





## MY ROLE MODELS

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is widely admired as a role model for his visionary leadership, strategic brilliance, and dedication to his people. His ability to unite fragmented regions and establish the Maratha Empire, his emphasis on justice and public welfare, and his unwavering commitment to the dignity and rights of his people make him a significant figure in Indian history.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi[c] (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948)[2] was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahātmā (from Sanskrit, meaning great-souled, or venerable), first applied to him in South Africa in 1914, is now used throughout the world.

Hiraji Patil was a freedom fighter from the region of Matheran in the present-day Raigad district of Maharashtra. He was born in Manivali village on 19 January 1914. He along with Bhai Kotwal were inspired by Forest Act - Civil Disobedience movement in Karjat taluka.

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Sambhaji (Sambhajiraje Shivajiraje Bhonsle, Marathi pronunciation: [saːmˈbʰaːdʑiː ˈbʰos(ə)le]; 14 May 1657 – 11 March 1689), also known as Shambhuraje, ruled from 1681 to 1689 as the second king (Chhatrapati) of the Maratha Empire, a prominent state in early modern India. He was the eldest son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire.

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (Bhīmrāo Rāmjī Āmbēḍkar; 14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956) was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer and political leader who chaired the committee that drafted the Constitution of India based on the debates of the Constituent Assembly of India and the first draft of Sir Benegal Narsing Rau.[1][2][3][4][5] Ambedkar served as Law and Justice minister in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru. He later renounced Hinduism, converted to Buddhism and inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement.