The Ghadar Movement was active from 1913 to 1917. During this time, the movement published a number of newspapers and pamphlets, and it also recruited and trained a large number of Indian soldiers and civilians. In 1914, some Ghadarites returned to India to incite armed revolution. However, the movement's uprising was unsuccessful, and many of its leaders were arrested and executed. Despite its failure, in the immediate goals, the Ghadar Movement played an important role in the Indian independence movement. The movement helped to raise awareness of the issue of Indian independence among Indians and around the world, and it inspired many people to join the fight for independence. The movement also helped to create a more unified and cohesive Indian independence movement.

The Ghadar Movement was a significant event in the history of the Indian independence movement. It was the first major Indian revolutionary movement to be founded outside of India, and it helped to lay the groundwork for the Indian National Congress, which eventually led India to independence in 1947. The significance of this study lies in its inclusive exploration of the Ghadar Movement, a pivotal yet often overlooked chapter in India's anti-colonial struggle. By studying its origins, guiding ideologies, global links, and cultural representations, we can better understand its impact on India's freedom struggle and contemporary socio-political thought. The study, thus, provides vital historical insight, potentially informing our understanding of anti-colonial and nationalist movements globally.

Research Objectives

The study aims to explore the historical, social, and political circumstances that gave rise to the Ghadar Movement in India, offering an analysis of the underlying ideologies and principles that guided the Movement and its followers. Further, it intends to investigate the international connections and influences of the Ghadar Movement, with a specific focus on its ties with anti-colonial movements abroad. Besides, the representation of the Ghadar Movement in various forms of cultural

expression, including literature, arts, and popular culture, will be explored to provide a comprehensive understanding of its far-reaching impact and significance.

Methodology

The research employs a mixed-method approach, combining historical analysis, descriptive examination, and analytical scrutiny. Primary sources such as letters, newspaper articles, and government documents are analysed to explore the movement's origins and progression. A comparative analysis investigates the global connections and influences of the Ghadar Movement. Besides, an exploratory approach examines the representation of the movement in literature, arts, and popular culture, encompassing diverse forms of media such as literary texts, films, paintings, and songs.

2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Ghadar Movement, an anti-British initiative that emerged in North America, was an extraordinary chapter in India's struggle for independence. The movement demonstrated remarkable global radicalism and aimed to overthrow the British Empire in India (Ramnath, 2011). It was fueled by a sense of injustice, the harsh socio-political conditions in British-occupied India, and a desire for self-governance. The diverse historical, social, and political elements that led to the Ghadar Movement's emergence require a multifaceted analysis. The historical backdrop is crucial for understanding the roots of the movement. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, British imperialism led to significant socio-economic transformations in India, deeply impacting agrarian relations and the rural economy (Oberoi, 2009). Farmers were left disenfranchised and impoverished due to high taxes and the increasing seizure of land by British officials. These oppressive policies provoked large scale rural unrest, which in many ways sowed the seeds of the Ghadar Movement. The implementation of discriminatory practices in employment, which favored British over local people, led to significant resentment and hostility. For instance, Indian soldiers serving in the British army were often treated inferiorly compared to their British counterparts. Such inequality added to the growing discontent that would eventually fuel the Ghadar Movement (Puri, 1980). Simultaneously, the surge of nationalist and revolutionary literature inspired a new consciousness among Indians in the diaspora. This was particularly evident in North America, where Indians encountered liberal democratic values, leading to a re-evaluation of their colonised status and the exploration of radical and anarchist ideals (Oberoi, 2009). The Ghadar newspaper, published in Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi, and other languages, disseminated revolutionary literature, advocating for an armed rebellion against British rule (Upadhyay, 2014).

The social dynamics of the Indian diaspora in North America also played a vital role in the genesis of the Ghadar Movement. The growing Indian immigrant population in the United States and Canada faced racial discrimination and socio-economic hardships, which further contributed to the radicalisation of these communities. For many of these immigrants, the dream of economic prosperity in a new land transformed into disillusionment, pushing them towards the path of

revolutionary nationalism (Puri, 1980). On the political front, the partition of Bengal in 1905 marked a significant turning point in the Indian nationalist movement, as it gave rise to a more radical and militant form of nationalism. This political upheaval was pivotal in shaping the political ideologies that underpinned the Ghadar Movement (Ramnath, 2011). In this context, the influence of prominent figures such as Jodh Singh cannot be overlooked. His vision and leadership were instrumental in galvanizing support for the movement. Singh's narratives influenced a generation of revolutionaries, portraying anti-colonial resistance not as mere defiance but as an act of national duty (Singh, 2019). Moreover, the thought and action of Bhagat Singh, a revolutionary icon, were also profoundly shaped by the Ghadar Movement (Puri, 2008). The role of international events, such as the outbreak of World War I in 1914, also significantly affected the Ghadar Movement. The war weakened the British Empire, providing an opportune moment for revolutionaries to intensify their efforts to oust British rule from India. The Ghadarites envisioned exploiting this global turmoil to stage a rebellion against British colonialism (Ramnath, 2011).

The Indian diaspora, especially those residing in the United States and Canada, played a critical role in initiating and propagating the Ghadar Movement. Their experiences of racial prejudice and socio-economic hardships in these foreign lands, coupled with the oppressive conditions back home under British rule, catalyzed their commitment towards the liberation of India (Nahal, 2018). The United States and Canada were lands of opportunity for many immigrants from British India. However, upon arriving, these immigrants quickly realised that they were perceived as racially inferior and faced discrimination, which limited their economic prospects and civil liberties. This experience of racism and the harsh realities of capitalism combined with their knowledge of the oppressive conditions in India catalyzed the politicisation of the Indian diaspora and ultimately spurred the formation of the Ghadar Party in San Francisco in 1913 (D'Souza & Tirmizey, 2018).

The Ghadar Party became the platform from which the diaspora voiced its opposition to British rule. The party's mouthpiece, the Ghadar newspaper, played a pivotal role in spreading revolutionary sentiments among the Indian diaspora and back home in India. Har Dayal, a central figure in the Ghadar Movement, imbued the movement with a radical ideology that emphasised the overthrow of British rule through an armed revolution (Bhat, 2019).

Another crucial role that the Indian diaspora played was in creating international alliances to support the anti-colonial movement. As they were spread across various countries, the diaspora was able to build solidarity with other anti-colonial and labor movements. For instance, the Ghadarites in China actively networked with Chinese revolutionaries and established a branch of the Ghadar Party in Shanghai, providing a crucial link between Indian and Chinese anti-imperialist movements (Deepak, 1999). Moreover, the Indian diaspora in Southeast Asia also actively participated in the Ghadar Movement, supporting revolutionary activities in India and facilitating the transport of arms and ammunition to support the uprising against British rule (Dali, 2002).

The diaspora's efforts culminated in the planned uprising of 1915, where Ghadarites from different countries were to return to India and incite an armed rebellion against the British. Though the uprising was thwarted by British intelligence, it demonstrated the remarkable commitment and organisational capabilities of the Indian diaspora in the Ghadar Movement (Nahal, 2018). The Ghadar Movement's legacy influenced subsequent generations of the Indian diaspora, instilling a sense of revolutionary nationalism that transcended geographical boundaries. The impact of the Ghadar Movement on the Indian freedom struggle, including events like the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, was profound, underscoring the significant role of the Indian diaspora in shaping India's struggle for independence (Nahal, 2018).

The Ghadar Movement was profoundly influenced by several ideologies, including nationalism, anti-colonialism, and socialism, which collectively shaped the outlook and actions of its members. These ideologies were deeply embedded in the radical literature, political activities, and the broader discourse of the movement. Nationalism was a foundational ideology of the Ghadar Movement, playing a key role in galvanizing support and fostering a sense of collective identity among its members. The promotion of Indian nationalism was instrumental in forging unity among diverse groups in the Indian diaspora, transcending regional, religious, and caste differences (Kapur, 2012). Ghadar poetry served as a vehicle to disseminate nationalist ideologies, often infused with emotional appeals about the motherland's subjugation and the moral duty to liberate her (Tatla, 2013). The Ghadar newspaper, published in multiple languages, reinforced this nationalist sentiment and encouraged Indians to rise against British rule (Puri, 1983).

The Ghadar Movement was inherently anti-colonial, aiming to end British rule in India. Anti-colonialism was not only a political ideology but also a moral and ethical position that rejected the legitimacy of foreign rule (Ramnath, 2005). It was the movement's rallying cry, providing the ideological impetus for their planned insurrection against the British. Anti-colonial sentiment was heightened by the racial discrimination and social inequality that Indians encountered both at home and in the diaspora, especially in North America (Sood, 1995).

The Ghadarites also drew inspiration from the anti-colonial struggles in other parts of the world. For instance, the Mexican Revolution, unfolding around the same time, was viewed as a symbol of successful resistance against imperial powers (Carrasco, 2020). Such global anti-colonial movements validated and reinforced Ghadarites' conviction in their cause. Socialism formed another crucial ideological underpinning of the Ghadar Movement. Many Ghadarites were motivated by socialist ideals, envisioning an egalitarian society free from class exploitation and social injustice (Puri, 1983). These ideals were closely tied to the Ghadarites' critique of the capitalist and imperialist structures upheld by the British rule, which they believed exacerbated socio-economic inequalities in India. Gurdwaras, or Sikh temples, in North America became significant sites for the dissemination and enactment of these ideologies (Sohi, 2014). They served as platforms for mobilizing support, hosting political discussions, and organizing activities related to

the Ghadar Movement. The Gurdwaras also became spaces where Ghadarites affirmed their collective identity and strengthened their ideological commitment. The ideologies of nationalism, anti-colonialism, and socialism coalesced to shape a powerful vision of a free, egalitarian India that guided the Ghadar Movement. They provided a unified ideological framework that enabled the Ghadarites to critique British imperialism, imagine an alternative future, and mobilise for revolutionary change. The resilience of these ideologies is evident in their enduring influence, echoing through the annals of India's struggle for independence and beyond (Liddar, 2020).

The Ghadar Movement had significant societal influences that transcended beyond the immediate sphere of its anti-colonial agenda. It had profound effects on societal norms, communal relations, and the perception of foreign rule. The Ghadar Movement challenged societal norms through its egalitarian philosophy. The movement sought to unite all Indians, irrespective of their caste, class, or religion, under a common goal of independence. The Ghadarites' vision of a post-colonial society was rooted in socialist ideals and principles of equality (Puri, 1983). This led to a critical re-evaluation of existing hierarchies and social prejudices within Indian society. By advocating for a society free of class exploitation and social injustice, the Ghadar Movement disrupted entrenched societal norms and structures. Moreover, the Ghadar Movement played a significant role in shaping communal relations in India and the diaspora. The movement's principle of unity among all Indians transcended communal divides and countered sectarian politics. Its broad-based, inclusive appeal successfully galvanised diverse groups, forging unity among Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims alike (Ramnath, 2005). This represented a stark contrast to the 'divide and rule' strategy employed by the British, consequently having a lasting impact on communal relations and fostering a sense of shared destiny among Indians.

The Ghadar Movement's influence on communal relations is also evident in the context of Gurdwaras in North America. Gurdwaras emerged as critical venues for Ghadarites to organise and mobilise support, thereby creating inter-communal bonds and contributing to a pan-Indian identity (Sohi, 2014). The Gurdwaras not only served religious functions but also became sites of political discourse, community-building, and resistance, facilitating solidarity among Indian immigrants from diverse religious backgrounds. The Ghadar Movement significantly altered the perception of foreign rule among Indians. The movement's revolutionary literature, political activities, and propaganda were instrumental in cultivating an anti-colonial consciousness. By highlighting the exploitative nature of British rule and championing the cause of independence, the Ghadar Movement effectively instilled a spirit of resistance and defiance towards foreign rule among Indians at home and abroad (Sood, 1995). The Ghadarites' resilience and determination to challenge the British Empire inspired subsequent generations of freedom fighters. Figures such as Bhagat Singh were deeply influenced by the Ghadar Movement's revolutionary spirit, which shaped their strategies and ideals (Puri, 2008). In this way, the Ghadar Movement had a lasting societal impact, shaping public perception of foreign rule and influencing the trajectory of India's struggle for independence.

