2 Literature Review

Review of literature helps a great deal to understand the research problem in a correct focus. In this work mainly following important books and journals have been used for the present research work.

Historical Books: In this category book written in historical sense have been summarized properly

Anant Bhalerao(2001)\(^1\) has written a book Hyderabad Mukti Sangram and Marathwada. In this book there are 27 chapters. Which have covered different phases in Hyderabad State. The book begins from Hyderabad birth of treachery and opportunist tendencies. Further in this book he has covered different aspects such as faithful allay, awakening in Andaman, all-round cultural invasion. He has also covered different aspects of literally organizations and political conferences, such as Maharashtra Parishads. He has explained various dimensions of freedom movement such state congress, the role of Hindu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj, Vande Matram Movement, the period of inherent conflict. He has described Majlise Itthadul Muslmin as poisonous plant. He has widely described second phase of political action from 1937-48 it was based on militant struggle. In this book about Arya Samaj movement he had noted that, in view of number and scope the role of Arya Samaj was quite significant. Arya Samaj Satyagrah began 24 October 1938 and it continued upto 7 August 1939. In the period of 10 months more than 12 thousand satyagrahis were in prison. \(^1\)

Vansat Potdar(2012)\(^2\) has written a book on Hyderabad Freedom Struggle. In this book there are 24 chapters. In the first chapter he has given a background to the movement, further he had covered history of Nizam state, there is a special chapter on the AryaSamaj movement in Hyderabad State and its satyagrah campaign. Further he has focused on the role played by Hyderabad State Congress. He has rightly focused on Razakar movement and its leader KasimRajvi, who committed autrocities on local
people. He has described some early sacrifices. He has illustrated sacrifices made by six prominent heros which includes Arya Samji like Virabhardji, there is a chapter on women struggle and also narration on Umri bank action. In this book there are three chapters on AryaSamj movement. The book is extremely useful for present work. He has pointed that, there were more than 200 braches of Arya Samaj in Hyderabad State.

Baristor Vinaya kroaKortkar was president of Arya Samaj Hyderabad and Bansilal was secretary or mantra of the unit. He had opened his office at Udgir which was then in Bidar district. Weekly newspaper vaidiksandesh i.e. messanger of Vedas was published from Solapur and every arrangement was made to circulate his newspaper in the entire Hyderabad Stae. This book has provided useful information for Hyderabad Freedom Struggle.

Dr. B. S. Dengle(2002) has written a book on Hyderabad Freedom Struggle, published by Nirmal Publication, Nanded. In this book he has documented different phases and critically analyzed them. He has noted that, Hyderabad freedom was a part of India’s freedom struggle and it could complete its struggle after firm political action in 1948.3 In this book there is a book on Arya Samaj and this book is very much useful for the present work

Dr. B. G. Kauthekar(1998).Hyderabd Freedom Movement a Neglected Struggle is a book edited Dr. B. G. Kauthekar. In this book there are 36 articles and eight section and there is special section on Hindu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj. In this book there is an article by V. G. Brahmnanthan on this topic the role of Hidnu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj, he had pointed that, the congress leader brought pressure to close the movement but the Arya Samja remained firm.4 Thus, this book is a significant resource material for the present research work.

Laxhmikant Deshmukh and V. L. Dharurkar(1998) MuktiSangram is a book edited by. In this book there are four sections. In the first section history of freedom movement is narrated. In the second section biographies of major leaders have been included. In the third section miters and women freedom fighters have been described. In the fourth
section extracts from news papers have been given. In this book there is a article by Dr. V. L. Dharurkar, which covers historical events from 1936 to 1948. About Arya Samaj Movement it has been pointed that, after 10 months struggle religious rights of Arya Samaj were sanctioned. In Hyderabad State there were 241 branches and 40 thousands followers of Arya Samaj. And in comparison to Telanganad and Karnataka Arya Samaj was effective in Marathwada Region. This book has been very useful for the present research work.

Dr. Chandrashekhar Lokhande(2008) is a book written by. There are 44 chapters in this book. The book begins with the chapter regarding historical background of Nizams and last chapter is based on documentation of hero’s in Hyderabad muktisangram. There is a chapter of Arya Samaj as a pioneer of social and religious awakening. There are three chapters in this book. One is on negative approach of Nizam towards Arya Samaj, There is also a chapter on Satyagrah movement in Arya Samaj further there is a special chapter on important episode in Arya Samaj. He has noted that, Arya Samaj had began political and religious reforms movement began in the Hyderabad State from 1892 and it was in action up to 1911. Arya Samaj was responsible for brining awakening in the state. This book is useful for completing this research work.

