Literature Review

Anundh state published “Gazette file” This Gazette is related to Indian freedom movement and the contribution of Aundh State.

Bagawan sarparaj reported in his article Bagwan Sarpharaj - "Durmil alakrutichya Khajinyachi Paryatakana Mohini". (Tarun Bharat, Satara. Newspaper, ). "Bagwan is a reporter. He wrote the some lines about Aundh State history. Balasaheb Panpratinidhi was one of the greatest king. He liked art so he had built the Museum in 1938 in Aundh. We saw some good picture and good sculpture in his museum.


Chaurasis R. S. published his book. The title of the book – “History of the Marathas”. This history is about the Mahadaji Shindia. He was one of the great worrier. But his relation was good to British company. The company and Mahadaji was some problem. But company was regrate his death. The power of Mahadaji Shindia made the East India Company jealous. We understand the nature of British East India Company.

Deshpande Mahesh wrote – “Satarayachya Parisarat Lokavrutt”. This book is related to the history of the temp'e and fort. All the taluka of the district are covered in it. Aundh Yamai Devi and Museum the title of this topic. He explained about the museum and history of Aundh State. Aundh this is the main place. It was the main place of Karad.

Divekar Nirmala wrote – “Women Song Treasure”. This book is related to the woman. What is the treasure of the woman. It is very beautifully explained in this book.
Gaikwad, Desai, Thorat and Homnane published “sanstha and his thoughts” This book is related to period of Maratha States and Thoughts. It was writing about the real thought of the every person and his rules of central administration under the Peshwas.

Gujar V. C. wrote “Nibhandh Lekhanacha Kannantra” Sane Guruji was one of the greatest writer in Marathi Language. He completed education in high school and college. He also joined the teacher job. He left his job and took part in freedom movement in 1936. He took into the cell in 1932, 1934, 1940, 1943. He wrote 50 books. These books are popular in all over Maharashtra.

Hardikar Waman Purushottam published “Hindustanche Hindu Empire” We saw king and History of Aundh. They ruled 1697 to 1950. These are the rulers ruled here.


Joshi Rajani published “Chhabina Yamaicha”. This book is related to the procession of the Yamai Devi. It is called lamp festival. First the bathing of Devi and the officiating worshippers are singing song at the time of waving a lamp. This processor also explained in it.

Kanetkar Rambhau wrote “Suryapasan”. This is an exercise. It is giving the picture of Suryanamaskar. This movement is take part in freedom movement.


Background of Aundh State and history of Aundh name also we understand that an article. Nividung place is called Aundh. A pillar having a row of lamp started in 1882 and completed in 1901. It is a beautiful monument.

Kulkarni Shyam reported poem “Gele Te Divas” in Dai. Tarun Bharat, Satara newspaper. This poem is about the Aundh State. Sane Guruji and G. D. Madgulkar learned in this state. He wrote about Valmiki and wrote about V. P. Kale. He wrote about the king. Museum is the only thing to clear the state history.

Mehandale Waman Parsuram published Aundh State “Sharaiya Navratra Festival”. The Marathi Month Ashwin the period of Navratra Festival. It is starting from 5.30 a.m. It is the prayer of goddess of Yamai Devi. The three hour spend in that activities.

Mulani Firoj stated in his article” Aundh’s Arts Abundance” in Tarun Bharat, Satara newspaper. Literature of Sane Guruji, Shantanurao Kirloskar Industrialist, Musician Antarbua Joshi these were the greatest person in the Aundh State. They were good job for Indian freedom movement. They gave Royal Patronage for some good person. So they became a good person.

Mulani Firoj stated in his article Janani, Chaitanya goddess Yamaicle in Tarun Bharat, Satara. Newspaper. Chalukya family a person settled Aundh. Nanni river is near it. It was surrounded by the thick forest. We understand the background of the Aundh State. We understand the history of Mogalai, Tukai, Yamai.

Nalini Pant published “Appa Pant a Travel, A Research” This book is related of Appa Panpratinidhi. It is a biography. Appa Pant was a pivot. He was a Ambassador of India. His experience of the Aundh State relation. We understand the history of Aundh State.

Palanikar Chandiram Hari published “Purushottam”. Suryanamaskar movement and the background of the Aundh State take part in freedom movement.

Pantpratinidhi Babasaheb published “Adityahridaya”. This book is related to the Aundh history. It is the background of the Aundh and explained the Museum and Aundh State.

Pantpratinidhi Balasaheb wrote "Autobiography of Balasaheb Pantpratinidhi (Part - II)".

This book also related of the Aundh State and history of the Balasaheb Pantpratinidhi. The background of Aundh State. The period before freedom movement.

Pantpratinidhi Balasaheb published “Picture of Suryanamaskar”. This book is picture of Suryanamaskar. But this is a movement in Aundh State. This movement related our freedom movement.

Pantpratinidhi Balasaheb published “Eyes Preserve and Eyes Exercise Teacher”. This is related to the exercise. How to preserve the eyes. This is also one of the experiment of took people in good health and took part in freedom movement.

Pantpratinidhi Balasaheb wrote an article “Sphat”. This article is related of Aundh State and the background of Aundh State It is related to the Aundh State and it is related to Indian freedom movement.

Pathak M. G. published “Kalay Tasmaya Namah”. This is the book of Aundh history and the Administration of Aundh State King. It explained the skills of the king and the new reforms in Aundh State.

Patkar Rameshchandra wrote "Madhav Satavalekar Interviews". This book is about the interview. He explained about the background of the Aundh State and the period of Bhavanrao and his administration.

Richard overy published “Complete history of the world”. It is very important book for the study. We have to understand the contemporary period is social, economical, religious, cultural and political situations. We have to learn about the destroy of the Maratha Empire.

Satavalekar Shripad Damodar published “Vijaya Dashami”. Vijaya Dashami is a festival. But it has been running also this year and some good thoughts from it.

Satavalekar Shripad Damodar wrote “Complete Hindustan”. We saw the map of old India and the king and the kingdom.
Sawant Shivaji and Shivanikar Raghav published “Krantisinhachi Gavran Boli”
Kundal group was one of the biggest group in “Aundh State”. So many young person
took part in freedom movement. Krantisinha Nana Patil was chief leader of that
movement. Barister Appasaheb Pant provided the Gun and Pistol took care of them.
Open cell was the first cell of all over the world.

Shinde Hanmant reported an article “Change the look after the period” in Tarun
Bharat, Satara. Newspaper. Balasaheb Maharaj started the fair in Aundh. This period
was of 15 days. Revadi, Godi Shev, Kande Batase was the famous food in that period.
Circus and Opera were the entertainment. Some reclers were in the gymnasium.
Shripatrao Pantpratinidhi liked cricket. Cricket matches also played in that period.

Shinde Nivruttinath Krushnarao wrote the poem “Aundh and the waving of
lamp”. He wrote some poem about the Aundh state.

Shrinivasmurthy A. P. published “History of Indian freedom movement”. This
book writing about the history of Aundh State and the name of the Aundh Mahatma
Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhashchandra Bose, V. D. Savarkar are took part in
the freedom movement. They read the italian freedom movement book. They established
some society. They prepared the soldier. They gave them Gun and Bomb. They trained
the soldier. Some like violence and some like non-violence.

Supradint government published “Diary and constitution book”. This diary
shows us the contribution of Aundh State and we understand the administration of
Aundh.

Tupe B. U. published “The selected search essay”. The title is “Aundh
Adhipati Balasaheb Pantpratinidhi and Suryanamaskar Chalval”. “Suryanamaskar
Movement” was not only in Maharashtra but also in all over the world. He wrote the
book of Suryanamaskar. This book translated in Marathi, Hindi, Telgu and English. In
that movement Queen Ramabai was help him. Queen Ramabai also exercised like
Suryanamaskar. Suryanamaskar was compulsory in School, in 1924. Suryanamaskar
competition and award had taken in that period.
Tupe B. U. published "Socio-economic study of Aundh State". We learned social study. In that, we know about the population, history, administration, social progress, cultural and religious progress and agricultural development.

Many causes were responsible for the rise and growth of the revolutionary terrorist movement in India. The revolt of 1857 had its effect on the future generation in India. Those revolutionaries believed in the philosophy of Bomb and Pistol in one hand and the Gita in the other.

Vidyadhar Mahajan published "Modern Indian Political Thought". Maharashtra was an important centre of the acumen of the revolutionary terrorists. It was in that Shivaji had raised the standard of revolt and laid the foundations of Great Maratha Empire.

Wayadande Arvind reported in his article "An Aundh City became first freedom laboratory" in Tarun Bharat, Satara. Newspaper. Balasaheb Maharaj was a all rounder person. He established Shri Shri High School, and Museum. In this high school Sane Guruji, K. N. Vatave, Shankarrao Kharat, G. D. Madagulkar, Madhavrao Satavalekar, Madhukar Pathak were the good students. Shripatrao Maharaj gave the freedom in 1939. And Appasaheb Pant and Pandit Satavalekar went to Vardha for the discuss about the freedom for Gandhiji.