Guiding Ideologies and Principles of the Movement

The Ghadar Movement was guided by several key ideologies and principles, including nationalism, anti-colonialism, socialism, and egalitarianism. A deeper understanding of these principles' sheds light on the core motivations of the Ghadarites and the overarching goals of the Movement. Nationalism emerged as one of the central ideologies of the Ghadar Movement. The aim was to build a unified Indian identity, transcending regional, religious, and caste differences. Nationalist ideals manifested themselves in the Ghadarite literature, which often evoked emotional sentiments about the subjugation of the motherland and urged Indians to rise against the British rule (Singh, 2019). The Ghadar newspaper, published in multiple languages, played a significant role in fostering nationalist sentiment and unity among Indians, both in India and abroad (Puri, 2011). Anti-colonialism was the driving force behind the Ghadar Movement. The Ghadarites fiercely opposed British rule, viewing it as inherently exploitative and unjust. They were particularly inspired by the success of anti-colonial struggles in other parts of the world, including the Irish independence movement. The Ghadarites identified with the plight of the Irish people under British rule, and their interaction with Irish Americans further bolstered their conviction in the anti-colonial struggle (Singh, 2013).

Socialism was another foundational ideology of the Ghadar Movement. Many Ghadarites were inspired by socialist ideals, envisioning an egalitarian society free from exploitation and class distinctions. The socialist influence is evident in Ghadarite literature, which critiqued the capitalist structures upheld by British rule and expressed solidarity with the working class (Kazmi, 2018). Har Dayal, a key figure in the Ghadar Movement, was instrumental in incorporating socialist principles into the Movement's ideology. His vision of a post-colonial society was rooted in principles of equality and social justice, which he believed could only be realised through collective struggle and the overthrow of the British regime (Sohal, n.d.). Egalitarianism was a guiding principle of the Ghadar Movement, encompassing not only socio-economic equality but also gender equality. Ghadarites challenged patriarchal norms and advocated for the rights and involvement of women in the struggle for independence. South Asian Canadian women, in particular, were significantly impacted by the Ghadar Movement, which created opportunities for their political engagement and encouraged them to challenge traditional gender roles (Johal, 2013).

The ideologies of nationalism, anti-colonialism, socialism, and egalitarianism deeply influenced the actions, beliefs, and motivations of the Ghadar Movement's followers. These ideologies not only guided their anti-colonial struggle but also shaped their vision of a post-colonial society. Nationalism played a critical role in fostering a sense of collective identity among the Ghadarites. The Ghadarite literature and propaganda propagated a unified Indian identity, emphasizing shared cultural heritage and the common goal of liberation from British rule (Singh, 2019). This sense of nationalism galvanised the Indian diaspora, transcending geographical, religious, and caste differences and fostering a sense of unity and shared destiny. This played

a vital role in the mobilisation of support for the Ghadar Movement both domestically and internationally (Puri, 2011). Anti-colonialism was the rallying cry of the Ghadar Movement. It shaped the Ghadarites' perception of British rule as inherently exploitative and unjust, fueling their determination to overthrow it. The success of anti-colonial struggles in other parts of the world, such as the Irish independence movement, further reinforced their belief in the feasibility of their cause and motivated them to actively participate in the struggle for independence (Singh, 2013).

