

Development of revolutionary terrorism and their role in freedom struggle

Dr. Kritanjay Choudhary*

Dissatisfied with the policies of the British, a class was born in India which believed in violence. It was a revolutionary class of youths in India, whose centers were Punjab, Maharashtra and Bengal, this movement was called the name of revolutionary terrorism due to the means adopted in it. Given that they wanted freedom by destroying the British rule by organized violent means and were trying to get foreign aid for this task, these revolutionaries also had two types of ideologies, one Vikram Tikari who came from abroad to enter the army. believed in the policy of foreign aid and others who believed in the fulfillment of their objectives by the independent organization. These persons include Bhupendra Nath Dutt Ganesh Savarkar VD Savarkar Varindra Kumar Ghosh Sardar Ajit Singh Lala Hardayal Pulin Bihari Khudiram Bose Praful Chaki Shyamji Krishna In the name of Varma Madam Cama and Lala Lajpat Rai, notable revolutionaries fired massacre shots of the establishment of secret committees at many places, looted the railway tracks and various Kindly terrorized the British rule. Most of the terrorist leaders in the first phase were nationalists and some of them are characteristic of mysticism in Bengal. Terrorist war policy and tricks of this time were mostly based on killing and robbing individuals, but in the second phase. In it, it was based on attacking most government institutions and eliminating those which hindered it, in which they did not always succeed; Armed revolution was also planned which did not succeed.

The terrorists of the first phase were only nationalists, they wanted to reverse the British Empire but they never thought about how society should be created after independence, but the revolutionary movement of the second phase was a reaction to the failure of Gandhi's non-cooperation movement and the same The socialist revolution was influenced by the results, so some militant movement in North India characterized the influence of socialist ideology in the second phase in Punjab. The intention of the establishment of the laborer peasant state and the end of the capitalist vassal state is clearly visible. Would not be able to get independence from them and they felt that the Congress,

P.H.D(v.k.s.u. Ara) Hanuman nagar ,Ara 802301

being an institution of Madhya Pradesh, would not be able to try to create a new society after independence.

Such activities were taking place in different parts of the country, in Bengal, this work was started by Varindra Kumar Ghosh and Pulin Bihari Das. He published two books called Bhawani Temple and Current Politics, the first book of which the revolutionary parties got their organization in one place. Emphasized the need to create and the second book explained the methods of armed war against foreign power. As a result of their efforts, the Anushilan Samiti Salt Revolutionary Party was established in Kolkata and Dhaka, besides organizations like Sadhana Samaj Yoga Antar Samiti Shakti Samiti etc. The Yugantar newspaper propagated open armed rebellion against the British. The other prominent leader of the movement was Bhupendra Nath Dutta. Between 1907 and 1909, revolutionaries carried out several actions in Bengal, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki attempted to assassinate a judge named King's Foot.

VD Savarkar formed a revolutionary group called Abhinav Bharat in Maharashtra in 1904 with branches of several colleges in Pune, in 1849, with the killing of Range and Arishta by Damodar and Balkrishna tea drinkers. Apart from many other provinces, VD Savarkar tried to bring arms from Britain to India but he could not succeed in it. MI dhingra killed Kerzan Willy . Mumbai Pune Satara Baroda Nashik Kolhapur Nagpur many revolutionary organizations active in their own level The Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madam Cama were fully supported by the revolutionaries of Maharashtra, the principal of the revolutionary movement in Punjab, Sardar Ajit Singh Lala Lajpat Rai and Sukhi Amba Prasad Aga Hyder and Syed Hyder Raza were also very active in the Punjab Revolutionary Organization armed rebellion. The British government planned to return to the British Raj, launched a repression cycle against the revolutionaries of Punjab and in June 1907, Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai were deported and sent to Mandalay Burma.