Khanderao Kulkarni(1975) has written a book on Hyderabad freedom struggle some unknown pages. In this book there are 12 chapters. The book began from NaranyBaboos work and the book ends with scarifies made by heros of balur, Umri bank, Vandematram movement, bloody Unipanni, the moritar of ReniguntaRam Reddy, attack on bibinagar, the scarifies of gortaheros, dedicated journalist of Hyderabad Sohebullu Khan, ppc episode, Razakar attacks in Varangal, the role played by kisandal are important features of this work. Kulkarni has noted that, Kisandal was effective organization and BhaiSamlal of Arya Samaj was confident after 10 years there will be change in power. This book is extremely useful for freedom movement in general and AryaSamaj in particular.
Dr. Somnath Rode (1999) has written a book on History of Marathwad. The book includes 13 chapters and in first chapter he has given information about Marathwada at a glance, the second chapter is on geographical conditions, social and cultural aspects, further he has through light on ancient Marathwada, medival Marathwada and Nizams period. There is a chapter on Hyderabad freedom movement and Maharashtra Parishad. In the eight chapter he has covered state congress and MIM. Further there is also information about vandematram movement. He has covered role played by Swami Ramanand Teerch, Further he has given details about Marathwada after state reorganization and contribution of Marathwada Goa liberation movement. Further there are two chapters art and architecture as well as saints and prophets in Marathwada. About Arya Samaj movement he has noted that, there were 241 branches and more than 40 thousand followers in Hyderabad State. As per census conducted in 1941 Arya Samaj was a strong opponent of religious conversion. The leaders like Shamal, Bansilal, Shershao Waghmar, Gopal Shashtri were prominent who campaigned for religious freedom. This book is extremely useful for this work.

Shobha Korrane,(2000) Operation Umri Bank is a book written by published by Kailash Publication Aurangabad. There are six chapters in book. Mainly background, purpose of study, critical examination of sources, chronology of events, oral history, I witness report and conclusion. In the last chapter author has noted that, the Umri Bank action had shekan Nizam state and Razakars because it was successful operations made by freedom fighter. The book is useful to understand history of Hyderabad movement.

Yeshwant Saigaonkar(2001) has written a book on some important chapters in Hyderabad Freedom struggle. There are six sections in the book, which covers geographical distribution of Hyderabad State. In the second chapter is on Marathi Sahitya Sammelan and Hyderabad State. The third chapter is based on archival source material and in the fourth chapter there is a story of rise of Kasim Razvi and MIM which he has described as poisons serpent. The fifth chapter is on Arya Samaj movement. He
has pointed that, The Arya Samaj Satyagrah had established glorious phase in Hyderabad State.\textsuperscript{10} This chapter is useful for this work.

**Swami Ramanand Teerth(1980)**\textsuperscript{11} Memoirs of Hyderabad Freedom Struggle is book written by Swami Ramanand Teerth. Swamiji has covered various important details about history of freedom movement. This is his biography as well as history of the movement. The book is also translated in Marathi by Bhausaheb Deolgaokar titled as Pavan Smruti and P. V. Narshishrao had written preface for this book. He has narrated that, Gandhiji had given green signal for using weapons against razakars when a group of leaders mete Gandhiji at Vardha.\textsuperscript{11} This book is useful for this research work.

**Parlika rAshok(1975)**\textsuperscript{12} has written a book on Unknown Stories in Hyderabad Freedom Struggle. In this book there are 15 different episodes. The book begins with revolutionary works made by Sohebullla Khan a Urdu journalist and book ends with Umri Bank action. Further there are articles on Bhaurao Patil, Naggana Halambre, N. B. Pawar, Shridhar Vartak, C. Rameddy. Further there are articles on important events at bibinagar, further there articles on various action programs, campaigns such as by caught of lawyers. In the introduction the author had noted that, there are many known and unknown events in Hyderabad struggle which require serious research work.\textsuperscript{12} This book is useful for this research work.

