

Chapter - 16

Freedom Struggle of 1857 and its influence on Rajasthan and Revolutionary Prajamandal and Farmers Movements

Beginning and expansion: -

At the time of the Revolution of 1857, Rajputana (Rajasthan) had military encampments in Nasirabad, Neemach, Deoli, Beawar, Erinpura and Kherwada respectively. There were about five thousand Indian soldiers in all these 6 military. When the movement of independence started in Meerut (May 10, 1857), the information was given by the AGG of Rajasthan. (Agent to Governor-General) to George Patrick Lawrence on May 19, 1857. As soon as the information was received, George Patrick Lawrence instructed all the rulers to maintain peace in their respective states and not allow to enter the rebels in their states. Giving serious warning, he told that if the rebels enter the border of the state, they should be immediately arrested. At that time, AGG Ajmer's security problem was most important to him. At that time there was abundant arms and ammunition and government fund in Ajmer city. If all these ammunition and government funds were taken by the rebels then their position could have been very strong. Some time ago, two companies from Ajmer based Indian soldiers came from Meerut. A.G.G. It was doubtful that they possibly (15th Bengal native infantry) came from Meerut with a sense of rebellion. With this reason this infantry was sent to Nasirabad. Two Meer Regiment were called from Beawar A.G.G wrote letters to send a European army from Deesa (Gujarat) in Ajmer.

Reasons for Revolution:- In Rajasthan Revolution of 1857 began from Nasirabad.

The beginning of the Revolution of 1857 and the beginning of Nasirabad in Rajasthan, of which the following :-

1. The 15th Bengal Infantry who which in Ajmer, disbelieving on it A.G.G sent it to Nasirabad. As a result, their gross dissatisfaction arose.

2. After the information of the revolt in Meerut, British army officers started patrolling with the soldiers of First Bombay Lancers who were considered loyal to protect the military camps in Nasirabad. The guns were kept ready. Therefore the soldiers of the 15th Native Infantry in Nasirabad, its soldiers thought that the British had taken this action to crush Indian soldiers and the guns and ammunition were prepared to experiment against them. So, the feeling of rebellion was awakened in them.

3. In the Bengal and Delhi, the pseudo-sadhus propagated and spread the message of rebellion against the fatty cartridges, which created the national environment of revolt. The immediate reason for the rebellion of 1857 was on the fat cartridges. The cap of the cartridge used in the enfield rifles had to be removed with the help of the tooth. To smooth these cartridges, cow and pig fat were used. Knowing this, the spirit of revolt became stronger in all the Hindus and Muslims. The soldiers understood that the British wanted to corrupt their religion. This was the reason that the beginning of the revolution took place before the appointed time.

Revolution begins from Nasirabad Cantonment:-

The revolution started in Nasirabad Cantonment in Rajasthan on May 28, 1857. The soldiers of 15th Bengal Native Infantry in Nasirabad Cantonment by revolt and looted the camp and attacked the officers

of the English officers. Major Spotswood and Newbury were murdered. After that the Britishers left Nasirabad. After robbing the camp, the rebel soldiers left for Delhi. These soldiers defeated the English platoon by reaching Delhi on 18th June 1857, which was covering the security cover of Delhi.

Neemach and Tonk revolution:

On June 3, 1857, the information of Nasirabad revolution reached came to Neemach on that day the Indian soldiers of the Neemach Cantonment rebelled. They set fire to the arsenal and attacked the British officers' bungalows and killed the wife and children of an English Sergeant. These soldiers of Nimach Cantonment reached Shahpura by robbing British bungalows in Chittor, Hamidgarh and Baneda.

Shahpura's Samantha assisted the rebels and supplied them with ration etc. From here the soldiers reached Nimbahera, where they were welcomed by the people. These soldiers surrounded the Deoli Cantonment and its soldiers supported. That is why it became possible to rob the camp. After that these revolutionaries reached Tonk where the public welcomed them paying no regard for the Nawab's orders.

These soldiers reached Delhi via Agra from Tonk. Captain Showers reinstated Neemuch with the help of Kota, Bundi and Mewar forces. In 1835 AD, Britishers accusing Jodhpur soldiers of being unskilled as the riders of Jodhpur army formed Jodhpur legion. Its center was Erinpura. On August 21, 1857 the soldiers of Jodhpur Legion revolted and attacked British soldiers in Abu.

From here, they came to Erinpura, where they looted the camp and combined the remaining soldiers of Jodhpur Legion, moved towards Delhi, crying "Let's go to Delhi, kill Britishers". Erinpura's rebel soldiers met AAua Thakur Kushal Singh at a place called Khravah. Thakur Kushal Singh, who was angry with the British and Jodhpur Maharaja, accepted the leadership of these soldiers.

On the call of Thakur Kushal Singh, AAua reached with his army, with the help of Asop, Gyular and Khaedali. There the helpers from Salomber, Rupnagar and Lassani of Mewar sent their forces and assisted them. Thakur Kushal Singh's army defeated the Jodhpur state army on September 8, 1857 at the place named Bithoda. Receiving news of Jodhpur army's defeat, AGG George Laurence himself took an army and reached AAua. But on September 18, 1857, he was defeated by the rebels. During this struggle, Jodhpur's political agent Mok Mason was killed by the revolutionaries. His head was hanged at the entrance of the fort of Aua. In October 1857 the revolutionary soldiers of the Jodhpur Legion traveled towards Delhi. An army under Brigadier Holmes invaded Aua on January 29, 1858. While not expecting Victory Kushal Singh sought refuge in the fort of Salumber Salmankar. After that Thakur Prithvisingh led the rebels. Finally, by bribing the Aua fortresses the fortresses joined the Britishers and took control over the fort. The Britishers brought here the inhuman atrocities and took the statue of Mahakali of Aua (Sugali Maata) to Ajmer.

