

10 Lines On Cellular Jail In English

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Explore 10 lines on Cellular Jail in English, highlighting its history, role in India's freedom struggle, and why it remains a symbol of sacrifice and courage.

Have you ever wondered what life was like for India's brave freedom fighters during British rule? What kind of pain and punishment did they go through for our country's freedom? One of the darkest places that holds the answers to these questions is the Cellular Jail, also known as Kala Pani.

This jail is located in Port Blair, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It was built by the British in 1906 and used to imprison Indian freedom fighters who stood against British rule.

The jail had seven long wings with hundreds of tiny cells. Each prisoner was kept alone to break their spirit. Over 80,000 prisoners were kept here during different years.

Some of the most well-known freedom fighters like Veer Savarkar and Batukeshwar Dutt were jailed here. The prisoners were forced to do hard labor under very cruel conditions. Many died due to torture, illness, or loneliness.

Today, the Cellular Jail is a national memorial. People visit it to learn about India's struggle for independence. The light and sound show at the jail tells stories of bravery and pain. This jail is not just a building. It is a symbol of sacrifice, strength, and the fight for freedom.

Why is the Cellular Jail in Port Blair Famous? (Class 4 Level)

The Cellular Jail in Port Blair is famous because it was used by the British to keep Indian freedom fighters in prison. It is also called "Kala Pani," which means "black water." Many brave people who fought for India's freedom were sent there and treated very badly. Today, it is a national memorial that reminds us of their sacrifices.

Who Escaped from Cellular Jail?

Escape from Cellular Jail was nearly impossible because it was on an island and very heavily guarded. However, a famous attempt was made by **Savarkar's brother, Babarao Savarkar**, and some others, but they were captured again. The jail was designed to make escape very difficult.

How Many Wings Did the Cellular Jail Have?

The Cellular Jail originally had **7 wings** built in the shape of a **spoke of a wheel** (like a bicycle wheel). Each wing had many small cells, and prisoners were kept alone to prevent them from communicating with each other.

How to Visit Cellular Jail?

To visit the Cellular Jail:

1. Travel to **Port Blair**, the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (by flight or ship from mainland India).
2. The jail is located in the city and is open to tourists.
3. Buy an entry ticket at the gate.
4. You can explore the museum and the old cells.
5. Don't miss the **Light and Sound Show** in the evening, which tells the story of freedom fighters who were jailed there.

The Cellular Jail, also known as *Kala Pani*, is a historic colonial prison located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It stands as a symbol of India's freedom struggle and the immense sacrifices made by countless revolutionaries.

1. Cellular Jail was constructed by the British in 1906 to exile and imprison Indian political prisoners.
2. It is located in Port Blair, the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. The jail was designed with seven wings, each having multiple small cells, ensuring complete isolation of prisoners.
4. It was famously known as *Kala Pani* due to the harsh treatment and remote location.
5. Many Indian freedom fighters like Veer Savarkar and Batukeshwar Dutt were imprisoned here.
6. Prisoners were subjected to inhumane torture and forced labor under British rule.
7. The jail was used to break the spirit of freedom fighters during India's independence movement.
8. Today, Cellular Jail is preserved as a national memorial.
9. It features a light and sound show that narrates the struggle of those imprisoned.
10. Cellular Jail stands as a haunting reminder of colonial cruelty and India's long road to freedom.

[See also 10 Lines On Ahilyabai Holkar In English](#)

Cellular Jail Essay – 100 Words

The Cellular Jail, also known as Kala Pani, is a historic prison located in Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Built by the British in 1906, it was used to imprison Indian freedom fighters who challenged colonial rule.

The jail was notorious for its harsh conditions and solitary confinement. It had seven wings with 693 cells, designed to isolate prisoners completely. Prominent revolutionaries like Veer Savarkar were incarcerated here.

The Cellular Jail stands today as a symbol of the sacrifices made during India's struggle for independence. It is now a national memorial and a popular heritage site.

Cellular Jail Essay – 150 Words

The Cellular Jail, popularly known as Kala Pani, is a colonial-era prison located in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Constructed by the British in 1906, the jail was primarily used to exile and punish Indian political prisoners during the freedom struggle. Its unique design featured seven wings, each radiating from a central tower, with 693 solitary cells intended to keep prisoners in isolation.

The jail became infamous for its inhumane treatment, forced labor, and psychological torture. Several notable freedom fighters, including Veer Savarkar, Batukeshwar Dutt, and Yogendra Shukla, were imprisoned here. The jail symbolizes the pain and sacrifices endured by many during India's fight for independence.

Today, the Cellular Jail has been preserved as a national memorial. It includes a museum and a light and sound show that recount the heroic stories of those who were once imprisoned there. It remains a solemn reminder of India's colonial past.

Cellular Jail Essay – 200 Words

The Cellular Jail, also known as Kala Pani, is a historic monument in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Constructed by the British between 1896 and 1906, it served as a colonial prison to house political prisoners and revolutionaries who opposed British rule in India. The prison's name, Kala Pani, meaning "black water," referred to the isolation and harsh conditions faced by the prisoners.