**Manohar Taksal(1983)**\textsuperscript{13} BidusarechePani is book edited by Manohar Taksal and Dnyanoba Naikwade. The book is based on three sections. In the first section the records of enchanting days has been presented. In the second section 16 articles and in the third section there are 10 articles. In the second section there are article on Kashinath Jadhav and in the third section there are some experiences of social workers who worked under Kashinath Jadhva. In the introduction editors had noted that, The history of freedom movement in Beed is surrounded with Bindusara river and many freedom fighter have been inspired by this scared water.\textsuperscript{13} This book is useful for this research work.
Chandrakant Garje (2009) has edited a book titled Vir Senani Sheshrao Waghmare. In this book there are 29 articles, which cover different aspects of freedom fighter Sheshrao Waghmare. The book is extremely useful for studying Arya Samaj Movement in Lature and Osmanabad district. There are articles on Hyderabad Freedom Movement and Arya Samaj Movement which occurred at different places such as Nilanga, Udgir etc. This book has given detailed information regarding how Arya Samaj made a significant contribution of Arya Samaj for the propagating of Vaidik theories in people's mind. This book is useful for this research work.

Anant Bhalerao (1985) has written a book Petlele Divas which is based on memories of Hyderabad Freedom Struggle. In this book there are 12 chapters narrated interestingly. This book has provided different memories of Hyderabad Freedom Movement. There is a chapter on Razakar Movement and Arya Samaj. He had noted that, people were uprising and the ground was created for the movement.

P. G. Joshi (2009) has written a book Mukt Gatha Mukti Data which is based on the life of Swami Ramanand Teerth, there are seven chapters. In this book he has given background, readership and ideology of Swami Ramanand Teerth. He had noted that, Hyderabad Movement Completed Indian Independence movement and Swamiji was architect of the movement.

Narendra Chapalgaonkar (1995) has written a book on Swami Ramanand Teerth titled as Yodha Sanyasi. In this book there are 18 chapters. Through light on Swami Ramanand Teerth and his work. In the last chapter he has noted that, the life of Swami Ramanand Teerth was a shantiparv and he was responsible for dedicated development. The book is useful for this work.

Ashok Paralkar (1990) has written a book titled First Satyagrah of Hyderabad which is by Ashok Paralkar. There are 17 chapters which cover prominent leaders and events in Hyderabad State. About Arya Samaj he has pointed that, the outsider number of satyagrahis was higher than local participants. This book is useful for this work.
K. K. Choudary (2013) has written a book Maharashtratil Krantiparv, he has covered local stories of freedom movement. There are 20 chapters in this book. He has written a special chapter on freedom movements in Hyderabad State. In this article he has given details about Hyderabad Freedom Movement. He has noted that, Mahatma Gandhi had organized a meeting in Bilra Bhaven to guide people. This book is useful for understanding background of Hyderabad movement.

Arjun Jadhav (1994). MuktichiPahat is a book written by Arjun Jadhav. In this book there are 50 articles they are thrown light on Hyderabad Freedom Struggle. In this book there are few articles which thrown light direct and indirect on Arya Samaj movement. In the introduction he has noted that, atrocities on Hindus increase and police action was required but prior to this played a vital role religious people. This book is useful for this work.

Khandgave N.G (2014). There is a book on contribution of freedom fighters in Udgir Tahsil. In this book there are 271 freedom fighters whose details have been given and among this freedom fighter many belongs to Arya Samaj Movement. In the introduction it has been noted that, In Udgir Tahsil there are 50 mortors and many of them were in the underground movement. The book throws light on contribution made by men and women in the freedom movement. This book is useful for throwing light on Hyderabad Struggle.

Anil Kathare (2011) has written a book ‘Samagr Sanshodhan’ in this book there are 25 chapters. In the thirteen chapter he has give Nizamkalin Marathawadyteel Samajik Pasisthiti a social background to the movement futher he had cover history of Nizam state. He has rightly focused on Religious police .In this book twenty-five chapter he has give Hyderabad Swatantry Sangram Aani Mahatma Gandhiji. In this chapters say by establishment Nizam State background on geographical condition, Indian Nation Congress Convention – Haripur, Mahatma Gandhi and Hyderabad snshtan, establishment of Arya Samaj, Arya Samaj Satyagraha. This book is extremely useful for this work.There are twenty five chapters in books. He has covered Hyderabad Mukti Sangaram Aani Osmanbad Taluka, which cover Arya Samaj satyagrah of Hyderabad
State. He has pointed that, The Arya Samaj Stayagrah hand established glorious phase in Hyderabad State. This chapteris useful for this work.

**Guruprakash B Hugar (2015)** The Present paper focused on VandeMataram Movement of Hyderabad state in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in Particular during National Movement. Vande Mataram movement was an effective and most popular chanting synonym in the freedom struggle of the Nizam state Hyderabad. The words “Vande” and “Mataram” irritated and disturbed both British and the Nizam to whomit seemed horrible to hear and tolerate. It sounded so patriotic the Government soon issued ban on singing Vande Mataram in Public places. But the patriots not caring the ban sung a song to intensify the movement with a view to paralyze the administration and derecognize the despotic rule of the British and the fanatic views of the Nizam. The freedom fighters sacrificed their pleasure and even there soul by singing the song to get freedom.