Revolt in Kota :-

In Kota, the government army and the general public started the struggle against the British. On October 14, 1857, Kota's Political Agent Major Burton met Kota Maharaja Ram Singh II and suggested him punishing anti-English officers. But Maharaja refused to accept Burton's suggestion saying that officers were not under his control. On October 15, 1857, Kota's army surrounded the residency and killed Major Burton her sons and a doctor. Major Burton's head was shown to the people of city of Kota and surrounded the palace of Maharaja. The rebel army was being led by Risaldar Mehrabkhan and Lala Jaidayal. The rebel army got support the Kota officials and collectors also the rebels took over the state's stores, state bungalows, armory, treasury and Kotwali. The situation of Kota Maharaj became helpless. He became a prisoner in his own castle. Lala Jaydalal and

Mehrabakhan took all the administration in their hands and the district officials were ordered to recover the revenue. Mehrabakhan and Jaidayal compelled Maharaja to sign a license, in which the case of murder of Major Burton and his sons were due to Maharaja and mentioned the appointment of Lala Jaidayal as the Chief Administrative Officer. The administration of the rebels remained for almost six months. The people of Kota also had strong resentment against the British. They gave their support and help to the rebels. On the arrival of military help from Karauli in January 1858, the soldiers of the Maharaja drove the revolutionaries out of the fort, but the Kota city was still to be liberated from the revolutionaries. On March 22, 1858 an army led by General Roberts freed Kota City from the rebels.

Tantya Tope in Tonk : -

Nawab Waziruddaula of Tank was a supporter of the English, but the people of Tank and the sympathies of the army were with the revolutionaries. A large part of the army got involved the rebels, and these soldiers surrounded the Nawab fort along with the soldiers of Neemach. The soldiers collected their wages from the Nawab and went to Delhi along with Neemach's army. Nawab's Maternal uncle Mir Alam Khan cooperated with the rebels. In the beginning of 1858 AD, the public helped Tant Tope on reaching Tank, and Tonk's landlord Nasir Muhammad Khan also supported the Tantya Tupe, while the Nawab himself was found closed in the fort.

Rebellion in Dhaulpur: -

In October 1857, the Revolutionary soldiers of Gwalior and Indore entered Dhaulpur, while Maharaja Bhagvant Singh of Dhaulpur was a supporter of the British. Militaries and officials of Dhaulpur state met with revolutionaries. The rebels kept their control over the state for two months. In December 1857 the Patiala army made the revolutionaries from Dhaulpur run away.

Rebellion in Bharatpur: -

In 1857, the Political Agent ruled Bharatpur. Therefore, the army of Bharatpur was sent to suppress

the rebels. But the Me've and Gurjar people of Bharatpur supported the revolutionaries. As a result, British officials left Bharatpur. But when the rebels from Bharatpur left, there spread an atmosphere of tension.

Rebellion in Karauli: -

Maharav Madan Pal, ruler of Karauli, supported the British officers. Maharav handed over his army to the British and also sent his army to Kota Maharao. He appealed to his people not to participate in the rebellion and to not cooperate with the rebels.

Rebellion in Alwar: -

There was a tide of revolutionary sentiments in Alwar, the national sentiment of Alwar's Diwan Faizullah Khan was with revolutionaries. Maharaja Banne singh sent the army to Agra to help to British. The Gurjars of Alwar had national sentiment and showed sympathytu revolutionaries.

Rebellion in Bikaner: -

Maharaja Sardar Singh of Bikaner was the only ruler of Rajasthan who went out of the state to force the rebels to go out of Bikaner. The Maharaja helped the British in suppressing the revolt in Punjab. The Maharaja also provided shelter and protection to the British. On the anti-British sentiments, the Maharaja took a strong stand and kept control over them.

Revolution of Mewar and Vagad -

Maharana Swaroop Singh of Mewar sent his army to help the British to suppress the rebels. Maharana's relationship was neither good with his warlords nor with the company's government. Maharana wanted to weaken his lords. At this time both the Maharana and the company government needed each other. On the arrival of the information of Meerut Rebellion, necessary steps were taken to curb rebel activities in Mewar. Nimach's Revolutionaies burning Neemach reached the Shahpura looting soldiers treasures on the way after firing the cantonment. Neemach Shahpura was the state of Mewar. The

Shahpura ruler gave support to the revolutionaries. Mewar's army reached Shahpura following the revolutionaries and the captain himself also came to Shahpura but the ruler of Shahpura did not open the door of the fort. Maharana also provided shelter and protection to many British people. But there was anger against the British in the public. During the revolt, the public expressed their anger by rescuing the British residents. The Salumbar of Mewar feudals of Kotharia supported the revolutionaries. These feudalists assisted Thakur Kushal Singh and Tanta Tope.

