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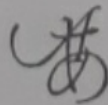
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11. Revolutionary Movement in Maharashtra

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Introduction

The uprising of 1857 marked the end of the company's rule and the beginning of direct British rule in India. There was little change in British policy. The uprising of 1857 seemed to be an inspiration to the revolutionaries. Revolutionary inspired by the work of Mangal Pandey, Tatya Tope, Bahadur Shah, Nana Saheb Peshwa, Queen of Jhansi, Savarkar, Nehru, Netaji hailed this uprising as the first freedom struggle. The Indian National Congress was established in 1885. Through this the Indian got a platform. Dadabai Naoroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, Justice Ranade, Namdar Ghokhale etc. Moderate group took the path of position, request against the British. In this way, Indians will not get their just demands. Leaders like Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal accepted the path of extremism. Tilak started Ganeshotsav and Shiv Jayanti celebrations.

Shivaji fought against the Mughal power and established Swarajya. The idea was formed in the minds of the revolutionaries that we should also fight for independence from the British. Britishers have been criticized by the extremists. Extremist work inspires revolutionaries. Newspapers and patriotic literature were created. The Indian Mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu, Vande Mataram, Kesari, Maratha Newspaper worked to awaken Indians. Also the literature of Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Subramaniam Bharati, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, S.M. Paranjape enriched the regional language and conveyed the message of patriotism through his literature. Bankimchandra's Vande Mataram became the national anthem of India. Singing this song, even eight to ten year old young children were shot in the chest by the imperialist British.

Economic exploitation of Indians and tyrannical laws created huge dissatisfaction in the minds of the youth. Indian youth began to dismantle government machinery to plunder government arsenal to assassinate unjustly oppressive British officials. Revolutionaries believe that killing the oppressive British is not a sin but a sacred duty for the freedom of the motherland. Lord Curzon's divisive policy provoked many patriotic youths. They decided to respond to the British at gunpoint. Bismarck, Mezzini, Garibaldi, and others the revolutionaries were

inspired by his work. The partition of Bengal led to the emergence of many revolutionary organizations.

The way to carry out a revolutionary movement- The main goal of the revolutionaries was to liberate India from British rule. He had prepared himself for this. India will not get independence by requesting and applications. So the revolutionaries took up arms and started a revolutionary movement against the British government.

The path taken by the revolutionaries is as follows-

1. The assassination of a tyrannical British officer.
2. Demolition of tehsil, post, police thane, arsenal, railway.
3. Looting of government coffers as well as seizure of arms.
4. Shutting down the British transport system.
5. Release of revolutionaries from prison.
6. To organize the youth through secret revolutionary organizations.
7. Writing in newspapers, magazines and weeklies about the oppressive and unjust policy of the British.
8. Making gun, bomb and weapons and use them.

Revolutionaries in Maharashtra

1. Vasudeo Balwant Phadke- Vasudeo Balwant Phadke is called the first revolutionary. He was born in the village of Shirton in colaba district in 1845 to a middle class family. After a short education in English, he got job as a clerk in the railway department. In the early days it became synonymous with the work of sarvajanik sabha, he started promoting swadeshi. He resigned as his mother was on his deathbed and he could not visit his mother. In 1876AD, there was great famine in Maharashtra. People began to starve to death. When the government did not give up its neutrality, vasudeo planned to revolt against the tyrannical British government. He travelled to villages all over Maharashtra to create an environment. He tried to turn the people against the british robbed the house of the rich. The grain and the money were to the poor. Vasudeo Balwant Phadke was taken to the pune court. The British government sentenced him to life imprisonment. He was sent to aden prison. He tried to escape from here. But they did not succeed. He died in 1883 due to incessant torture in prison. In his speech, Vasudeo Balwant had said that we happily embrace death rather than abusive slavery. If I had succeeded in my plan, I would have done a great job or work. My ambition was to establish a republic of

Independent Hindustan. I have always said in my lectures that killing the English (British) is your salvation.

2. Senapati Bapat- Senapati Bapat was born in 1880 AD at sangamner in Ahmadnagar district. When Bapat went to London for education, he came in contact with revolutionaries. It became synonymous with the work of the Abhinav Bharat society. Savarkar had sent Senapati Bapat to paris to acquire bomb knowledge. He stayed in the company of Indian revolutionaries Hemchandradas and Mirza Abbas and acquired the knowledge of bomb. A Russian pamphlet on this subject has been translated into English and several copies have been sent to various revolutionary centers in India. Accordingly bomb making factories were set up at places like nashik, pune, Mumbai, Panvel etc.

