

Handout 29: First Phase of Revolutionary Extremist Movement

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Ekbaar biday de ma ghure ashi
Hasi hasi porbo phnashi dekhbe bharatbasi

(Mother bid me farewell once, I will be back soon.
Whole of India will watch me While I wear the noose smiling)

Written for Khudiram Bose. British hanged him at the age of 18.

Apart from Moderate and Extremists, there was a third group in the pre-Gandhian era, which was totally committed to the idea of freeing the country from the British hands by using violent means, including individual killings of anti-Indian British officials and their henchmen.

They have been described variously in history: the British called them **terrorists**, some called them **militant nationalists**, still others called them **revolutionaries** and yet others called them **revolutionary terrorists**.

Factors responsible for the rise:

1. It was a reaction to the oppressive and exploitative **character of the colonial British Rule**.
2. Indigenous tradition of violent revolt, including the **revolt of 1857**. The rebellion failed but the culture of armed resistance persisted.
3. **Extremism and Revivalism**
 - a. Thinkers like Dayananda (glory of ancient past), Bankim Chandra (Anandmath, religious fervor), Swami Vivekanand (greater sacrifice from youth at the altar of nation) inspired the youths for action.
 - b. Teaching of leaders like Raj Narayan Bose, Aurobindo and Ashwini Kumar Dutt in Bengal, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Tilak in Maharashtra, V.O Chidambaram Pillai in Madras and Sardar Ajit Singh in Punjab inspired nationalist of younger generation to take the path revolutionary extremism.
4. International Developments
 - a. The impact of **Irish revolutionaries** and **Russian Nihilists** on Indian youth was profound. **Italian nationalism** also inspired younger generation to adopt path of violence.

Revolutionary methods:

1. Assassination of unpopular officers.
2. Organizing Swadeshi Dacoities.
3. Acquiring arms and weapons.
4. Publish revolutionary literature to spread their ideas and gain support.
5. Trying to engineer armed revolt.

Survey of the Revolutionary Activism:

Maharashtra

Maharashtra proved to be a very important centre of revolutionary activities.

- **Chapekar brothers**

- The first act of new form of armed revolutionary resistance took place in Pune, in 1897. Chapekar brothers killed WC Rand on Ganeshkhind Road.
 - They had been inspired by the new ideas of leaders like Tilak.
 - All three brothers were hanged.



- **Marathi press**

- In 1908, immediately after the Muzaffarpur bomb incidence, Tilak openly asserted in **Kesari** that it was the inevitable result of the government policy of repression and refusal to grant swaraj. For these comments Tilak was arrested and sentenced to transportation for 6 years. Tilak's arrest was followed by a riot in Bombay but it was soon suppressed by the Government.
 - Another Marathi editor, **Shivram Mahadev Paranjape** was imprisoned for his writings in the **Kaal** praising the revolutionary movement in Bengal.



- **Mitra Mela (1900)**

- Established at Nashik by Ganesh Savarkar and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.
 - It arranged physical training for its members and encouraged the composition of patriotic poems and songs.
 - At its meetings biographies of European revolutionary leaders like Mazzini and Garibaldi were read out and discussed.
 - In 1904, the Mitra Mela society of Nasik was transformed into the Abhinav Bharat.

- **Abhinav Bharat**

- V D Savarkar had organised its **branches** in Maharashtra, Berar and Central Provinces.
- Abhinav Bharat tried to organise meetings for the **celebration** of Ganpati Puja and Shivaji festivals.
- Abhinav Bharat members were trained in **martial exercises**.
- Members of Abhinav Bharat closely studied the activities of **Russian revolutionaries**.
- Secret revolutionary activities also spread to Gwalior and Satara.
- **Savarkar in London**

- In 1904, Savarkar went to **England** and started his revolutionary activities from there.
- He translated the **biography of Mazzini**, an **Italian revolutionary** in Marathi, which sold 2,000 copies.
- In **The First War of Indian Independence** he described the Revolt of 1857 as the first struggle of India's independence.
- He secretly sent revolutionary literature and **firearms** to Maharashtra to help the spread of revolutionary activities.



Savarkar Brothers
L to R: Narayan, Ganesh, Vinayak

- **Bomb Making**

- A member of Abhinav Bharat, P N Bapat was sent to Paris to learn the art of bomb making from Russian revolutionaries. A copy of a bomb making book was secured and translated from Russian to English.
- Bomb manufacturing groups were set up at Aundh, Basai, Poona, Kolhapur and other places. An attempt was made to manufacture bombs and the **Kolhapur Bomb Case** was launched, which resulted in the imprisonment of many revolutionaries.
- A bomb was hurled at **Lord and Lady Minto's** carriage in Ahmedabad (1909), but they escaped unhurt, as the bomb didn't explode. The person was never traced.



Anant Lakshman
Kanhere (1892-
1910)

- **Nasik conspiracy case (1910-11)**

- The Karve Group planned to eliminate **Jackson** (the District Magistrate of Nasik), as he had acquitted Williams, who had killed a farmer. In 1909, **Anant Lakshman Kanhere** shot dead Jackson at his farewell party, in public.
- He was found with a pistol which had been sent secretly from England by Savarkar. Thus, his arrest led to the *exposure of the Abhinav Bharat group* which led to the virtual end of the movement in Maharashtra. It was in connection that *V D Savarkar was brought back to India*. Out of 21 persons who were brought to trial in this case 3 were sentenced to death and Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life to Andaman.
- The Bombay police were very quick to respond and the movement was brought under control. The revolutionary movement declined in Maharashtra after 1912.

Bengal

Revolutionary Press

Along with Samitis, there grew up a revolutionary press in Bengal. Of the Bengali newspapers which preached terrorism three acquired great reputation – Sandhya, Yugantar and Bandemataram. The last mentioned achieved the greatest popularity.

Sandhya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was edited by Brahmabandhab Upadhyay. • When its editor was put up for trial, he refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the British court and died in the midst of his trial in October, 1907.
Yugantar (1906)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a milestone in revolutionary politics. It had a brief span of life but undoubtedly it was the most influential paper of revolutionary thoughts and action. • Aurobindo Ghosh was associated with the paper from the very beginning. • In a series of articles, the Yugantar set forth a complete scheme for achieving India's independence. • The Yugantar had a tremendous appeal to the Bengali educated youth of this generation.
Bande Mataram (1907-08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started by Bipin Chandra Pal and editor was Aurobindo Ghosh • It set complete and absolute independence as the goal of the country. • This paper intoxicated its readers as Aurobindo preached nationalism as a religion. • Unlike Sandhya, Nabashakti and Bandemataram which were formally committed to the doctrine of passive resistance, Yugantar was openly preached terrorism.

A few groups existed in western Bengal but most of them were in Eastern Bengal. They undertook assassinations of colonial officials and ‘swadeshi dacoities’ to raise funds for their agitation.

- It was in 1902 that a number of **localised revolutionary groups** emerged in places like Midnapore and Calcutta.
 - In 1902, **Aurobindo** sent his younger brother **Barindra Kumar Ghosh** and **Jatirindranath Banerjee**, who was at that time a soldier in the Gaikwad's army in Bengal, to organise secret revolutionary societies in that Bengal.
 - In 1904, he tried to build up a revolutionary group in Calcutta himself.
- **Anushilan Samiti**
 - It was established in Calcutta in 1902 by **Satischandra Bose** with **barrister Pramathnath Mitra** as the President.
 - In 1903, Baroda group of revolutionaries led by Aurobindo was united with the Anushilan Samiti and Aurobindo himself became one of its Vice-Presidents.
 - Among the leaders of this Samiti we find Chittaranjan Das and **Sister Nivedita**, Nivedita inspired the revolutionaries by her writings and speeches and also distributed revolutionary literature among them from her private collection.
 - The idea behind the Anushilan Samiti was to organise and establish small centres involving the youth in different towns with an idea to take them ultimately to the villages. They were to be trained in all activities as a prelude to revolutionary actions.
 - It imparted to its members training in physical exercise, playing with the lathi and the sword.
 - It also arranged regular classes for them in history, economics political science and religion.
 - It encouraged its members to undertake relief work among the common people in times of natural calamities with the object of coming into close contact with the masses.