The structure of the jail was unique and intimidating, with seven wings radiating from a central watchtower, containing a total of 693 solitary cells. Each prisoner was kept in isolation to break their spirit and prevent communication. Prisoners endured inhumane treatment, physical torture, and forced labor.

Many prominent Indian freedom fighters, including Veer Savarkar and Batukeshwar Dutt, were held in the Cellular Jail. Their sacrifices and courage turned the jail into a symbol of resistance and martyrdom in India's independence movement.

Today, the jail has been preserved as a national memorial. A museum and a light and sound show inform visitors about its grim history and the brave individuals who once suffered within its walls. The Cellular Jail stands as a testament to the indomitable spirit of those who fought for India's freedom.

Cellular Jail Essay – 300 Words

The Cellular Jail, often referred to as Kala Pani, is a colonial-era prison located in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It was constructed by the British between 1896 and 1906 to isolate and punish Indian freedom fighters who rebelled against colonial rule.

The prison derived its nickname "Kala Pani" (meaning "black waters") due to its remote location and the belief that crossing the sea meant social exclusion for Indians.

The jail's architecture was carefully designed for solitary confinement. It had seven long wings extending from a central watchtower, with 693 cells built to house one prisoner each.

See also 10 Lines On Hawa Mahal In English

This layout ensured total isolation, preventing any form of communication between inmates. The British used the prison to break the spirits of revolutionaries through harsh punishments, hard labor, and psychological torture.

Some of the most notable freedom fighters imprisoned here include Veer Savarkar, Batukeshwar Dutt, and Yogendra Shukla. These revolutionaries endured severe hardships but remained steadfast in their dedication to the country's freedom. Their resistance inside the jail became a powerful symbol of India's fight for independence.

Today, the Cellular Jail is preserved as a national memorial to honor the sacrifices of those who gave their lives for India's independence. It houses a museum with photographs, records, and personal belongings of the inmates. The light and sound show held every evening recounts the jail's grim history and the heroism of those who once lived there.

The Cellular Jail stands as a haunting yet inspiring monument. It serves not only as a reminder of the cruelty of colonialism but also of the unyielding courage and patriotism of India's freedom fighters.

Cellular Jail Essay – 500 Words

The Cellular Jail, famously known as Kala Pani, is one of India's most significant symbols of colonial oppression and the struggle for freedom. Located in Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the jail was built by the British between 1896 and 1906. It was used to imprison Indian political activists and revolutionaries who were considered a threat to British rule.

The name "Kala Pani" translates to "black water," symbolizing the isolation and harsh punishment inflicted upon the inmates. During that era, crossing the seas meant social exclusion for Hindus, and thus, being sent to the Cellular Jail was seen as the worst form of punishment. Its remote location further ensured that prisoners were completely cut off from the mainland and the rest of the world.

The architecture of the jail was unique and designed to enforce solitary confinement. The structure originally had seven wings radiating from a central watchtower, much like the spokes of a wheel.

Each wing had three stories and consisted of small cells, each meant for a single prisoner. The total number of cells was 693. This isolation was intentional to prevent any form of communication or unity among the inmates.

Inside the jail, prisoners were subjected to extreme forms of punishment. They were forced to do hard labor such as grinding coconut oil, constructing roads, or operating heavy equipment under extreme weather conditions.

They suffered physical torture, malnutrition, and psychological abuse. Many died due to the harsh conditions or committed suicide. Others were executed.

Prominent Indian revolutionaries like Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Veer Savarkar), Batukeshwar Dutt, and Sohan Singh were imprisoned here. Despite the brutality, these freedom fighters remained courageous and resilient, turning the jail into a site of resistance rather than submission.

After India gained independence in 1947, the importance of preserving the Cellular Jail was recognized. In 1979, the Indian government declared it a national memorial.

Today, the Cellular Jail houses a museum that displays the struggles of its former inmates. The light and sound show, held in the evenings, narrates the tales of sacrifice, patriotism, and resistance.

Visitors come from all over India and abroad to witness this solemn place, which stands as a reminder of the price paid for the country's freedom. The Cellular Jail is not just a building; it is a monument of pain, sacrifice, and unbreakable willpower.

Which famous jail is in Andaman?

The **Cellular Jail**, also known as **Kala Pani**, is a historic prison located in **Port Blair**, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It was used by the British colonial rulers to imprison Indian freedom fighters during the struggle for independence.

Why was Andaman Island known as Kala Pani?

Andaman Island was called **Kala Pani** (meaning "Black Water") because it was a place where prisoners were sent to serve life sentences. The term symbolized the idea that once someone was sent there, they would never return, as it was a remote and isolated location.

Where is Radhanagar Beach situated?

Radhanagar Beach is located on **Havelock Island** (officially known as **Swaraj Dweep**) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is situated on the western coast of the island and is renowned for its pristine white sands and clear turquoise waters.

[See also 10 Lines on Operation Sindoor In English](#)

What is the movie on Kala Pani jail?