It is generally thought that the terrorist movement has no role in the freedom struggle because it has never been successful, many scholars considering the revolutionary movement are not ready to consider it as a movement because according to them at any time terrorist Except the general public could not take it with them and neither did terrorism take the form of movement at any stage, in response to this it can be said that it is true that terrorists cannot work openly due to both their nature and nature. But he did not inculcate the spirit of passion and patriotism in the public through his activities and valor. It cannot be denied that he inspired a large number of people to participate in the free struggle.

Apart from this, the element of terrorism was cut off from the basic stream of the national movement. It was not a constant flow; it was particularly evident on such occasions when other major political organizations were either born cold or were discouraged in some way. Some movements like the Ghadar movement 1915 Kirti Kisan Ando The Naujawan assembly movement does not fit the criteria of terrorist definition, so according to some idea, it would be unfair to associate them with terrorists. There are some facts in this criticism. That is why we divided the revolutionary movement into two phases and also told the difference between them.

Many of these movements will also be taken while considering the revolutionary movement, the farmers' movement, the labor movement, the student's movement, etc. We have mainly called them revolutionary terrorists, keeping in view their methods of struggle, because they were aimed at anti-political imperialism and achieving independence. So these heroes played a very important role, so it is very important to study them separately. In the first phase, the militants were not clear about their future program. They knew only that it is not possible to overthrow the foreign state through constitutional agitation. Like they also came to the conclusion that a bloodless regime can be removed only through violence, they gave glory to personal violence and ammunition to the students and youth. They decided to organize for the education of making terrorists. At this time terrorist leaders were full of national feelings but in this struggle, they did not pay attention to these topics, to take the people along and what society should be made in independent India. At this time there were two ideologies and there were two centers of their activities. Some leaders believed in taking help from the anti-British forces of the British, if possible, towards the Indian Army to carry out an armed movement against the British. The leaders of the second ideology were violent in the country. Programs such as the British officers believed in the policy of killing people giving information against the police and revolutionary leaders. In the first round, the first ideology was more prevalent in Punjab and Western United Provinces and the second ideology got more support in Bengal and Maharashtra. The French Revolution had a profound influence on the leaders, the Renaissance of Italy and the freedom struggle of America and the Socialist Revolution of Russia.

The role of revolutionary terrorism in the freedom struggle cannot be ignored because directly or indirectly the revolutionaries had given impetus to the process of freedom struggle, if we understand what was

the objective after the movement, we have to say sorry The Congress Movement of 1930 and 1942 also did not achieve the objectives that Gandhi had asked for when he started the movement, that is, within 1 year, Swarajya, Complete Swarajya and Quit India etc. were not fulfilled. The awakening in the duty towards freedom was the feeling and self-sacrifice of pressuring or reversing imperialism and for it all, if we consider the role of the revolutionaries by keeping this aspect in front, then it will have to be believed that all those who have sacrificed themselves for the country

The revolutionaries who laughingly climb the gallows and bear the barbaric behavior and torture in the jails in the wake of India's youth awakening and fighting against the empire The role he played in preparing for mobilization is no less than that if it is said that by his sacrifice he encouraged the youth to become partners of the freedom struggle, then there will be no exaggeration, according to MN Das, Congress has worried the government But the real problems were created by the anarchists, if only one wave after another would have spread, then the handful of English scattered on that continent could not stop the attacks of these anarchists for long and freedom was actually achieved by that time.

It would have been found long ago, although the revolutionaries themselves also comment on the goal of getting freedom by terrorist methods, Varindra Ghosh had said that through these methods i.e. by killing the British, we did not expect to liberate the country but we wanted to show people that With what courage should the nation be prepared to die, the role of these heroes in India's freedom struggle and revolutionary movement needs to be reevaluated, because if seen by the level, thousands of millions of people will be killed by the army to protect the country. Is that Ty is done by bomb and bullet

Overall, we can do the role of revolutionaries in awakening nationalism and awakening the people and motivating them to be willing to sacrifice for the country, which itself is a very big role.

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