Barin Kumar Ghosh

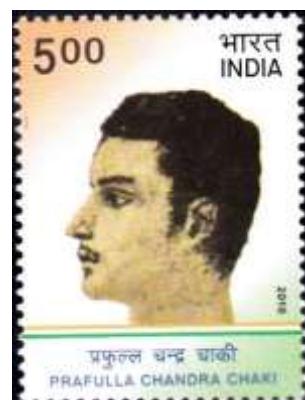
- **Dacca Anushilan Samiti:**
 - In 1905, the year of the Partition of Bengal, the Anushilan Samiti established its branch in Dacca, under the leadership of **Pulinbehari Das**.
 - In course of time the Dacca-branch became more prominent
 - Pulin Bihari Das combined Hindu ritual vows with certain kind of spirit of self-sacrifice.

- **Maniktala group of Anushilan Samiti:**

- In 1907, **Barindra Kumar Ghosh**, along with **Bhupendra Nath Dutta** constituted their own inner group inside the Calcutta Anushilan Samiti. **Aurobindo** was also active here. **Hemchandra Kanungo** was expert in bomb-making.
- The chief aim of this centre was to train the youth in revolutionary ideology as well as in action programmes including bomb making and physical training, etc. They wanted to eliminate unpopular officials.

The first series of **revolutionary activities** were committed in Bengal during 1907-8.

- In December 1907, the train carrying **Andrew Fraser**, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was de-railed near Midnapore. But the attempt to blow up the train failed.
- An attempt was made on the life of the **Mayor of Chandernagore** who had earlier stopped a Swadeshi meeting on 11 April 1907. It also failed.
- An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of **Mr. Allen**, formerly the District Judge of Dacca.
- On April 30, 1908, came the **Muzaffarpur murders**
 - A bomb was thrown on the carriage of Mr. **Kingsford**, district judge of Muzaffarpur in Bihar, who had earlier meted out harsh treatment to Swadeshi agitators as the chief Judicial Magistrate of Calcutta. However, Mr Kingsford remained unhurt and two ladies **Mrs and Ms Kennedy** were killed.
 - **Khudiram Bose** was arrested tried and hanged while **Prafulla Chaki** shot himself dead when he was going to be arrested.
- Within two days of this incident, the entire group was unearthed which led to arrest of both Aurobindo and Barindra and many other leading revolutionaries (about 38). They were tried for waging war against the King, which is known as **Muraripukur Conspiracy (Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy or Alipore Bomb case)**
 - Ultimately 15 persons were found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life and Kanailal and Satyendranath Bose were hanged. It included Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Ullaskar Dutt who were sentenced to death by hanging (later commuted to life imprisonment). Aurobindo himself was acquitted.



