

Work of the Peasant and Workers Party on the Marathwada Liberation Struggle, the United Maharashtra Movement and the Goa Liberation Movement

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Abstract

India has a multi-party party system. There are many parties such as national parties and regional parties. The base of any party depends on its ideology. Farmers Workers Party is a party which is made for farmers and workers. However, after independence, the Farmer Workers Party has tried to free the state of Marathwada from the grip of the Nizam. In the state of Goa, there has been a movement against the Portuguese and the Farmer Workers Party has struggled as the United Maharashtra Movement.

Key Words : Farmers, worker , Peasant . Liberation, party, Movement

Introduction

The peasant and workers Party is the party of the hardworking workers, farmers and the common people and therefore the party creation is thus done. The meeting of the General Committee was held in Mumbai on 24th and 25th April. A separate incident at this meeting Shankar Rao approved the amendment of the constitution that the sub-parties or groups with programs should not be in the Congress More and his associates felt that the Gandhians, refusing to cooperate with the Left, would be the only ones to divide the Congress has brought about Communists, Samajwadi Party, Subhash group, Nationalist group, Farmers of Maharashtra in left group Labour Party etc. Were involved. Each of these small groups has separate events, separate programs and separate leaders. All these groups were advocating socialism, both the groups wanted to get the power of the Congress organization Was trying One of a kind by approving such constitutional amendment on Jedhe, More, Raut, Jadhav group by Dev group Kurghodi was done. Shankarao on 26th April 1948 to consider this situation. A meeting was called at Bhausahab Raut's house in Mumbai. Farmers Labours Party meetings under Congress Independent Farmer Workers Party was formed. Nana Patil at the founding meeting of Shekap as an independent party. Although present, he had not yet entered Shekap. A farmer to the party on 13 June 1948 at Jedhe, More Even though it was determined that it should be called Labour Party. The movement for United Maharashtra was for the identity of the Marathi people. The leaders of the Farmer Workers Party have worked to free the Marathi people from the Nizam's grip. Also, the leaders of peasant and workers party have worked to free Goa, a state close to the state of Maharashtra, from the clutches of the Portuguese.

Objectives

- 1) To study the struggle of Farmer Workers Party for Marathwada Liberation.
- 2) To study the work done by the leadership of the Farmers' Workers Party for the United Maharashtra Movement.
- 3) To study the movement for the liberation of Goa by the leaders of the Peasant Workers Party.

Hypotheses

- 1) Peasant and workers Party has tried for the liberation of Marathwada.
- 2) Peasant and workers Party has worked on the United Maharashtra Movement.
- 3) Leaders of the Peasant and workers Party have been agitating for the liberation of Goa.

Research Methodology

Secondary instruments have been used for the present research, in which reference books, books, magazines, and various sources have been used.

Marathwada liberation struggle

Beed, Aurangabad, Jalna Naded, Parbhani, Latur, Osmanabad and all the districts of Marathwada in present-day Maharashtra were a part of the Nizam of Hyderabad and were dominated by the Nizam. G D Lad alias Bapusaheb, a young leader of the Satara struggle of 1942 and his husband. Lad went to Nanded along with Panjabrao Dashmukh, the founder of that conference. Of the Disciplinary Committee.

Lad went to Nanded along with Panjabrao Dashmukh, the founder of that conference. Of the Disciplinary Committee. After the meeting, Bapusahev Lad suggested a program to the educated young Marathas who had gathered. a program like educational institution advocacy, doctor bandh until the power is destroyed and the defenders are defeated Was suggested. Among those who immediately show readiness to act on their program Annasaheb Gavane, Panditrao Gavane, Narasingrao Deshmukh, Narayan Waghmare, Khushalrao Motale Was included. After returning to Kudal from Nanded, Bapusaheb Ladane joined the opposition government of Satara .He discussed with his colleagues and decided to take his weapons to Marathwada. In Marathwada, the Shetkari Sangh was established, but in Yermala, the Nizami Police removed Ladana. They were let go after the brave Shivas sacrificed themselves. According to the memory of Bapusaheb Lad Captain Apkaram in the training camp at Shegaon, Pimpri, Amarkhed, Barshi around Marathwada. Gyandev Pawar taught the youth how to use weapons, lawyers who joined the movement Dattoba Bhosle, a lawyer from Irle, said that they are talkative and will not join hands with the Razakars. Uddhavarao Patil's life is taken. Uddhavarao and one of his accomplices ie from Pimpri to Shendari village .The group of Razakars who had left were fired upon with rifles and the Razakars were routed in Pimpri. In February of 1948, a representative office was established in Irle village under the chairmanship of Bapusaheb Lad. It was announced in a packed village women's meeting.