People of Rajasthan, including the entire India of 1857, welcomed the revolution with the sign of Kamal and Chapti against the British Government. In the same way. The Arya Samaj launched a movement of revolution in India, exactly in the same way as in Rajasthan and especially South Rajasthan. In the tribal region under the leadership of Govind Guru, the revolution movement was initiated and it was called by the name of Bhagat movement. He organized and the natives of southern Rajasthan, Gujarat and Malwa and tried to end their prevailing evils. With this, together with the people awakened then. For the sake of social reform and national sentiment, all Bhil brothers on the Managadh hill of Banswara in 1913 were gathered under Govind Guru. At the same time, the British Government opened fires on all the Bhagats without informing them and they were fomented with great cruelty. It was a recurrence of this incident of Jallianwala Bagh. Where more than 1500 people were killed. Political and national awakening in the Bhils of all these areas. They all followed the path of Govinda Guru in all national movements.

Mewar Prajamandal Movement: -

The Prajamandal Movement in Mewar started on 24 April 1938: -

Dungarpur, on August 1, 1944, after the establishment of the Dungarpur State Constituency, the government started the movement under the leadership

of social worker Bhogi Lal Pandya and started the Prajamandal movement. In Dungarpur, all sections of the society (farmers, laborers Harijan and Adivasis) played their active and positive role in the movement of the Prajamandal movement. To this end, a large number of educational institutions were established and all the people of the society were propagated of education. At the same time, local administrative institutions also had their active participation. For this, municipal committee was established in Dungarpur in 1897. In 1945, statewide corruption was opposed. On October 28, 1945, a demand for a responsible government was made. On 3rd, 4th and 5th April, 1945 the first session of the Prajamandal was organized in Dungarpur. On June 5, 1946, a demand for re-authorization of Gram Panchayats for public effective reforms in the judicial system was sought. All restrictions on schools run by the Service Association were abolished in 1946.

Reference - The Prajamandal Movement in Rajputana (1938-1948) Hemendra Chaudhary, Himanshu Publication, New Delhi

Maharaja Udai Singh, ruler of Banswara, also remained an ally of the British during the insurgency. On December 11, 1857, Tantaya Tope took control of Banswara. Maharaj fled the capital. The state's warlords joined the rebels. The rulers of Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Bundi also helped the British during the revolt.

End of the Revolution: -

The revolution of 1857 ended in Delhi on September 21, 1857, where the Mughal emperor was made captive along with the family. By June 1858, the British again regained control over most of the lost places. But the Tantaya Tope continued the struggle. The British put all the strength to catch it. It should be remembered that the Tantaya Tope had communicated excitement in the feudals and the people of Rajasthan. But due to the Rajputana's noncooperation, Tantaya

Tope had to wander here and there. Finally, he was captured and hanged. Following the suppression of the revolution, Jyaydayal and Mehrab Khan, the prominent leader of Kota, were hanged on the Neem tree adjacent to the agency. Other leaders involved in the revolution were also killed or put in prison. The inquiry commission formed by the British declared Maharwa Ram Singh II to be innocent but liable in connection with the murder of Major Burton and his sons. As a result of its punishment, the salute of his guns was reduced from 15 guns to 11 guns. As far as Aaua Thakur is concerned, he surrendered to the British in Neemach on August 8, 1860. He was sued, but was acquitted.

Results of the Revolution of 1857 in Rajputana: -

1. After the revolution, the kings were rewarded by the British government because the rulers of Rajputana proved to be useful to them. Now there was brought a change in British policy.
2. To satisfy the rulers, the principle of 'adoption prohibition' was abolished.
3. English education was started for the princes.
4. Now the state has come directly under British control in place of the company's rule. The declaration made by the Empress Victoria (1858) gave assurances to the native states that the existence of native states would continue.
5. After the revolution, the Western influence is clearly seen in the lifestyle of kings and high officials. Now king and Maharajas of Rajasthan had become accustomed to serve the system of the English Empire and to be respected and appreciated.
6. As far as the feudals are concerned, they opposed British power in the open form. So, after the revolution, the British policy was to make the feudal class existenceless. An attempt was made to reduce the reputation of the feudal people in the area. The feudal forces were forced to pay cash salary to the soldiers. Efforts to limit the judicial rights of the feudalists were

made. Their privileges were ransacked. Overall, attempts were made to reduce the effects of feudalism on the general public due to British policies.

7. After the revolution, the English government started the work of laying a network of railways and roads to facilitate movement of passengers and speed. An educated class was created by spreading education for the middle class, which could be useful for them.

8. The business community was made to adopt the policy of conserving the economy for strengthening the economy. Later this community became more effective in Rajasthan.

9. The Revolution of 1857 proved the British's perception that the people of Rajasthan suffering from the loot of Mughals and Marathas were supporters of British rule. But it is also true that India failed in its first major effort to overthrow foreign rule. Fire of the Revolution spread in Rajasthan also inspired people to struggle during the freedom struggle after the half-century. This should be understood the Indian National Importance of Revolution.

Prajamandal movement in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has given a unique and glorious contribution in the Revolution of 1857. After the 1920 revolution in the national movement Rajasthan was also affected and public awakening arose. In Rajasthan, revolutionaries like Arjun Lal Sethi, Kesari Singh Barhath, Gopal Singh awakened public awareness and national sentiment in the general public. After 1818, all sections of the people of Rajasthan had generated a sense of dissent and rebellion against the British government. Along with this, many other institutions were born who propagated the revolution. After 1938, the Prajamandal were established in Rajasthan. The following are the reasons of it.