The socialist ideals of the Ghadar Movement had a profound influence on its followers' actions and beliefs. The Ghadarites were driven by the vision of an egalitarian society free from exploitation and class distinctions. This critique of capitalist structures and solidarity with the working class resonated with the largely labor-class diaspora community, facilitating their mobilisation for the Ghadar Movement (Kazmi, 2018). Har Dayal's vision of a post-colonial society rooted in social justice principles deeply influenced the Ghadarites, shaping their strategies and motivations (Sohal, n.d.). Egalitarianism not only influenced the Ghadarites' socio-economic outlook but also their approach to gender relations. The Ghadar Movement created space for women's political engagement and challenged traditional gender norms. This broadened the base of the movement, encouraging women's active participation in the struggle for independence (Johal, 2013).

Ghadar Movement's Anti-Colonial Alliances

The Ghadar Movement's alliances with other anti-colonial movements abroad were crucial in shaping its strategies, fostering a transnational network of anti-colonial activists, and amplifying its influence. These alliances were characterised by mutual ideological influences, strategic cooperation, and shared resources. One such alliance was with the Irish independence movement. Indian immigrants, primarily Punjabis, residing on the West Coast of the United States, were exposed to the Irish independence struggle, which resonated with their own experiences of colonial rule. This led to a mutual exchange of strategies and ideas between the two movements. Irish American activists provided support to the Ghadarites, with some even offering their homes, such as the Holt Farm, as meeting places for Ghadarite activists (Sidhu, n.d.). The shared experiences of colonial subjugation under the British fostered a sense of camaraderie and mutual support between the Irish and Indian activists (Movement, 2015). The Ghadar Movement also maintained alliances with other international revolutionary movements. They were part of a broader transnational network of anti-colonial activists and drew inspiration from the success of revolutionary struggles in other parts of the world. They adopted successful strategies from these movements and adapted them to the Indian context. These alliances enabled the Ghadarites to broaden their perspective, learn from the experiences of other anti-colonial movements, and strengthen their own strategies (Puri, 1983).

In addition to ideological influences, these alliances facilitated practical cooperation. The Ghadarites received logistical support from their allies abroad, including safe

houses, funds, and resources for publishing their literature. These alliances also enabled the Ghadarites to reach out to a wider audience, spreading their message to other diasporic communities and fostering international support for their cause (Singh, 1984).

The alliances formed by the Ghadar Movement with other anti-colonial movements abroad significantly impacted its strategies, ideologies, and outcomes. Strategically, alliances allowed the Ghadar Movement to learn from successful revolutionary struggles across the globe. They adopted and adapted strategies from these movements, effectively formulating their revolutionary plans. For instance, the alliance with the Irish independence movement offered tactical insights into orchestrating a rebellion against the British rule (Sidhu, n.d.). This mutual exchange of strategies and resources further amplified the reach and effectiveness of the Ghadar Movement (Movement, 2015). In terms of ideologies, the Ghadar Movement was significantly influenced by the ideologies of their allies. The interactions with Irish American activists, among others, further deepened their understanding of anti-colonialism and socialism. These alliances helped consolidate and refine the Ghadarite ideologies of nationalism, anti-colonialism, socialism, and egalitarianism, making them more potent and compelling (Puri, 1983).

The alliances also affected the outcomes of the Ghadar Movement. While the movement did not achieve its immediate goal of overthrowing the British rule, the alliances helped create a transnational network of anti-colonial activists and foster international support for India's independence struggle. This broader impact of the Ghadar Movement, amplified by its alliances, significantly contributed to the growing pressure on the British colonial regime and paved the way for future anti-colonial struggles in India (Singh, 1984).

Assessing Movement's Depiction in Literature, Art, and Popular Culture

The depiction and interpretation of the Ghadar Movement in literature and the arts offer rich insights into the movement's ideologies, struggles, and aspirations. They employ a range of themes, narratives, and symbols to convey the Ghadarite spirit of resistance and revolution. Literature played a vital role in propagating the ideologies of the Ghadar Movement and mobilizing support for its cause. Ghadarite literature, including poetry, essays, and newspaper articles, foregrounded themes of nationalism, anti-colonial resistance, and social justice (Kumar, 2014). Ghadar poetry, in particular, served as a potent tool of resistance, offering an emotive portrayal of the Ghadarite struggle. It invoked images of valor, sacrifice, and freedom, effectively communicating the Ghadarites' aspiration for an independent, egalitarian India (Singh, 1955).