Punjab

- In 1904, some young men of the Saharanpur district had formed a secret revolutionary society and taken a pledge to lay down their lives if necessary for the emancipation of their motherland. These people were soon joined by three men – **Lala Hardayal, Ajit Singh** and **Sufi Ambaprasad**, People connected with Arya Samaj were also in the forefront of the revolutionary activities. Secret arrangements were made for distribution of revolutionary literature.
- The **growing agrarian discontent** in the Punjab also helped to spread revolutionary ideas. Taking advantage of this agrarian discontent, the revolutionary leaders tried to inflame the passions of the people of the Punjab.
 - Revolutionary ideas were preached even amongst the tribes of the **north-western frontier region**.
- The **Swadeshi Movement** in Bengal gave a great impetus to the extremist activities in the Punjab and they kept themselves in close touch with the Bengali revolutionaries. Rasbehari Bose became a link between the revolutionaries of Punjab, Bengal, UP and Delhi.
- **1907 Incidence**
 - In 1907, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Great Revolt of 1857, Punjabi, a paper edited by Lala Lajpat Rai was prosecuted, which led to riots in Rawalpindi and even some Europeans in Lahore were assaulted. The government believed that these riots had been instigated by Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. The two leaders were deported from the province after which the revolutionary activities in the province declined.
- In 1909, there was a steady flow of revolutionary literature into the Punjab from outside India. **Bhai Paramananda**, another revolutionary leader of the Punjab was arrested and prosecuted by the government.
- **Lala Hardayal** soon went to the United States and established the Ghadar Party.

North India

- In U.P. two revolutionary papers the **Swarajya** and the **Karmayogin** were started in 1907, but both were banned by the authorities.
- Rebuilding of revolutionary network in post-Swadeshi years
 - In 1908-9, some of the Bengali youths of Benaras, started the **Benaras Anushilan Samity** (later renamed as **Young Men's Association** to avoid suspicion) under the leadership of **Sachindranath Sanyal**.
 - **Rashbehari Bose** (1885-1945) was associated with the Benaras group of revolutionaries.



- In 1912, an **attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge**, the Indian Viceroy, was made in Delhi by Bose and Basant Biswas, though in vain.
 - Rasbihari and Sanyal escaped but 5 people were arrested in **Delhi Conspiracy Case** and 4 were hanged.
- In 1914, Rashbehari Bose, Sachin Sanyal and others became involved in a **widespread conspiracy to start a series of armed uprisings involving the Indian sepoys** in different cities of North India. The conspiracy however, proved to be abortive and Rashbehari fled to Japan to evade arrest.

Madras

- A secret revolutionary society was set up in Pondicherry which sought to impart military training to its leaders.
- First political assassination in Madras happened in 1909. **Vanchi Aiyer** of Pondicherry group shot dead Mr. Ashe, the district Magistrate of Trinnevelly on 17 June 1909, who had an anti-people image. Soon the **Trinnevelly Conspiracy Case** was launched and nine persons were convicted.

Outside India

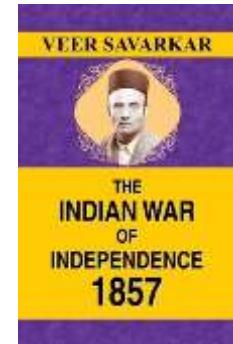
London

- The earliest centre of revolutionary activities outside India was in England itself.
- **Shyamji, Krishnavarma**, a Barrister from Gujarat, who had settled down in England in 1897, started a revolutionary society called the **Indian Home Rule Society** (1905) and a journal called **The Indian Sociologist**.
- He also instituted six lectureships of rupees 1,000 each to attract Indian scholars who might like to visit England to preach the ideas of Indian nationalism. He thus assembled a band of Indian revolutionaries, including, **Lala Hardayal, V.D. Savarkar, MPT Acharya and Madanlal Dhingra**.
- Their activities soon attracted the attention of the British government.



India House, London

- The Times of London and some other British newspapers attracted the activities of these extremists in their columns.
- A member of the British House of Commons put a question before the Parliament enquiring whether the government intended to take any action against these people.
- Krishnavarma later moved to Paris. The leadership of the Indian house of London then passed to **Savarkar**.
 - Savarkar published his famous work titled **The First War of Indian Independence** dealing with the Great Revolt of 1857.
 - With him, the extremists began to practice **revolver-shooting** in a range near London.
- **Madanlal Dhingra**
 - He murder of **Curzon Wyllie**, the political Secretary of the Secretary of State for India, at a gathering of the Imperial Institute of London in 1909.
 - Dhingra, who was arrested on the spot was hanged after a trial.
 - Savarkar was arrested and sent back to India to face his trial in the Nasik Conspiracy Case.
- The activities of the Indian revolutionaries in London thus, came to an end.