1. The peasant movement in Rajasthan is the main reason for the Prajamandal movement. The peasant movements are considered to be complementary to the Prajamandal movement. The Peasants Movement

in Bikaner and Sikar got a lot of cooperation and support from the People's Council. In Bijolia and Marwar, the farmers remained away from the Prajamandal. This movement was organized non-violently. This is why people were impressed by this.

2. The active and popular leaders like Vijay Singh Pathik, Maniklal Verma, Jaynarayan Vyas, Hira Lal Shastri, Gokul Bhai Bhatt, under the leadership of the Federation Movement showed an active and national role.

3. Contribution of newspapers can not be denied. Several newspapers, newspapers, 'Rajasthan Kesari', 'New Rajasthan', 'Tarun Rajasthan', etc. had effectively published and criticized the oppression of the English government.

4. Ideas such as socio-reform movement Swadharma, Swadeshi and Swabhasha of Arya Samaj opened the public eye.

5. Indian soldiers after participating in World War I when they returned to India, they sowed the seeds of the feeling of freedom in the hearts of Indians.

6. The money that the rulers of the time gave for the First World War was now recovering from the people in a rampant manner. As a result, dissatisfaction in the public was born.

7. The glorious history of Rajasthan inspired the rulers and people of Mewar, Bharatpur and Alwar. The people were organized on the basis.

8. The National Movement of the surrounding territories influenced the people of Rajasthan.

9. In Rajasthan, Guru Govind made the Swadeshi movement a mass general movement.

10. The revolutionaries (sacrifice of Arjun Lal Sethi and others) created a wave of political and national movement in the public.

11. The writings of the writers were full of national sentiments and they help to generate revolutionary

feelings among Indians. Among them, the role of Surya Malla, Banki Das was effective. Kesari Singh Barhath's chetavani ra chugatiyan poetry collection raised the national pride in the public.

12. Rajasthan Service Association was established in Ajmer in 1920. This institution discharged its vital role in the farmers movement.

13. On December 29, 1919 the session of the Rajasthan Central Bharat Sabha was held under the chairmanship of Jammalal Bajaj.

14. In 1929, the All India Territorial State Public Council was constituted.

15. Convention of Congress in Haripura was held in 1938. In this session, many revolutionary leaders from Rajasthan played active participation. Due to this, the establishment and activation of the Prajamandal movements in Rajasthan showed special inspiration and strength.

Prajamandal in the erstwhile princely states of Rajasthan developed in the following way.

Ajmer : In Ajmer (Agent to Governor General) the political awakening started automatically due to the headquarter of AGG in Ajmer. Ajmer had been the refuge of political revolutionaries for the very beginning. Nirvana of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was also held here too. It was also the main center of the independence movement of 1857. Vyas and Verma ji had made Ajmer the main center for their political practice. For this reason Ajmer became the main center of the revolution. In 1920, Vijay Singh Pathik established the Rajasthan Service Association in Ajmer. Due to this, farmers movement of Ajmer and its surroundings remained very active. Rajasthan Kesari and many other newspapers criticized the Nizam and the suppression of the kings from Ajmer itself. Arjun Lal Sethi and Haribhau Upadhyay also did the work of awakening. Upadhyay remained the Chief Minister of Ajmer in 1952. Through the education national

consciousness help awakening and especially for women education, women's education center is established in Hattundi. With this, Captain Durga Prasad remained the head of the Chaudhary Seva Dal. He was a social worker and remained active in other social service organizations. In 1936, he published the first daily newspaper "Nav Jyoti" of Rajasthan. This newspaper created a public awareness of political awareness and national sentiment. Expanded in mass. Javala Prasad Sharma, Vishambhar Nath Bhargava and Mukund Bihari Bhargava, the chief revolutionaries of Ajmer, did the work of awakening. Jamana Lal Bajaj also made his contribution.

Alwar : In 1938, the Prajamandal was established with the efforts of Kunj Bihari Lal Modi and Harinarayan Sharma in Alwar. But with the decisive efforts of Vyas ji it was recognized in 1940. Alwar Maharaja became unpopular due to an incident in Namukanha village in Alwar in 1925. In 1932, he was expelled from the state due to the worsening economic situation. The state-wide opposition for increase in school fee collection money was performed. The first session was held in December 1944 for review of political works in Alwar. In 1946, the movement was started for the establishment of a responsible government. But on Nehru's advice it was postponed in support of farmers.

Bharatpur : In 1930, the Praja Parishad was established in Bharatpur under the chairmanship of Gopi Lal Yadav. Its secretary was Deshraj. Surajmal Jayanti was also celebrated under this movement. After the failure of the Kishan Lal Joshi's efforts of not getting recognition of Prajamandal 1938, Mrs. Triveni Devi and Bhagwati Devi (respectively Desraj and Gaurishankar Mittal's wife) warned and started movement. In 1939, 32 women activists were imprisoned. Lastly, in 1939 in the name of the Praja Parishad it was recognized. The Praja Parishad remained active in 1942. In 1947, Aditya Chandra and Yadav were included in the popular government to

