

The Great Revolutionerist Part II

- 1. Chandrashekhar Azad**
- 2. Khudiram Bose**

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Kupwad (Sangli) - 416 425

Published by

**Karnala Charitable Trust, Pune-38
Mob -9881373585**

**This book is published for Karnala Charitable Trust Pune's
campaign for Rashtrabhakti, Paryavaran & Arogya Saksharta**

The Great Revolutionerist- Part II

Life Stories For Students. Series - 1

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Second Edition : 25 Dec. 2022 - Pune

Published by

Bahujan Sahityadhara, Pune A-11, Rahul Complex,

Paud Road, Kothrud, Pune - 38 Ph: 020-25466268

Printer: Venktesh Publications, Hingane Khurd, Sinhagad Road,
Pune. Mobile- 82378 93347

**This book is published for Karnala Charitable Trust Pune's
campaign for Rashtrabhakti, Paryavaran & Arogya Saksharta**

Price: Rs. 30/-

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No.: THN/C.I.T.II/Tech/80G/104/2010-11/1479 Dt: 21/09/2010



KRANTIVEER
KHUDIRAM BOSE
1889-1908

Krantiveer Khudiram Bose Born at Bahuvaini in Midnapur district on **3rd December, 1889**, Khudiram had sacrificed his life for the cause of Independence of India.

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His father's name was Trailokyanath and mother's name was Laxmipriyadevi.

Khudiram became an orphan at the age of ten. Then he went to stay with his only sister Aprupa. She was married and was living with her husband at Tamulak. He was ten at that time. He went to English school for two years, and later he left it. He was not interested in learning English. He wanted to learn something that would help him to make his motherland free from the Britishers.

Those years were politically hectic. The rulers had decided the partition of Bengal. People did not like the idea of partition. Khudiram was one of them. He knew that partition would create a problem in the future. He wanted to keep the country united. As per the decision of the Britishers the partition was begin from **October, 1905**. Every patriotic man dislikes the idea. Unrest began to mount at its peak. Lokmanya Tilak in Maharashtra wrote about it in "Kesari". He was punished for this anti-Government activity. Bipin Chandra Pal, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Arvind Ghosh in Bengal started their agitation against the decision. It was a politically motivated action. Even media also carried out the voice of the unrest of the people through their columns. Among these newspapers were 'Sandhya', Heetvadi and Yugantar'. Khudiram was also burning with anger. He wanted to do something. Hence, he went to Midnapur. Here was the

organization of the like-minded engaged in working for the Independence of India. He went to the organization. It was known as 'Yugantar' Dnyanendranath introduced Khudiram to the members of the organization. He became the member of the group.

Satyendranath Bose has written a pamphlet on the issue of the partition of Bengal. It was rather hot one. Dnyanendranath wanted to distribute it among the people. He was in search of a proper man to carry out the work. Khudiram willingly accepted this work. He knew that the exhibition regarding Industrial and agricultural material was going to be held soon. He thought perhaps thousands of people will flock together to participate in the exhibition. He got the pamphlet and he went to the place of the exhibition. He knew that the police may be noticing him. Yet stealthily he distributed those pamphlets among the people. When the police noticed him distributing the papers, they began to chase him. Khudiram succeeded in escaping from them. Later on wherever he moved, people began to gather around him. At one time the police succeeded in arresting him on **31st March, 1906**.

His appearance was quite simple. He wore a dhoti and a long white shirt. He looked very innocent. When he was taken to the court, the magistrate acquitted him. He thought this simple and innocent boy may not be able to do any harm to the rulers. Khudiram's innocence made

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him feel for Khudiram differently.

'Yugantar' began to feel scarcity of money for their activities. Khudiram also felt the need of money for the activities. One day he kept a watch on the postman. He saw his bag bulging. He noticed that there were no people around. He snatched the bag and ran away. On **6th December, 1907**, Khudiram thought of killing Lt. Governor of Bengal. He knew that the Lt. Governor was traveling in a train. He selected the place. It was Narayanganj Railway station. He threw the bomb on the railway, but unfortunately it did not explode.

Khudiram was a newspaper seller. He sold 'Yugantar' in Midnapur. But when he noticed that the paper had abruptly been stopped he decided to go to Calcutta. When he went there, he came across Prafulla Kumar Chaki, who was working in the office of the 'Yugantar' He told Khudiram of the ensuing meeting of the members of the organization. In the night leaders began to appear in the office. Among them were Satyendranath, Kanhaiyalal, Narendra Goswami and Arvind Ghosh. The meeting began and Arvind Ghosh declared that Mr. Kingsford must be killed. Everybody was willing to accept the work. They wanted one more name to assist Prafulla Kumar. Everybody looked at him. He was quite unknown to them all. Later Satyendranath introduced him to the group. Prafulla Kumar and Khudiram Bose were selected for the mission of killing Mr. Kingsford.

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They had learnt that Mr. Kingsford had been transferred to Muzzapur as a Session Judge. Khudiram and Prafulla Kumar came to Muzzapur. They kept watch on Kingsford. They noticed Kingsford's routine. They minutely observed his horse- cab, its colour. They had spent a week or so to carry out their mission. They waited for the Kingsford on his way to the club and house.

It was **30 April, 1908**, Khudiram had prepared to throw bomb on the horse-cab. It was evening. When he heard the rattling of the wheels, he prepared himself and last he threw the bomb on the cab, Unfortunately they had missed the cab. The bomb they threw never hit Kingsford, but two ladies. They Kennedy ladies were seriously injured and at last died. He never thought of killing women. Perhaps the luck was not in favour of Khudiram. Khudiram and Prafulla Kumar ran away a long distance of twenty four miles. But when he learnt that he had killed two women, he was sorry for the accident.

He was arrested and brought him to court. During his proceedings he admitted that he had thrown a bomb. But he further clarified that he did not want to kill women. He wanted to kill Kingsford. At the end of the enquiry, he was sentenced to death. On **11th August, 1908** he was hanged. He was just eighteen then. He had sacrificed his life for his motherland-India. We must remember him always.

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Remember :

*** Khudiram was born in 1889. He became an orphan at the age of ten. After completing two years of his school, he left it.**

He learnt that the partition of Bengal would take place in 1905. He joined the Yugantar, the organization of Youth.

He was arrested for the distribution of pamphlets regarding the partition. But his sober nature and minor age came at his rescue. He was acquitted.

He wanted to kill Lt. General of Bengal for his cruelty towards Indians. His first attempt failed. He tried again, but instead killing the Governor, he killed two ladies. In fact, he never wanted to kill any women. He felt sorry for it. His trial began and he was sentenced to death. He was hanged on 11th August, 1908. "Vande Mataram"



KRANTIVEER
CHANDRASHEKHAR
AZAD (TIWARI)
(1906-1931)

Quite young and energetic Chandrashekhar was born in a poor Brahmin family at Bhavara in Zabua Tahsil

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on **23rd July, 1906**. Bhavara then was in the Laltiput state. His father's name was Pandit Sitaram Tiwari and his mother's name was Jagarani. Pandit Sitaram had five children and among them Chandrashekhar was the last. Shukdeo was the elder one. Chandrashekhar was the small child in the house. Naturally he was loved by all. His father was fond of discipline. It created fear in the mind of Chandrashekhar. He faced many difficulties in his life. He was not rich, but he worked hard for his family. He tried to take interest in cows for milk. He started his business of dairy, but severe drought brought him into troubles again. He had no education, even his wife had no education. The family was respected one. They all were morally perfect and upright. When he worked as Gardner, he never plucked a flower for himself. He always valued moral more important in life. When Chandrashekhar was of seven years old, he went with his elder brother, Shukdeo to school. The school was in Bhavara itself. Once while on a blackboard, his teacher, Manoharlal Trivedi misspelled the word in English. His brother uttered the same word, but Chandrashekhar did not like to utter that wrong word. He took a rod in his hand, and he beat the teacher for his mistake. It was very shocking to all. It became news in the village. Chandrashekhar's father became angry with him. But Chandrashekhar did explain his point of view. It was quite convincing. He said that his teacher had committed

a mistake, and the mistake must be penalized. Even his teacher did not punish Chandrashekhar for his rough behavior. Chandrashekhar always loved the truth in life.

He was not interested in learning in School. He used to gather children to play with them. Boys were all Adivasis. They all used to play with a bow. He wanted to learn archery. He was always interested in playing on the ground.

When the teacher Mohanlal Trivedi was transferred to another school at Alirajpur, he wanted to spare words for Chandrashekhar. He was quite kind hearted man. He knew the nature of Chandrashekhar. He spoke to some authorities for the service for Chandrashekhar. Though he did not like to serve, he worked in the Government office for a year or so. Then he decided to leave for Bombay. He was possibly hoping for a good job in Mumbai. He was quite unknown to this city. Fortunately, he got a good natured owner of the hotel. He stayed there, and worked there for his livelihood. Slowly he got another job where he worked as an assistant to his master. He had learnt to manage things. He lived in Mumbai for some months and at once decided to leave for Kashi. He saw big and tall houses, wide roads in Mumbai and he astonished to see them. He saw the seas and he became joyous. It was his first time that he

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saw the sea.

Then he thought of learning Sanskrit and so he went to Kashi. He joined a Hindi school there. He knew that his father wanted him to learn Sanskrit. Nearby this school was a wrestling school. He cannot resist his desire of learning wrestling. He was just fourteen when he enrolled into the institution. He learnt wrestling whole-heartedly.