United Maharashtra Movement

For the creation of the United Maharashtra, the agitation carried on by Marathi people was a glorious one in the history of modern Maharashtra. P.W.P., since long had been of the opinion that there should be a single State of all those whose mother tongue was Marathi. A proposal to this effect had been passed in Dec 1947 in the party's meeting." Even later on, from time to time, the party had taken the stand that without agitation, United Maharashtra would not come into being.

A meeting of those favourable to the idea of United Maharashtra was organized on 29th Aug 1948 at Prabhat Talkies in Solapur under the presidentship of Shri. S.Navre (Editor, Daly Prabhat, Mumbai). In this meeting, language-wise formation of regions (States), was supported and the following demands were made.

- 1) While deciding limits of regions, instead of considering taluka or district, village be considered as the deciding factor,
- 2) Minorities be given full protection
- 3) Mumbai city be included in Maharashtra; till then, the scheme of Greater Mumbai be held back.

The State Restructuring Committee presented its report on 10th Oct. 1955, in which the status of Solapur was maintained. This committee declared Mumbai as a Bilingual State. This was sternly protested by Maharashtrais and Solapur people carried on a strong agitation. Representatives of Solapur district, protested in Assembly in strong way. MLA N.T. Deshmukh described that Maharashtra without Mumbai is as good as being without legs and hands and head in protest of the above report, the following MLAs from Solapur district resigned form their membership of Assembly: MLA Shankarao Mohite Patil, Malshiras resigned form Assembly membership. For the bye-election of this seat on 27th May 1956, only one candidate Mohite-Patil was elected unopposed From Barshi, Pandhapur and Karmala, Municipalities, respectively 2,6 and 6 members resigned. At Pandharpur, as opposition parties had not applied, the previous members of Municipality were re-elected" From the District Local Board, Tukaram Ganpat Jadhav, Narsingrao Pawar, Manikrao Patil, Babu Vidhate also resigned." Most of the members of Bavi and Khamgoan Gram Panchayats

also resigned, hence the administration of these Gram Pachachayats was taken over by the Government.”

In Mumbai, those who were in favours of the United Maharashtra called strikes and demonstrations against the Bilingual Mumbai State on 18th and 19th November 1955. At this time, the Police opened fire on the demonstrators, which echoed throughout Maharashtra. Solapur district also was not an exception to this. In the city squares of Solapur, about 400-500 handloom workers held procession on this occasion. Except Congress, all the opposition party leaders delivered speeches that included P.W.P. members Yadavrao Thite and Hiralekar. In a meeting organized in January 1959 at Barshi, MLA Udhavrao Patil, while in a meeting at Solapur, Dadasaheb Pawar and MLA Sathe protested the Police firing in harsh words.

A meeting of United Maharashtra Conference was held on 1st January 1956 under Walchand Kothari's presidentship. The proposed inaugurator Bhai Madhavro Bagal could not attend, hence it was inaugurated by S.N.Navre. In this conference, they demanded United Maharashtra. In his speech, Shankarrao More called on the people to be prepared for agitating for this cause. It was also decided that, all the P.W.P. MLAs and MPs should resign from their membership. Shankarrao More was the first to promise his Resignation. On 21st April 1956, in a party meeting at Solapur, Uddhavrao Patil invoked party workers for sharpening their Satyagraha weapon.” Accordingly, on 5th May 1956, a Satyagraha at the Collector office in Solapur was organized, in which the first batch of 24 Satyagrahis participated. On 11th May 1956, the second batch consisted of 18 Satyarthi, while the third batch consisted of 6. All these were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.5 each or 5 days simple imprisonment. Until July 1956, more than 2000 satyagrahis were arrested. Under the presidentship of Shriram Patil, on behalf of United Maharashtra Committee, an open meeting was organized at Kurul, Taluka Mohol, where Bhimsen Avatade, Dadasaheb Pawar, S.M. Patil, etc delivered speeches before about 800-900 peasants. In a meeting on 15th Aug. 1956, at Bibi Darphal, 13 at Pandavachi Pophali speeches were given demanding United Maharashtra.