activate the movement. Niranjana Sharma of Bharatpur and Shankar Lal attended the Non-Cooperation Movement. In 1923-24, Gaya Prasad and Sawal Singh established the service committee together. At the same time, 17th Hindi Literature Convention was organized under the chairmanship of Gauri Shankar Heera Chand Ojha. In it, Rabindranath Tagore, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Jamnalal Bajaj took part. In this, the behavior of Maharaja Kishan Singh remained positive and commendable. Public participation in the mass movement was accepted by the government in 1927. That is why Dewan McKenzie had to hand over the rights. In the period of 1920 to 30, Gokul Verma, Gokulchandra Dikshit, Master Aditiyendra, Madan Mohan Lal and Gauri Shankar Mittal worked to bring awareness among the people. In 1938, the political summit of Bharatpur constituency and East Rajasthan was held in Fatehpur Sikri. It was headed by Manvendra Nath Roy. For the first time student movement started in Bharatpur. Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi and Gopi Lal Yadav burnt the images of the country's traitors and celebrated Holi. Some slogans were spoken in the triumphant first world War in 1920-21 like "Mile Bille Kuchale, Bharat Mata Ki Jai, Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai".

Banswara : The people of Rajasthan, including the entire India of the Revolution of 1857, welcomed the revolution of Kamal and Chapati against the British Government. Just as the Arya Samaj launched the Revolution in all India similarly the Revolution Movement was started in tribal areas under the leadership of Govind Guru in Rajasthan and especially in southern Rajasthan. This movement under the leadership of Govind Guru was called Bhagat movement. By collection the Bhils of the Southern Rajasthan, Gujarat and Malwa, he tried to end their prevalent evils. With this, against the British Government, he asked the people to gather and awaken. Govind Guru left Dungarpur in 1903, and started meditation here on the Mangad hill in Banswara. Govind Guru was very impressed by Swami Dayanand

Saraswati's views. He came in contact with swades movement and Bang. And thire revocation, and became the leader and guide of samp sabha . He organized many meetings under the Samp Sabha and developed religious consciousness in the Bhils. Stealing, meat and alcohol were abandoned. As a result, as soon as the people started becoming aware about the English government, Govind Guru was sentenced to death by accusing a false balance. Seeing the people's agitation , this sentence was turned into 20 years of imprisonment. Due to his good conduct and knowledge and discretion, this sentence was reduced to 10 years, but in the end he was released from prison before the completion 10 years. On 17th November 1913, all Bhil brothers were engaged in religious and social and national programs in the leadership of their Govind Guru on 17 November, 1913, on the Managadh hill of Banswara, for social reform and national sentiment. At the same time, the English government fired all the Bhagats without informing them and killed them ruthlessly. It was a recurrence of an incident like Jallianwala Bagh. In response, political and national awakening arose in the Bhils of all these areas. They all followed the path of Govindagiri in all national movements. In Banswara, Bhupendra Nath Trivedi established the Prajamandal in 1943. Moti Lal, Sidhi Shankar, Manishankar and Dhulji Bhai were prominent workers along with them. In 1946, Maharana established the executive on the demand of the responsible Government. In this popular government, Mohan Lal Trivedi, Natwarlal Bhatt and Bhupendra Nath Dwivedi and others gave their representation . On December 18, 1858, Tanya Tope came to Banswara. In the old palace there , he stayed for 1 day and propagated the national movement in the public. He made efforts to support and asked the king and people to cooperate with the movement. In 1943, Manishankar Nagar was warned when he hoisted a tricolor flag in his house. At that time the respect and sympathy for the tricolor flag was considered rebellion. So they were arrested.

Bikaner : In 1930-31 the impact and contribution of Satyarnarayan Sarraf, Magharam Vaidya and Lakshmi Das established the All Welfare Society. In 1934 the Prajamandal was established in Bikaner. Due to this, Maharam Vaidya was expelled from the All Welfare society . In 1942, Raghuvar Dayal Goyal constituted the Bikaner State Praja Parishad. The then government tried very hard to suppress and exploit the public. Jhanda Satyagraha was organized in 1944. In this movement, on 30th May, 1944 Birbal Singh a Satyagrahi was shot dead police. Bikaner was the first state of Rajputana in 1947 which sent its representatives in the Central Legislative Assembly in April 1947.

Bundi : Awakening came due to the farmers movement in Bundi. Unemployment, Taxes and high rates of lagan were behind this consciousness. The public opposed all of them and also went for the movement. The movement's inspiration Nathu Ram Sharma and a Nagor family. The ban was imposed in 1935. As a result, Brajma Sundar Sharma, Rishi Dutt Mehta started the Satyagraha movement. Public council was established in 1944. Harimohan Mathur was made its president. In 1946, Maharaja Bahadur Singh announced the formation of the Legislative Council and Popular Ministry in Bundi.

Dhaulpur : With the efforts of Swami Shraddhan in Dholpur in 1918, public awareness of the national consciousness spread. Johrilal Indu and Jwala Prasad Jigyasu formed the Nagari Pracharini Sabha in 1934. In 1938, Prajamandal was established in Dhaulpur. Under the leadership of Indu ji, a demand for a responsible government was made but he was arrested. In 1946, the police opened fire on the Takhimare agitators, and in this Thakur Chhatra Singh and Pancham Singh died. In response, all the king's rights were taken away by the Center in 1948.

Dungarpur : Harijan Sevak Sangh was established in Dungarpur by the inspiration of Thakkar

Bapa in 1935. Manikyalal Verma started the Wagar Seva Mandir. The convention for the first time was held in the leadership and the chairmanship of Bhogilal Pandya in April 1946. In particular, Gaurishankar Acharya and Haridev Joshi played an active part in this. In Dugarpur, on August 1, 1944, after the postponement of dwva sangh Prajamandal was established under the leadership of social worker Bhogi Lal Pandya and started the Prajamandal movement. In Dungarpur, all sections of the society (farmers, laborers, Harijans and Adivasis) played their active and positive role in the Prjamandal Movement. To this end, a large number of educational institutions were established and education spread in all the people of the society. At the same time, local administrative institutions also had their active participation. For this, municipal committee was established in Dungarpur in 1897.

In 1945, corruption was opposed statewide. On October 28, 1945, a demand for establishment of a responsible government was made. On 3rd, 4th and 5th April, 1945 the first session of the Prjsamandal was organized in Dungarpur. On June 5, 1946, a demand for re-authorization of Gram Panchayats for public effective reforms in the judicial system was sought. All restrictions on schools run by the Service Association were abolished in 1946. The sacrifice of Nana Bhai Khant and Kali Bai will always be remembered.

The Dungarpur state the workers were subject to more tyranny workers. On 17 June 1947, Manikyalal Verma organized a public gathering in Ghodi village with the aim of releasing Punawada Kand and Bhogilal Pandya. In this meeting, the patron of Fatebhai and Nana Bhai Khant, of the school Rastapal, were called. In this meeting Nana Bhai Khant took a pledge under the green tree that he would not allow Rastapal school to be stopped till his death.

As a reaction, on June 18, 1947, the jagirdar of Rastapal Jagidar organized a public meeting and talked about the closure of a running school in the village. The next day Nana Bhai Khant and teacher Sengabhai were also asked to close the school. Nana Bhai protested

that he would only stop the school from the order of the Prjamandal. In response, the police fainted Nana Bhai with fierce guns. At that time a large number of Bhil women were also present there. The police was taking Senga brother by dragging a rope behind the truck and dragging him. When it was seen by Kali Bai, 13-year-old daughter of Sengabhai Bhal, carrying her master dragging, she protested strongly. Police officers asked Kali Bai to stay away from the truck. But Kali Bai ignored all of them by keeping Guru's service and respect in mind. She ran and cut the rope of Senga's Bhai with her scythe while running. Guru Senga Bhai asked for water from his disciple Kali Bai. Before the Kali Bai gave water, the police had already sacked Kali Bai's body with bullets. The kali bai was soaked with blood, rolled down and fell apart. Kali Bai was treated at Dungarpur Hospital, but Kali Bai died. On the other side, along with Senga Bhai, Nana Bhai Khant also opposed. The police also launched blindly firing on Nana Bhai, which triggered his spleen and the sacrifice of Nana Bhai is a landmark on the name of the nation.

In this incident, 5 Bhil women and 1 youth were also killed. As a reaction, the Bhils played Maru Dhol. The state police officers kept their lives alive and ran towards Gujarat border.

The sacrifice of Nana Bhai Khant and Kali Bai was not only in Dungarpur but in the entire wagar and national atmosphere of excitement in all the Bhils prevailed. The police imposed Section 144 in Dungarpur. The dead bodies of Guru and disciple of Bhai Khant and Kali Bai were kept at a place named 'Bavaria Badla'. 20 thousand Bhils were present at this place. The procession reached the shores of the Gap Sea peacefully. Nana Bhai Khant and Kali Bai were cremated on 20 and 21 June respectively. The statue of both were established on the edge of the Gap Sea.

Jaipur : In 1931, under the leadership of Kapoor Chand Patni, the Prjamandal was established in Jaipur but not with much success. Hira Lal Shastri gave intensive training to active activists in Jeevan kutir. Jeevan kutir was reconstituted in 1936-1937. Chiranjee

Lal was made President and Hira Lal Shastri the Chief Minister. Tika Ram Paliwal, Laduram Joshi and Baba Harishchandra were the main workers. The first session was held in Jaipur under the chairmanship of Jamnalal Bajaj. After this there were imposed several stringent restrictions, satyagraha was done in response. In 1939, the Prjamandal was recognized. In 1940, Hira Lal Shastri was made the Speaker of the Prjamandal. In 1942 Shastriji was not in favor of active participation in the Quit India movement. For this reason, in 1942, the Prjamandal Gatished was formed under the chairmanship of Chiranjee Lal Agarwal. Shastriji made 5 point agreements with Maharaj. Ramkishore Joshi decided to create Prachar Morcha and struggled. In 1945, the executive was formed and Devi Shankar Tiwari was made the minister. The cabinet was expanded in 1948 and the responsible government was formed on March 30, 1949.

Jaisalmer : In Jaisalmer, the newspaper in the mass movement and Veer Sahitya did their main role. Many newspapers were published from here in 1920. In 1932 the Youth wing constituted but it was immediately banned. Sagarmal Gopa's book "Gundaraj" led him out of the country. When he came to Jaisalmer on the death of his father, he was arrested and arrested. They were burnt alive in April 1946. But Nehru described this incident as a political shame. Jaisalmer Praja Mandal was established on September 15, 1945 under the leadership of Meetha Lal Vyas of Jodhpur.

Jhalawar : The first meeting of Prjamandal was held in Jhalawar in 1947.