Paris

- Here the principal leader was **Madame Bhikaji Cama**, the Parsi lady from Bombay. She was joined by **Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, SR Rana** and **VVS Aiyer**. They started **Paris Indian Society**.
- **Activities:**
 - **Flag of Indian Independence** was raised by Bhikhaji Cama on 22 August 1907, at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany.
 - She started two journals: **Bande Mataram** and **Madan's Talwar** in Paris.
 - In 1910, Cama, along with **VVS Aiyer**, tried unsuccessfully to pick up Savarkar after he had been arrested by the French police.
 - Chatopadhyaya went to Berlin in 1914 to further revolutionary activities.



Sachindra Prasad Bose and Hemchandra Kanungo	Flag of India by Sister Nivedita (1906)	International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart in 1907 by Bhikaji Cama.	Flag Home Rule Movement adopted by Annie Besant and Tilak
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United States and Canada:

A large number of Sikh peasants had migrated to USA in the area around the West Coast in the search of better opportunities, but were disappointed with the kind of treatment they received there.

Besides, they were greatly touched by the daring acts of the Indian revolutionaries.

- In 1907, **Ramanatha Puri** distributed **Circular-i-Azadi** in which he supported the Swadeshi movement. It was one of the first significant pieces of anticolonial propaganda circulated on the West Coast
- **Indo-American Society** with its journal **The Free Hindusthan**.
 - Established by a Bengali scholar **Tarakanath Das** with the assistance of some Bengalees and Sikhs who resided at that time in the United States.
 - Though centred in California, this Society had its branches in many American cities including New York and Chicago.
 - It received substantial **assistance from the Irish revolutionaries** who were active in the U.S.
 - The Society used to send revolutionary literature to India for circulation among the Indian sepoys.
- **Young Indian Association**
 - It sent arms and ammunitions to the Indian revolutionaries.
- **Gadar Party (1913)**
 - The most important organisation of the Indian revolutionaries in US.
 - In 1913 **Bhai Parmanand** together with **Sohan Singh Bhakna** and **Lala Hardayal** founded 'Gadar Party' Sohan Singh Bhakna was the president and Lala Hardayal was secretary.
 - The headquarters of the Ghadar Party located in San Francisco came to be known as '**Yugantar Ashram**'. The general aim of the party was to overthrow the British rule from Indian soil through armed rebellion.
 - The organisational structure of the party was quite democratic.



Lala Hardayal: Born and educated in Delhi, he went to London on a scholarship but soon became an associate of Shyamji Krishna Varma. He came back to India and soon sailed for USA, arriving there in 1911. For a while he taught at Stanford University but was soon dismissed. He later joined Hindi Association of America' and through it got associated with the Ghadar Party Subsequently, he became the secretary of the Ghadar Party.

- In November 1913 a **magazine 'Ghadar'** began to be published in Hindi, English, Urdu and Gurumukhi.
 - The first issue of its mission set the tone when it unequivocally declared, 'Today there begins... a war against the British Raj'.
 - The paper also tried to expose the misdeeds of the British Government.
 - Besides, it tried to inculcate a feeling of national unity and national respect among the Indian immigrants.
 - The paper also tried to impress upon the Indians that relentless battle will have to be fought against the British using all conceivable means including sabotage.
- Lala Hardayal left USA in 1914 to join Madam Cama in Switzerland and took over the editorship of her paper Bande Mataram. However, this did not weaken the pace of the work in USA. The work in USA was carried on with **Bhagwan Singh** as president and **Barkatullah** as vice-president.

First World War (1914)

Indian Soldiers contributed a lot in this war. About 10 lakhs Indians were fighting and India incurred an expenditure of 13 crore. This was looked upon by the Indian revolutionaries as the godsend opportunity to work for the demise and dissolution of the British rule in India.