On 29th and 30th Aug 1956, at Solapur, the regional meeting of P.W.P. was held. At this meeting also, United Maharashtra was demanded. Dharmraj Garad (Uttar Solapur) on 15th Aug. 1956, drew a Morcha to the Collector office for demanding United Maharashtra. All the demonstrators were arrested and later released. In short, P.W.P. arranged for several Morchas and meetings for the demand of United Maharashtra, in which many party workers were arrested and put in jail. For the 1957 Parliamentary elections, Maharashtra had 21 seats. All the seats were contested by Congress and the United Maharashtra Committee. The following was the distribution of seats contested by Committee.

In the Jan Satta issue of 7 May 1949, More Yani said that after the Dar Commission and the Trimurti Committee adopted a very mischievous and regressive policy and gave an adverse decision in the matter of creation of Samyukta Maharashtra, two types of movement would have to be made to change this decision. 1) Sanadsheer 2) Creating a huge opposition movement by planning a program of struggle, just as the Congress fought for freedom, we will have to fight for the demand of United Maharashtra. Such was More's argument.

Kolhapur District Samyukt Maharashtra Parishad session was held at Ichalkarji on 10th March 1950 More Yani Sashan said ‘The independence of the country will be more secure only with language wise provincial structure and Samyukt Maharashtra should come to preserve the freedom. In terms of language-wise provincial structure, today it has acquired a class and economic character. The supporters of the Mahwaldars, the Congress government, are pushing the issue, but Aam Mawla, which looks like a disaster for the establishment of United Maharashtra, will not be able to do without becoming powerful like a watchman and smashing the opponents.

Along with Shankarrao More, Sh. Why Even many leaders of the party took a very strong stand on the question of united Maharashtra. Why was it said in the party meeting. Demand that the state of Hyderabad should be divided and merged with the same province. Why The executive committee of the party on January 13, 14, 1950 called for the

reorganization of India on the basis of language. Was From the beginning Sh. Why When the party's MLA, MP Sayukl Maharashtra insisted on discussion, all the opposition arguments against the proposal of United Maharashtra were destroyed, AV said. S. Patil Nasingrao Deshmukh, Uddhavrao Patil, Shankarao More as MPs presented the social, cultural and economic aspects of Mumbai Marathi Aashiq province. Dag is an integral part of United Maharashtra, it should be connected to Marathi-speaking Nashik, Biyaniji should not go the way of Marathwada, Uddhavrao Patil and Narsingrao Deshmukh Yani said firmly that we want a united state of knowledge. His conclusion is that it is not acceptable for the people of Marathwada to go to independent Vidarbha. Vs. As Gadgil says, because of some wrong policies of Bapuji Ane and N.M.Yor, Vanhad politics became Marwari the leader had surrendered and that leader raised his strength behind the demand of independent Vidarbha was Mumbai's 'Varg' brothers had support. In the Hyderabad meeting of the political committee of S.K.P. of Maha Vidarbha the idea was opposed by explaining the futility and dangers of the demand of Maha Vidarbha for a united Maharashtra Jalgaon Jamod MLA of the party rejected all the objections raised against the demand K. R. Patil did from an article. Jedhya of Dadar's first United Maharashtra Convention .This position was confirmed by the presidential address and by the chairmanship Moreni Chandur Parishad 8 November ,1955, the Congress Working Committee passed the Tri-State Resolution and the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The chief minister started preparing to get the seal. A fierce struggle between police repression and unconscious demonstration arose many lost their lives. Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad was defunct. On 10th February 1956 she was dissolved. But even before that on January 3, 1956, Bhausahab Raut all left parties and workers .A meeting of the workers of the organization was called in which the United Maharashtra Supplemental Committee was formed.. As soon as Nehru announced three states on the air, the Marathi people were outraged. 16 in, 22 ,105 satyagrahis died during January. The detention session continued. During this period of peasant and workers party leaders Bhausahab Raut, Dhulap ,Hande and Vasant Rao Raut were working underground. Under the editorship of Dhulpa .The ongoing 'Jai Maharashtra' weekly was getting huge response. On 6th February 1956 all samyukta Maharashtra Samiti of left-right party was formed. The Path of Peaceful Satyagraha she accepted. At the end of September, a meeting protesting Vaibhasika was held under the chairmanship of Bhausahab Raut. He emphasized on fighting the upcoming general elections in an organized manner along with the Jali movement. According to peasant and workers party half of the satyagrahis in the satyagraha that was going on all over Maharashtra from March 9 to March 22, the party sent. In a resolution at the Shegaon Convention, noting the change in the nature of the struggle due to rhetoric Like any law, citizens have a democratic right to change the speech act asserted. Protests and judicial inquiry of the shootings that took place at various places during the war resolutions were also passed making demands. The Marathi parts on the Tawddat border were left in a foreign state In order to redress the injustice, they demanded to join that part to the state of Bombay some in terms of fulfilling the expectations that had been created for the Vidarbha-Marathwada division .The demands were made in accordance with a resolution of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti for the integration of Marathi speaking regions Morarji Desai, P. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel were opposed. Because come on the leaders of Congress said that if the state is built on the basis of principles, division will increase in the country and the country will fall into pieces. On the contrary, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Pattabhi Seetharamaiah wants to make provinces according to language .

