Kartar Singh Sarabha was one of the first to sacrifice his life for India’s freedom. He was fifteen in 1912 when he came for higher education to U.C. Berkeley. On reaching San Francisco, the teenager was asked humiliating questions by the immigration department.

He saw other Indians being subjected to similar treatment while potential immigrants with Caucasian features were made to pass with the barest of formalities. He realized that they were paid less than other farm workers because of the color of their skin.

In 1913, Indians in Astoria, Oregon formed the Hindustani Association of the Pacific Coast with its main objective to deport Indians from British colonialism and help establish a free and independent India. Its headquarter was established to San Francisco and a newspaper titled Gadar was launched for free distribution to promote the aims, objectives and activities of the association. Gadar was published in Punjabi and Urdu and within a few months, it had reached Indians all over the world. Kartar was put in charge of Gadar in Punjab. It carried articles on India and racial prejudice and discrimination in the United States. The articles exhorted people to join the association, unite and rise against injustice for the Indians in the United States. The magazine became very popular for its revolutionary and patriotic ideas and over a period of time, the Hindustani Association of the Pacific Coast itself became known as the Gadar Party.

The organization was still very young, when in August, 1914, World War I broke out, and the war forces got busy fighting the Germans. The Gadarites decided that the time for action had come as World War I provided them a golden opportunity to attain their goal. They published a ‘declaration of war’ against the British in the August issue of Gadar and sent it to every Gadarite, especially Indians in British Commonwealth. The British and several Gadarites were arrested at the ports on landing. Meanwhile, Kartar went on preparing the base for the revolution in Punjab. He drew plans to infiltrate the British army, went to sevotional prisons with Pingle to excite the soldiers to fight — not for the British but against the British. There were tortures and the shackle of British imperialism. On January 25, 1915, Raish Behari Bose reached Amritsar and went about assessing the preparations. At a meeting on February 21, 1915, the plan was to attack cantonments of Mian Mir and Ferawaloo while Amritsar was prepped for a mutiny. As the Gadarites went about making plans, Indians in the United States realized the danger to free India from the British serfdom was foiled by the traitor. Kartar and his other comrades were arrested for sedition and jail. Kartar, Harmann Singh Tundilat and Jagat Singh escaped the police net. The daring attempt to free India from the British serfdom was foiled by the traitor.

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But for Kartar, the gallows awaited. During the trial, he had refused confessional. While the judge was impressed by the young man’s intellect, he showed no mercy. He was sentenced to death: the most dangerous of all rebels. The judge said, “He is very proud of the crimes committed by him. He does not deserve mercy and should be sentenced to death.” Without hesitation he risked his life in India to promote religious freedom in India. It may be a little unusual for a Guru to be in business now, rather than any attempt to fish for personal wealth, No personal profit.”

Kosmo to the Indian Embassy because no self-respecting country would allow such people in to investigate “religious freedom” in India. It may be a little unusual for a Guru to be in business now, rather than any attempt to fish for personal wealth, No personal profit.”

Yogi in Business

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 wyjątkowy, zarzucił mu zbrodnię, a później, gdy dyrekcja była zadowolona z resztów, dołączył do innych, którzy zaczęli się dzielić pomysłami na pomysł, aby zbudować fabrykę, która będzie produkować to samo, co fabryki międzynarodowych korporacji, ale z mniejszą emisją CO2.

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