One day he saw some young men were making fun of a young girl in the market. She was quite unable to protect herself. People were there, but no one came to save her. Chandrashekhar at once went there. He struggled with them to save her. He treated her as a sister. Soon the news spread in the town and his name became known to all. Everybody began to respect him. Narendra Deo, a known gentleman in the town praised Chandrashekhar for his duty towards humanity. He further gave Chandrashekhar an opportunity for learning in Kashi Vidyapeeth. He enrolled Chandrashekhar as a student. He provided Chandrashekhar with accommodation and meals.

Those were the days when Mahatma Gandhi L was leading the Independence movement in India He was the staunch supporter of the non-co operation movement.

Chandrashekhar was attracted towards it. He then began to participate in the movement. But, when Gandhiji stopped the Satyagrah abruptly, he felt sorry for it. He did not like this step taken by Mahatmaji. This became a turning point in Chandrashekhar's life. He felt that the movement of satyagrah started by Gandhiji not sufficient to gain freedom of the country. He thought of doing something that would shatter the regime of the Britishers in the India. On **February, 1922** Gandhiji called off the agitation against the Britishers. Chourichoura riots were influencing things on Gandhiji. Chandrashekhar disliked this.

Chandrashekhar began to search for a new horizon. He thought of revolutionary activities. Perhaps he believed that freedom without weapons is impossible. Probably he had read that freedom can be gained through revolutions only. He came to know about the Anushilan committee that had worked for revolutionaries. The committee was established in 1908. Chandrashekhar was to seventeen years old, when he was introduced to Jogeshchandra Chatterjee. Chandrashekhar was in his hard times at this period. It was very difficult for him to earn for meals. Then he decided to work with Gyanchand part time. Though poverty chased him to the end, he did not give up his revolutionary activities. Now he was a known person

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in the organization. As he had learnt the Sanskrit, he had mugged up hymns, stotras and prayers of God. Naturally, he was called as panditji in the organisation. The organization needed money for other activities. One of the members Ramkrishna khatri thought of Chandrashekhar. There was a religious Math run by a rich man. He was old and he was in search of a disciple. He wanted to adopt a boy. Ramkrishna Khatri knew this. He thought that they may ask the old man to adopt Chandrashekhar. The shrine was in Gazipur. Khatri thought that they can collect a lot of money through this way. Then the old man adopted Chandrashekhar as a son. When he began to look after the routine, Chandrashekhar became tired of all this. He felt that he was not born for this. He had decided to do something for this country. He wrote a secret letter to khatri, requesting him to take him away from here. But khatri did not listen to his request. Then without informing to anybody, he ran away from there. He came to kashi. Here he met with Ramprasad. Ramprasad was closely associated with revolutionary activities. The organization needed money. They decided to loot rich people. In 1922 August, the organisation raided the Government treasury. Chandrashekhar had his active participation in it. It is known in the history as the Kakori raid.

Pranvesh Chatterjee introduced Azad to

Yogeshchandra **Chatterjee in 1923**. He was seventeen when he joined the organization. He was very poor. Even it was very difficult for him to have meals. He got a part-time job with Gyanchand Murambewalla. Gyanchand was a seller of pickles. Even in such a condition, he asked to work for the organization. Police were searching for him and to avoid arrest, he wandered everywhere changing his name, his job and his appearance. He became harishanker, 'Panditji' and likewise. He worked with a motor mechanic. He went to Jhansi, Dhimarapura. He was morally perfect. He did not like exploitation of any kind. He remained a lively force for the revolutionaries. Unfortunately, when he was sitting under the tree with his colleague, one of his friends of Azad, helped the police by revealing where about of Azad. When he saw the police coming to arrest him, he thought for a while and got himself shot dead. He will be remembered in the history as the living force of the revolutionaries in India.

*** Chandrashekhar was born in a poor Brahmin family. Sitaram his father worked hard for his family. He valued morals in life.**

Chandrashekhar did not spare his teacher for a mistake in the class. He was interested in outdoor games

His teacher Mohanlal Trivedi was a kind hearted. He helped Chandrashekhar for his job. Sometimes

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he worked in Government office. When She went to Mumbai, he faced many difficulties. Then he went to Kashi to learn Sanskrit. He was interesting in playing wrestling.

Mahatma Gandhiji started non-violence movement. Chandrashekhar also followed him. But when Gandhiji called off his agitation abruptly, Chandrashekhar was surprised. He did not like it.

He became the member of the Anushilan Committee. It worked for revolutionaries. Ho participated in Kakori robbery. Unfortunately one of his friends informed the police whereabouts of Azad. When the police came to arrest him he got himself killed. He sacrificed his life for the motherland India.