Goa Liberation Movement

A.D. Portuguese rule began in Goa from 1510. Konkani Asha is widely spoken in Goa and this language is a dialect of Marathi. After the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held in Belgaum in 1946: The Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad has declared that Goa is also a part of Maharashtra.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia launched the first agitation against the government of Goa in 1946 for the liberation of Goa and thereafter (1946-61) there was a continuous movement to remove the Portuguese power and establish the power of the Marathi speakers in Goa and free Goa from the Portuguese rule. Since the start of the Goa Mukti Latha, Bapu had spoken about Goa Mukti in several meetings. After 1955 satyagrahi groups were formed from Maharashtra to go to Goa for satyagraha. Bapu Lad, Mahadev Mirge, Govind Ramchandra Joshi were in the Goa Mukti Movement from the beginning and Bhai Vaidya Ki Rajaram Patil, Madhu Limaye, Madhu Dadvate, Krati Singh Nanasaheb Gore and Bhai Uddhavrao Patil have to be specially mentioned.

On August 15, 1955, on Satajya Day, Com. Under the leadership of Chitale Yadhya, it was decided to conduct a community satyagraha in Goa. When satyagrahi units were going from every corner of the country in a spirit of surrender, Bhai Uddhavarao Patil i.e. from Maharashtra, Marathwada and Kolhapur took the responsibility of preparing and sending such satyagrahis to Goa. For this purpose, he devoted his life to prepare people for satyagraha through gatherings, conferences and discussion at personal level, he did this important work. He also led a contingent of Satyagraha but was unfortunately stopped from entering Goa territory by the Portuguese police and was lathicharged and fired upon by the police. 121 people were martyred in it.

Conclusion

Farmers Workers Party is a party of progressive ideas. Since its inception, the peasant and workers Party has worked for farmers, workers and the poor. For the identity of the Marathi people, the peasant and workers Party is seen to have participated in the United Maharashtra Movement. Shankarao More, Keshavrao Jedhe, N.D Patil, Uddhavrao Patil, Narsingrao Deshmukh, Tulshidas Jadhav have worked in this. Uddhavarao Patil and G.D. Lad were in the forefront in driving the Nizam out of Marathwada. Also, G.D. Lad Bapu, Mahadev Mirge, L.A. Azgaonkar and Uddhavarao Patil were the leaders in the Goa liberation struggle. In this way the Farmer Labour Party has worked through marches, agitations, fights, hunger strikes and intimidation.

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