- Madam Cama – Paris
- Ajit Singh – parts of Europe

The Ghadar Party played a crucial role in our freedom struggle during the First World War period.

- **SS Kamagatamaru Incident (1914)**

- A person **Baba Gurdit Singh** decided to charter a ship carrying a large number of people from Singapore to Canada.
- On April 1, 1914, a ship departed from Hong Kong carrying Ghadar Party activists and Ghadar literature. It arrived in Vancouver on May 23, 1914, with 351 Sikhs and 21 Punjabi Mohammedans on board. However, the Canadian authorities refused to allow them to land in Canada, despite protracted negotiations. As a result, the ship began its return journey on July 23, 1914, and reached Hugli on September 27, 1914.
- The British Indian government organized a special train to transport the passengers directly to Punjab, intending to restrict their movements. However, the Sikhs declined to board the train and instead expressed their desire to march to Calcutta. A riot ensued, resulting in the deaths of several Sikhs.

- **Hindu-German Conspiracy**

- During World War, Berlin became one of the important centers of revolutionary activity and Indian revolutionaries were provided help by Germany. **Birendranath Chattopadhyaya** and **Abinash Chandra Bhattacharya** were active on the front of seeking German support.
- Germans thought of spreading discontent among the Indian soldiers fighting on behalf of the British and also tried to persuade the Indian Muslims not to lend any support to the British, as he was fighting against Turkey, the home of their Caliph.
- On 3 September 1914, a committee called, '**German Union of Friendly India**', was set up in Berlin with some of the Indians as its members. By September 1915, the **Berlin Committee** was reconstituted, and its membership became totally Indian.
 - **Champak Raman Pillai** was another member of the Berlin Committee. Earlier, he was active in Zurich in Switzerland and had set up the 'International Pro India Committee' and even published a paper called Pro-India.
 - Lala Hardayal also became its member.

- The Berlin Committee tried to establish contact with all Indian revolutionaries working in India and abroad. The main aim was to work for general uprising in India with the help of foreign arms and materials.
- **Zimerman Plan:**
 - Indian revolutionaries in Europe sent missions to Baghdad, Persia, Turkey and Kabul to work among Indian troops and the Indian prisoners of war (POWs) and to incite anti-British feelings among the people of these countries.
 - In 1915 **Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh** together with **Barkatullah** and **Obaidulla Sindhi** set up the **first independent provisional government** in **Kabul** and tried to seek German help.

- **February Plot**

- Ghadar party tried to induce and send a large number of Indians with high motivation, to work for the revolution in India. Instructions were given to them to work for the revolution in India. Their assignment was also to induce the Indian army to revolt against the British.
- A booklet, the '**Ghadar di Gunj**' (the echo of mutiny) was printed and freely distributed among the aspiring revolutionaries. It contained detailed instructions as to how to work for the Indian revolution.
- One of the important local contact persons was Rasbehari Bose, who was the main co-ordinator of all revolutionary activities in north India. Rasbehari Bose coordinated with Sanyal in these revolutionary activities.
- They successfully contacted the Indian soldiers located in different cantonments like Danapur, Meerut, Jallandhar, Ambala, Ferozpur, and Rawalpindi, etc.
- 21 February 1915 was fixed and, on this date, important government institutions and centres from Peshawar to Chittagong were to be attacked. The basic idea was to repeat 1857 with mass revolts. As the British were caught up with the first world war would not be able to respond. Smaller revolts would take place in various Indian regiments across the world and Indian communities and various parts of the world will also join in.
- But the plan was disclosed, and the government suppressed it heavily. Rasbehari Bose pretended to be Tagore's cousin and he escaped to Japan where he would spend the next several decades. Sachandra sanyal would be captured and then be sent off to kalapani. Many of the others would be captured and also sent to kalapani or hanged or killed in gun fights.
- Other than in Singapore where the local Indian regiment did revolt and hold Singapore for a week most of the regiments did not actually revolt and so that whole thing broke down. (**Singapore Mutiny 1915** was crushed in a fierce battle)

- **Jatin Mukherjee** in Bengal tried to get arms from outside, but the conspiracy failed, and he was killed in a police encounter. (1915)



Andaman Cellular Jail

Many of these revolutionaries, from both generations were shipped off to Andaman Cellular Jail. They were kept in extremely harsh and horrible conditions and British innovated various torture techniques.

- Many of them being literally worked to death on running the oil mill (oil press). They would be literally tied to it and made to go round and round in the heat till they collapsed from exhaustion.
- Extreme amount of torture would lead many of them tried to commit suicide.
- Some of them like Ulhaskar Dutt were subjected to multiple electric shocks and went mad.
- Sachin Sanyal was the only revolutionary to be sent to Andaman twice.



Assessment

Limitations:

What did the revolutionaries actually achieve? They could neither free the country nor could they create a mass movement.

Reasons for the failure of Revolutionary Movement:

- The secret societies did not have access to common people. They failed to forge horizontal alliances with other people's organisations.
- The method of Pistol and bomb could not produce permanent effects.
- Some scholars also allege that these revolutionaries weakened the secular social fabric of the country on account of their Hindu religious fervour.
- There was not proper co-ordination between revolutionaries of Bengal and those of Europe. There was no central command, and the attempts remained scattered across continents.
- During first World War U.S.A. allied itself to Britain and so the revolutionaries in U.S.A. had to leave the place.

Ultimately, revolutionaries were isolated, hunted out and killed or suffered imprisonment. The government was able to control their activities and their work remains stray incidents of personal courage and indomitable will.

Contribution:

- The Revolutionary sacrifice brought immense pressure on mainstream nationalism. Because of this, radicalism increased in Congress movement also with passage of time. They took the freedom struggle to a higher plane by setting the goal of complete and total independence.
- Inspiration
 - a. They set a **high standard** of sacrifice, which any nation can take pride in. They put before Indian people the example of extra ordinary sacrifice.
 - b. They created and added a religious fervour to our national struggle, which inspired the **next generation** of freedom fighters.
 - c. Revolutionaries provided **alternative methods** to those nationalism who were not satisfied with main stream struggle of congress against British Rule.
 - d. After the disintegration of extremist movement, some vacuum was created in Indian politics. The revolutionary nationalists tried to fill it up.
- Nationalism
 - a. They gave us the **dignity** of being a human being.
 - b. Revolutionaries contributed to the spread of nationalism in **native states**. On many occasions, the revolutionaries used to escape to native states after executing operations in British India. During their stay, they spread the feeling of nationalism.

- **Some tangible outcomes**
 - a. They also provided immediate relief to common masses by assassinating many in popular officials.
 - i. In 1909 Anant Lakshman Kanhare assassinated Mr. Jackson, the unpopular DM of Nasik.
 - ii. Vanchi Ayyer and Neelkanth Brahamachari assassinated Rober Ashe in 1911, unpopular DM of Trinavelli.
 - b. They created a fear among the British officials, who had to think twice before taking harsh measures.
 - c. Besides, by involving extreme suffering, they exposed the cruel and ruthless nature of the British rule making it unpopular among the people.
 - d. Their death-defying and daring acts forced the British to make constitutional concessions to the people.
- The contribution of **women revolutionaries** was also remarkable
 - a. Madan Bhikaji Kama was prominent revolutionary
 - b. Preetilata Vadddedar and Kalpana Dutt
 - c. In 1932, Bina Das fired at governor of Bengal.

Jodi tor dak shune keu na ashe tobe ekla cholo re.
Tobe ekla cholo, ekla cholo, ekla cholo, ekla cholo re.

*If none will come at your call, Walk alone
If they cower mutely facing the wall Open thy mind and speak out alone.
If in this stormy night, in the rain and dark All shut their doors,
If no one holds a lamp for you Let your breast be riven by thunder fire, yet walk alone.*

RABINDRANATH TAGORE