**Purohit Anila (2013)** Arya Samaj also had an important impact on national awakening because its basic aim was Indian independence and its actual essence was nationalism. Swami Dayanand was the first great religious leader who used the words Swa, Swaraj, Swabhasha and Swadeshi. He started Arya Samaj movement, which had strong nationalistic feelings. The contribution of Arya Samaj in relation to national and political enlightenment was so great that the British government became irritated and the British rulers started crushing the chief of the Arya Samaj. It is obvious that the religious movement which began in the 19th century was not only related to religion but it also laid stress on individual freedom, social equality justice, democracy and national independence. With the emphasis on the supremacy of the old Indian principles in the field of religion and spiritualism and the British rulers lacking their role in comparison to Indian in this field the feeling of the national respect became stronger.

**Adivesha T. V. (2013)** Freedom movement in the region of Hyderabad Karnataka was a task of multifurious. The people and organisations like Arya Samaj were had to fight against the hard clutches of Nizams of Hyderabad and the tyrannic rule of the British Empire and also to strive hard to unifying their land and language. In this saga of freedom movement Arya Samaj played an important role and Samajists shed their
blood for the independence of the country in general and the state of Karnataka in particular.

**Prabha Jayashree S. (2013)** The very essence of this Samaj is to spread truth and dispel untruth. It believes that return to Vedic code of conduct holds key to all ailments afflicting humanity in general and Hindus in particular. Further, it condemns unequivocal terms all kinds of ritualistic superstitions like idol worship, animal sacrifice etc, as well as various forms of social oppression such as the castesystem, untouchability and child marriage, suppression of women, post-death ceremonies, pilgrimages etc to cite a few. The main goal is to eradicate ignorance by rationally challenging beliefs and spreading knowledge based on Vedas thus taking the world towards the light of truth and knowledge. Hyderabad-Karnataka area was ruled by the Nizams of Hyderabad before 1948. During their rule, people were suffered due to the atrocities from the Razakars and the rule of the Nizam.

**Dr. Mallikarjun M. Savarkar (2011)** The uniting of all native states into sovereign republic of India was done by S.V. Patel almost all native states merged into Indian union but Nizam of Hyderabad states Maharaj of Kashmir and Junaghad wish to remain independent the people of Gulbarga again under the clutches of Nizam rule. Nizam tried to make it Islam state in India or another Pakistan. Mir Usman Ali Khan was the last Nizam his region struggled for freedom movement began in Gulbarga. The impact of national movement had spread over Gulbarga but Hyderabad Karnataka did not get freedom, mean time entire nation had got freedom from British in 1947 but people of Hyderabad Karnataka region were under the clutches of despotic rule of Nizam of Hyderabad. Viceroy ordered the Nizam to maintain law and order in Gulbarga. Muslims attacked houses of Hindus and looted, their properties. The people of Gulbarga district struggled hard for their independence.

**InduBala (2015)** The Arya Samaj was a revivalist movement in its character. It took inspiration from the indigenous culture. The major concerns and social ideals of Arya Samaj are based on equality of the sexes, absolute justice and fair play between men and women and equal opportunities for all according to their nature, karma and merit. The leaders of Arya Samaj attacked child marriage, prohibition of widow re marriage,
purdah. Dayanand found the solution to all the social abuses in the education of women. But the leaders of Arya Samaj found it difficult to perceive the changed position of women outside the domain of domesticity. The Arya Samaj in the process of formation of ideas.

Guruprakash BHugar (2015) The present paper is focused on Library movement in Hyderabad state in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular during National Movement. Public libraries played a very significant role in the political, social, economic, cultural, spiritual, and Nationalistic development in all most parts of the world. The library Movement in Hyderabad state resulted in the establishment of libraries which also contributed to the growth of awareness about freedom movement. Libraries are the storehouses of Knowledge. Public opinion can be moulded by supplying News Papers, Books, and Periodicals to readers. The establishment of Libraries created great attention towards mother tongue. It helped the various movements to spread rapidly. The library movement gradually became a literal, cultural renaissance and nationalistic feelings which resulted in the political movement.

Dr. Putteraju.K. (2014) The Nationalist movement was supported by innumerable people who contributed to the awakening of ideas of Unification & Freedom across Karnataka region. In Karnataka nationalist awakening was slow to take an explicit character because of the rule of Maharaja in one hand & imperative control of British on the other.