The movie "**Kaalapani**" is a 1996 Indian Malayalam-language historical drama film directed by Priyadarshan. The film is based on the life of prisoners in the Cellular Jail during the British colonial period. It portrays the struggles and sacrifices of freedom fighters who were incarcerated there.

10 Lines on Cellular Jail in Hindi

1. **सेल्युलर जेल** अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में स्थित एक ऐतिहासिक जेल है।
2. इसे "**काला पानी**" भी कहा जाता है।
3. यह जेल ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बंदी बनाने के लिए बनाई गई थी।
4. सेल्युलर जेल में कुल सात पंख थे, जो एक चक्रव्यूह के समान थे।

5. प्रत्येक पंख में तीन मंज़िलें और एक केंद्रीय प्रहरी मीनार थी ।
6. यह जेल 1906 में पूरी तरह से बनकर तैयार हुई ।
7. यहां कई प्रसिद्ध स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जैसे **वीर सावरकर**, **सचिंद्रनाथ सान्याल**, और **भगत सिंह** के साथी बंदी बनाए गए थे ।
8. सेल्युलर जेल में बंदियों को एकांत कारावास में रखा जाता था ।
9. आज यह स्थल एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में संरक्षित है ।
10. यहां एक **लाइट एंड साउंड शो** भी आयोजित किया जाता है, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की वीरता को दर्शाता है ।

10 Lines on Cellular Jail for Class 4

1. **सेल्युलर जेल** अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में स्थित है ।
2. यह जेल ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान बनाई गई थी ।
3. यहां भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बंदी बनाया जाता था ।
4. सेल्युलर जेल में सात पंख थे ।
5. प्रत्येक पंख में तीन मंज़िलें थीं ।
6. यहां बंदियों को एकांत कारावास में रखा जाता था ।
7. सेल्युलर जेल को **काला पानी** भी कहा जाता है ।
8. यहां कई वीर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बंदी बनाए गए थे ।
9. आज यह स्थल एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक है ।
10. यहां एक **लाइट एंड साउंड शो** आयोजित किया जाता है ।

List of 10 Freedom Fighters in Cellular Jail

1. **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**
2. **Batukeshwar Dutt**
3. **Bhagat Singh** के साथी
4. **Sohan Singh Bhakna**
5. **Hare Krishna Konar**
6. **Hemchandra Kanungo**
7. **Sudhangshu Dasgupta**
8. **Shiv Verma**
9. **Sachindra Nath Sanyal**
10. **Yogendra Shukla**

Why Cellular Jail is Called Kala Pani

The term “**Kala Pani**” translates to “Black Water” in Hindi. It was used to describe the Cellular Jail because it was a place where prisoners were sent to serve life sentences in isolation. The name symbolized the idea that once someone was sent there, they would never return, as it was a remote and isolated location.

Cellular Jail is Located in Which State

The Cellular Jail is located in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**, which is a Union Territory of India.

Who Built Cellular Jail

The Cellular Jail was constructed by the British colonial rulers between 1896 and 1906. The design was based on the idea of a “panopticon,” where a central watchtower allowed guards to observe all prisoners without them knowing whether they were being watched.

Cellular Jail Prisoners List

Some notable freedom fighters who were imprisoned in the Cellular Jail include:

- **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**
- **Batukeshwar Dutt**
- **Sohan Singh Bhakna**
- **Hare Krishna Konar**
- **Hemchandra Kanungo**
- **Sudhangshu Dasgupta**
- **Shiv Verma**
- **Sachindra Nath Sanyal**
- **Yogendra Shukla**

These individuals were subjected to harsh conditions and solitary confinement as part of their punishment for their involvement in the freedom struggle.

Conclusion

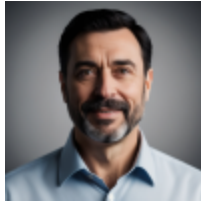
The Cellular Jail is more than just an old building with thick walls. It is a silent witness to the courage and pain of our freedom fighters. Every brick of this prison tells a story. These stories remind us that the freedom we enjoy today came at a very heavy price. Brave men and women were tortured and isolated just because they wanted India to be free.

Visiting the Cellular Jail makes us feel proud and emotional at the same time. When you walk through the empty cells and see the tools of punishment, it becomes clear how cruel the British rulers were. Yet, even in pain, our heroes never gave up. Their spirit stayed strong.

The light and sound show at the jail helps visitors understand the jail’s history in a powerful way. Today, schools, tourists, and history lovers from across India visit this site to pay tribute to those who suffered here.

We must always remember the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters. Their stories inspire us to value freedom, stand for truth, and fight against injustice. Cellular Jail is not just a part of history — it is a part of our national pride and identity. Let us never forget what they

endured for our tomorrow.



Alberto Robino

Alberto Robino is a passionate content creator who specializes in sharing concise, insightful, and engaging 10-line facts on a variety of topics. With a love for simplifying complex ideas, he enjoys providing quick, digestible information to help people learn fast.