3. Vishnu Ganesh Pingale-Lala Hardayal founded the Ghadar party in the united states. From the Ghadar weekly, it came to be known as the Ghadar party. Vishnu Ganesh Pingale was a leading activist of the Ghadar party in pune district. The Ghadar Partys plan was to overthrow the British rule by launching a nationwide uprising at the same time. Vishnu Ganesh Pingale was found in the hands of the British while trying to rise in the military camp of Mirat. The british government sentenced him to death.

4. Plague in pune and Chafekar brothers-In 1896-97 plague started in India. The government tried its best to control this epidemic. But the epidemic continues to increase the number of death s. So the English officers assigned to control the plague began to act like insane. Rand saheb and iystan were appointed in pune to bring this support under control. He left the hindi people suffering under the pretext of duty. He trampled on the religious sentiments of the hindi people. The British were entering the temple and kitchen house wearing shoes in the name of cleanliness. The people were outraged by the soldiers arrogance on 22June 1898 Mr. rand and his accomplice Aystan were murdered by the chafekar brothers while returning from queens festival at the governors Bungalow in Ganesh khind. Revenge for the suffering of the people. The Dravid brothers named the Chafekar brothers after the government announced a reward for their investigation into the murder. The government arrested Damodar Chafekar and hanged him. Vasudeo chafekar, Rande, Sathe killed Dravid brothers. The government arrested vasudeo chafekar and Rande them.

5. Anant Laxman Kanhere- The government had to hint at Savarkars revolutionary work in England. Therefore, in pune 1908, the house of savarkars brother Ganesh Savarkar was

raided. The British got lot of objectionable documents in it and for this reason Savarkar was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment. In march 1909 Swatantryaveer Savarkar sent browning pistols to achari Chaturbhuj in India. Anant kanhere, a 17 year old youth murdered judge Jacson of Nashik who had convicted Ganesh saverkar using this pistol . He fired seven shots at Jacson in a row. 38 people were arrested in the Jackson murder case. Three of them were hanged, three were sentenced to life imprisonment and others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

6. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar- Another name which shines with great brilliance is Vinayak Damodar Savarkar as an important revolutionary of Maharashtra. In order to motivate youth to use revolutionary methods to get freedom, He organized a friends group (Mitra Mela) on first January 1900. This group in 1904 became an organization called Abhinav Bharat (new India) There after Savarkar sailed to England and continued his revolutionary activities because he met many like minded groups there. His activities came to the attention of the British government and he was deported to india. To escape he jumped out of the ship into the high seas, but after his unsuccessful attempt he was captured and given life imprisonment. The Abhinav Bharat organisations member Anant Kanhere assassinated Mr. Jackson who was district magistrate of Nashik on 21st Dec. 1909.

Objectives

1. Armed revolt against the British.
2. To kill the British officials.
3. To be friendly with the enemies of the British in Europe.
4. To train to make bombs and collect arms.
5. To disturb the government machinery.
6. To develop a mutinous feeling among the Indian armed forces.

Hypothesis

1. To fight against the unjust tyranny of the British.
2. Resisting the British with arms.
3. The revolutionary knew that India would never get Independence from the British by requesting petitions.
4. The revolutionaries adopted an armed path.
5. Assassination of British officers and destroying government machinery gaining India independence

Conclusion

It is true that the revolutionaries failed to bring about the Independence of India. It cannot be denied that they had made their own contribution to the national cause. They taught the people not by precept but by personal example. They taught them to face death and do everything for the sake of their country. By their sacrifices they created a new spirit which helped the Indians later to win their freedom. It is they who revolted against the policy of the moderates thereby opening a new chapter on the history of the freedom movement in India. Their desperate deeds, daring plans, cool action and indifference to death won for them a lasting place in the memory of the nation. They succeeded in what they desired to do evoking by the maximum sacrifices of the minimum chosen persons, the spirit of minimum sacrifice on the part of the maximum number of people. The impression which the revolutionaries left on the minds of the people was very effective and great. They exhorted the people to live dedicated lives, self-sacrifice for national emancipation, a feeling of service for the needy and the oppressed and dislike for self-publicity. The revolutionaries were the heroes who left footprints on the sands of time.

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