Karauli : The Kisan movement started in Karauli in 1921. The leader of this movement was Kunwar Madan Singh. Due to the influence of the movement, the king accepted all the demands. In 1938 Munshi Trilokchand Mathur established the Karauli Rajya Seva Sangh. Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer was established its branch in Karauli and later on transformed into Prjamandal. Various movements of

the Prjamandal took place in Karauli. After the death of Mathurji in 1945, Chiranjee Lal Sharma was made the Speaker of the Prjamandal. In 1946, the movement was organized several times for the establishment of the responsible government.

Kishangarh : In Kishangarh, the "Up karak Mandal" was established in 1930 by the kranti Chand Chauthani who was in the service of the state. The aim of it was to provide more and more services to the poor and the deprived and the more miserable people. He started his public service work. After withdrawing from service, Chauthani established Prjamandal in 1939. The Prjamandal got the majority in the elections held in 1942. The contribution of Mahmood and Kamal Shah in the activities of the Prjamandal was appreciable.

Kota : In Kota Hadoti Prjamandal was founded in 1934 by the tireless efforts of Nayanu Ram Sharma, but it remained idle. In 1918 Praja Pratinidhi Sabha was founded with the efforts of government officers and clerks which run a movements to carry the problems of people to government. In 1926-27, the Prjamandal was established in Kota. In 1939, Nainu Ram and Abhinna Hari called the first Republican Conference in Mangrol. Nayanu Ram Sharma was assassinated in 1941. Later in 1942, the movement was started under the leadership of Abhinna Hari. The movement was so strong and effective that the public controlled over Kota city for three days. After this, Diwan and I.G. police were removed.

Marwar : The Marwar Service Association was formed in Marwar in 1920. In 1926, the successful Satyagraha movement was initiated with animal evacuation. Marwar Hitakarini Sabha was established in 1917. Later in 1922, this sabha became more active with the efforts of Chandmal Surana and Vyasji. Vyasji tried to establish that an effective branch of All India National Political Council in Jodhpur. But the then Prime Minister Donald Field did not accept it. Youth League was formed in Jodhpur in 1931. The government adopted the way of suppression and

Chapasniwala was beaten badly by the police. In 1934, Chagan Lal Chopasniwala, Abhay Jain and Manamal Jain together formed the Prjamandal when Nehru came to Jodhpur in 1936, he was heartily welcomed. But the Prjamandal and the 'newly created Marwar rights guard' were declared illegal. The Marwar Lok Parishad was established in 1938 but it was declared illegal by 1940. In 1942 in Chandaval and Nimaj council workers were beaten in a rigorous manner by using sticks and spears. Against oppression and torture, people gave their arrests. On May 12, 1942, Balamukund Bissah organized a hunger strike and he was martyred. In 1946, the public launched a movement against the landlords. In 1947, there was a Dabra scandal in Deedwana Tehsil in which the workers of the Council were given inhuman torture. A popular government was formed on August 31, 1948 under the leadership of Vyas ji. The public council opposed that Jodhpur should not be included in Pakistan.

Mewar : In Mewar in April 1938, the Prjamandal was formed under the chairmanship of Balwant Singh Mehta. Verma was made its chief minister. The British government declared it illegal with immediate effect. On October 2, 1935, the Satyagrahi leaders were abused and inhuman treatment was done with Verma. The first session of the Mewar Prjamandal was held under the chairmanship of Vermaji. J.B. Kriplani and Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit took part in it. For the first time in the state of Rajasthan on 31 December 1945, the All India Territorial State Public Council was constituted and it was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. Mewar Harijan Sevak Sangh was established and Mohan Lal Sukhadia took charge of it. The movement was continued under the leadership of Ramnarayan Chaudhary in the adverse circumstances. In 1927 the government only sympathized with the demands of the people and gave only assurance. On 1 May 1935 Motilal Day observed made and many leaders were arrested.

Shahpura : In Shahpura, in 1938 Laduram Joshi and Rameshchand Ojha established the Prjamandal.

With the efforts and inspiration of Manik Lal Verma, Prjamandal could be formed.

Sirohi : First of all for Sirohi in 1934, the youth of Sirohi established the Prjamandal in Mumbai. In 1936 another failed attempt was done. But on 23 January 1939, Gokul Bhai Bhatt established the Sirohi Prjamandal. On September 8, 1939, in a public meeting, due to lathi charge he was injured. Gokul Bhai Bhatt was the protector of independence. He also remained the President of Rajasthan Congress. He remained the prime minister of Sirohi. He was a promising leader. His life remained simple and made Khadi, foot visit and alcohol ban as the target of his movement. The Prjamandal Movement of Rajasthan was a farmer movement in a way. The Prjamandal Movement carried out many reforms in the society. Harijan salvation, entry into temples, permission to fill water from wells, social equality and harmony like works were done. The agreement between the mill owners and the workers in Beawar was also made. Students Boy and Girls participated in this movement. 400 students in Jodhpur, 600 students were arrested in Udaipur. Thus 900 people were also imprisoned in jail.

In this movement women also too took part actively. In Rajasthan this movement, made Prakashvati Sinha popular. In 1939, 32 women were arrested in Bharatpur. The name of Anjana Devi (wife of Ramnarayan Chaudhary), Narayani Devi (wife of Vermaji), Ratna Shastri (wife of Hirah Lal Shastri), Ramadevi Deshpande, Sumitra Devi Khaitan, Indira Devi and Vijaya Bai will always be remembered with respect.

Farmer movement in Rajasthan :

Farmers' movements in Rajasthan also opposed atrocities and people started mass mobilization against repression. In the public the national consciousness emerged. Bijaulia's peasant movement was very popular in the farmers' movement. The details are given below.