Literary narratives also provided a powerful critique of British colonial rule and its socio-economic impacts. These narratives exposed the exploitative nature of colonial policies, critiqued the socio-economic inequalities perpetuated by the colonial regime, and highlighted the deprivations suffered by the Indian masses under British rule. This critique served to galvanise the Indian diaspora and foster a collective identity and shared

sense of purpose among them (Juergensmeyer, 1977). Visual arts, including posters and cartoons, were also used to propagate the Ghadar Movement's ideologies and critique British colonial rule. They employed powerful symbols, such as the image of Mother India in chains, to evoke a strong emotional response and foster nationalist sentiments. These visual representations served to popularise the Ghadar Movement and its cause among a wider audience (Ogden, 2012). The interpretation of the Ghadar Movement in literature and arts continues to evolve, reflecting changing societal attitudes and understandings of the movement. Contemporary interpretations often highlight the Ghadar Movement's progressive ideologies, its contribution to India's independence struggle, and its significance in the context of global anti-colonial struggles (Tatla, 2003).

The impact and influence of the Ghadar Movement on popular culture can be observed through its representation in contemporary mediums such as films, music, theater, and public discourse. These representations not only reflect the historical significance of the movement but also contribute to its continued relevance and commemoration in popular culture. Films and documentaries have played a significant role in capturing the story of the Ghadar Movement and bringing it to a wider audience. These visual mediums provide a narrative platform to depict the struggles, sacrifices, and aspirations of the Ghadarites. By presenting the movement in a visual format, they make it more accessible and engaging, ensuring that the legacy of the Ghadar Movement is preserved and passed on to future generations (Kumar, 2014). Music has also been a powerful medium through which the Ghadar Movement is represented and commemorated. Ghadarite poetry, set to music, continues to resonate with audiences, evoking a sense of nationalist sentiment and pride. These songs celebrate the spirit of resistance, valor, and sacrifice embodied by the Ghadarites, keeping their memory alive and inspiring new generations (Singh, 1955).

Theater and dramatic performances have provided a platform for reenacting and exploring the narratives of the Ghadar Movement. By bringing the stories and struggles of the Ghadarites to the stage, these theatrical productions create a space for reflection, commemoration, and critical engagement with the movement's legacy. They help connect audiences with the historical context and significance of the Ghadar Movement (Juergensmeyer, 1977). The Ghadar Movement continues to be a subject of public discourse and academic research. Scholars, activists, and community organisations engage in discussions, seminars, and conferences to analyze and reflect upon the impact and significance of the movement. These platforms facilitate a deeper understanding of the Ghadar Movement's place in history and its ongoing relevance, ensuring its legacy is perpetuated and its ideals are upheld (Tatla, 2003). The Ghadar Movement has had a discernible impact on popular culture, finding representation in various contemporary mediums such as films, music, theater, and public discourse. These representations not only preserve and commemorate the historical significance of the movement but also contribute to its continued influence, ensuring that the ideals and struggles of the Ghadarites remain alive in popular consciousness.

3. CONCLUSION

The Ghadar Movement played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle, representing a collective effort to challenge colonial rule and fight for independence. The movement emerged as a response to the political, social, and economic conditions of the time, with a strong emphasis on anti-colonial ideologies and principles. Through its global connections and influences, the Ghadar Movement sought to establish solidarity with other anti-colonial movements around the world, highlighting the interconnectedness of struggles against colonialism. The study of the Ghadar Movement provides valuable insights into the historical, social, and political dynamics of the period, shedding light on the aspirations and resilience of those who participated in the movement. Additionally, the representation of the Ghadar Movement in literature, arts, and popular culture demonstrates its lasting impact and cultural significance. By examining the movement's historical context, ideologies, and representations, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of the Indian freedom struggle and its broader implications. The legacy of the Ghadar Movement continues to inspire and resonate in the contemporary world, serving as a reminder of the power of collective action and the pursuit of freedom and justice.

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