Bijaulia's Farmer's Movement: -

Bijaulia (uparmal) was the first class of Jagir of Mewar. Umrao was called Raoji. Bijaulia is situated on the high plateau of Vindhyaachal Mountains. Its area was 259 square kilometers. There were 83 villages in it, mainly inhabited by people like Dhakar, Bhil, Karad, Lohar, Suthar, Silavat, Rao, Charna, Rajput, Vaishya, Brahmin, Sadhus, Bairagi and Muslims. Most of the people here were from Dhakar. They were very conscious too.

Farmers of Bijolia used to be tortured by the tyranny of Thekedar by Lal Bag, forced labor and unemployment. For this reason the farmers were living their lives in very pitiful and dangerous ways. They were treated and rigidly illegally with very inhuman methods. For the first time in 1897, the farmers' discontent arose. Farmers gathering on the occasion of the death of father of Dhakar Gangaram of Girirdharpura raised the voice against the tyranny. It was decided that a group led by Nanaji and Thakri Patel should go to Maharana Fateh Singh. These farmers were freed from the within 6 to 7 months by relentless efforts but as the reaction Thikanedar began to repress the masses with cleverness and cunningness and started recovering new taxes.

In 1913, the condition of the farmers became low. Now they needed new enthusiasm and guidance. Therefore, Sadhu Sitaram Das, Brahmadev, Fatahkaran Charan etc. reunited and organized the farmers. They went to meet Raoji with all the 100 farmers. But Rao refused to meet them and imposed a new tax on Chanwari. In protest, the farmers stopped marrying. The cultivation of fields was banned. Farmers planned to settle in Khalsa and Gwalior. This damaged the income of the place. As a result, Sadhu Sitaram Das, Brahmadev, Fatahkaran Charan were expelled from the country. Once again, suppression and exploitation started. In 1914, Amar Singh Ranavat and Munsarim Dungar Singh Bhati once again repressed and exploited the farmers. In 1916, due to the fierce famine, the sad

and afflicted were forced to give Lal Bag and donation for war. As a result, Manikyalal Verma left the service of the Thikana and supported the agitators. Sadhu Sita Ram was pathik requested to lead the movement.

In 1916, Pathik Ji came to Biglia. The work of Vidya Prachanini Sabha was extended rapidly with the help of Verma ji and Sadhu ji. Through the education, schools and libraries and literature, whole masses were made aware of the atrocities of the place (Thikana).

Important Questions

Objective question

1. The beginning of the freedom movement is.
(A) May 10, 1857 (B) 1 May 1857
(C) May 15, 1857 (D) 5 May 1857
2. On May 10, 1857, the AGG of Rajasthan (Agent to Governor General) was.
(A) George Patrick Lorene
(B) Lord Mayo
(C) Lord Curzon
(D) Vavel
3. When did the revolution start in Nasirabad Cantonment in Rajasthan?
(A) 28 May 1857 (B) 18 June 1857
(C) June 3, 1857 (D) 12 June 1857
4. Who gave the slogan "Let's go Delhi kill Britishers"?
(A) Jodhpur Legion
(B) Tha Kushal Singh Aaua
(C) Tanya Tope
(D) Maharaval Lakshman Singh
5. Who was the editor of "Rajasthan Kesari"?
(A) Manikyalal Verma
(B) Haribhau Upadhyay
(C) Kesri Singh Barhat

(D) Jamunalal Bajaj

Very short question

1. When and where did the 1857 freedom struggle begin?
2. Where did the first military revolt in Rajasthan take place ?
3. Where was the 15th Bengal Infantry posted?
4. What was the First Bombay Lancers?
5. What was Enfield Rifles?
7. To which state did Kali Bai and Nana Bhai Khant belong ?
8. Where did the Tana Tape come to Rajasthan?
9. Explain the importance of a place called Kharva?
10. Who fought the battle of Bithoda?
11. Where Jai Dayal and Mehrab Khan were hanged?
12. Which state did Tana Tope rule?
13. In 1857, how many military encampments were there in Rajasthan?

Short question

1. How many soldiers and how many encampments were there in Rajputana in 1857?
2. Who was AAG of Rajasthan in 1857 ?
3. The head of which agent was hanged at the entrance of the fort of Aaua?

4. To whom and where Brigadier Holmes invaded?
5. Which army did Rishaldar Mehab Khan Khan and Jay Dayal lead.
6. When did the revolution end?
7. Where did Thakur Kushal Singh Auwa surrender?
8. To which Maharav of State The salute of 11 guns
9. Comment on Bijaulia's Farmer Movement?
10. What did Guru Gobind Guru do for renaissance?
11. When and who established of the Rajasthan Service Association?
12. Where did the first bomb blast in Rajasthan?
13. Where did Harijan Seva Sangh establish?
14. When the Prjamandal established in Mewar?
15. Where was Vagar Sewa Mandir established?

Essay question

1. Describe Rajasthan's contribution in the freedom struggle of 1857?
2. Explain the main causes of revolution in Rajputana?
3. Explain in the broad spectrum the Prjamandal movement in Rajasthan?
4. Explain the farmers' movement in Rajasthan in detail?
5. Tell the results of revolution in Rajputana?

Answer (objective questions) :-

1 (A) 2 (A) 3 (A) 4 (A) 5 (A)